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IMPEACHMENT.

The Senate Refuses Testimony Relative to Cabinet Conferences.

Examination of Secretary Welles and Postmaster-General Randall.

The Case Closed for the Defence--Argument to be Commenced on Monday.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 18.

The Court met at 11 o'clock for the first time since the trial began. After some preliminary questions from Senators with reference to the question pending, the argument thereon proceeded. It was taken up by Mr. WILSON for the Managers, who consumed nearly an hour in a careful, logical and legal argument, going somewhat into the general merits of the case, but devoted especially to showing that the Constitution entrusted the Executive power exclusively to the President; that he could not divide nor divest himself of that responsibility, nor could he in mitigation of any violation of law that he had been advised, by either his Cabinet or any one else, that it was unconstitutional; that he must execute the laws in obedience to the mandates of his official oath and the Constitution, and that if he failed therein, or violated the laws, he did so on his sole responsibility, and at his own personal risk of the consequences. There was vicarious atonement for the King through his Ministers, but there was none for the President.

Mr. WILSON's speech was listened to with very close attention by the Senate, and the subsequent vote evidently showed that it had some weight. Mr. CURTIS replied in a tone that indicated some impatience at Mr. WILSON's remarks, reiterating the positions assumed yesterday, that the evidence was entirely competent, as showing the intent of the President, in contradiction to the intent charged in the first and second articles. The Chief Justice then gave an opinion at some little length, admitting the evidence. Substantially on the grounds taken by Mr. CURTIS that it was competent as going to show the intent of the President in refutation of the intent charged in the articles. The yeas and nays were demanded by Mr. HOWARD, and the decision was promptly overruled, the evidence being rejected by a vote of yeas 20, nays 29; 9 Republicans, including the West Virginia Senators, voted yea. Mr. SUMNER did not vote. Messrs. DOOLITTLE and DIXON as usual, voted in the affirmative; they are almost the only Senators who have acted exclusively as partisans throughout the trial. Some of the most extreme Radicals, including SUMNER, STEWART, and others, have frequently voted in favor of the accused on these interlocutory questions.

THE RE-EXAMINATION OF SECRETARY WELLES.

Secretary WELLES was then recalled at 1:50, and was asked whether at these Cabinet meetings, when Mr. STANTON was present, the question whether he came within the Tenure of Office act was discussed. This was objected to, then briefly argued, and admitted by the Chief Justice. The Chief Justice was again overruled, and the evidence rejected by a vote of yeas 22, nays 26. Messrs. SHERMAN and SPRAGUE voting yea, there being changes from the former vote, and Messrs. SUMNER and CONKLING not voting. Mr. EVARTS then proposed a third question of a character similar to the previous ones, to wit: "At these Cabinet meetings, between the time of the passage of the Civil Tenure bill and the removal of Mr. STANTON on the 21st of February last, was it considered that a proper regard for the public service made it desirable that upon some proper case a judicial determination of the unconstitutionality of the law should be obtained?" To this the Managers again objected. Mr. BUTLER stated that he understood the last two votes of the Senate to mean distinctly, if they meant anything, that the Cabinet discussions could not be admitted as evidence showing the President's intent, and then pleaded in justification of his acts. This put the question squarely before the Senate, and they voted it down emphatically; ayes 19, nays 30. This was a great triumph for the Managers, and a heavy blow for the defence. It deprives them of the most important part of their testimony as to the President's intent, which it was intended to show by the Cabinet discussions. The congratulations on the part of the Managers and the members of the House were very earnest, and the commotion on the floor of the Senate was so great that a recess of half an hour was ordered at 2 o'clock. It is decidedly the most important ruling yet made in the trial. On reassembling after the recess, Mr. EVARTS asked Secretary WELLES whether at any of the Cabinet meetings in the time specified, a proposition to resort to force in getting possession of the War Office was suggested. The Managers of course objected, and the arguments which followed were remarkably brief, as they did not occupy more than ten minutes. The yeas and nays were then called on the admission resulting yeas 18, nays 26, so the question was not admitted. The witness then passed into the hands of General BUTLER for cross-examination, when Mr. WELLES testified that he had never received a commission as Secretary of the Navy from President JOHNSON, and was acting under the appointment of President LINCOLN. BUTLER then asked whether THOMAS was still acting as a Cabinet officer, but the defence objected that the question was not proper in the cross-examination, and it was withdrawn. BUTLER then, as usual, attempted to disconcert the witness by showing him that the Attorney-General could not have had an engagement at the Supreme Court on Saturday, the 22d of February, as he swore yesterday, because the court did not sit on that day. He then proceeded to elicit the ground on which Mr. WELLES based his statements to the President regarding the movements of troops, and in doing so drew out the fact that Mr. WELLES had heard that on the 21st of February all of the officers of the garrison were requested to assemble at Gen. EMORY's headquarters (for the purpose of receiving orders for the observance of the 22d as a holiday. This then was the startling movement of troops which alarmed GIDEON.

THE TESTIMONY OF EDGAR WELLES.

EDGAR WELLES, GIDEON's son, was next called and proceeded to testify that a lady first gave him the information regarding the threatening movements of the troops which he communicated to his father. He further testified that his father sent him to the President with the startling news, but he failed to get an audience. He was then dismissed.

THE REMOVAL OF FOSTER BLODGETT.

After the last witness had been dismissed, Mr. EVARTS announced that Messrs. SEWARD, MCCULLOCH, BROWNING and RANDALL, of the Cabinet, were present for the purpose of giving testimony on the points which they intended to prove by Secretary WELLES, which were overruled by the Senate. He, nevertheless, called Gov. RANDALL, and proceeded to ask him, after the usual preliminary questions, about the case of FOSTER BLODGETT, Postmaster at Augusta, Ga., who, it will be remembered, was one of the witnesses for the Managers. Gov. RANDALL replied that BLODGETT was suspended by his order and without the knowledge of the President, on complaints, both verbal and written, that BLODGETT had been guilty of misconduct in office. The Managers objected to the introduction of the papers offered, because they did not include the complaint itself and merely related to the official act of the removal. Mr. EVARTS stated, in effect, that they proposed to prove by the papers that the President was not responsible, as the Managers had charged, for the removal of Mr. BLODGETT, and Gen. BUTLER insisted that if any papers in the case were admitted all of them should be. Finally the objection was withdrawn and the papers were received. They consisted of orders issued by the Postmaster General suspending BLODGETT because he had been indicted for perjury, and appointing a special agent to take charge of the office, pending further action by the President and Senate. Gen. BUTLER then proceeded to cross-examine Gov. RANDALL by asking by what authority he had suspended Mr. BLODGETT, when he replied that he was not justified either by special or general statute, but by the law of necessity. Gov. RANDALL proved to be the best match for BUTLER that he has met during the trial. His answers were terse and pointed, and he refused several times to gulp down half a dozen subjects in one question, but consistently claimed that he had suspended BLODGETT because he thought he was dishonest.

MR. LINCOLN'S CABINET AND THE TENURE OF OFFICE BILL.

Before Mr. RANDALL left the stand, Senator SHERMAN submitted the question whether the application of the Civil Tenure act to Mr. LINCOLN's Cabinet officers was considered in the Cabinet after its passage. The objection was raised that the question was included in the previous rulings of the Senate, when Secretary WELLES was on the stand, and the Managers requested that the last question objected to in his examination be read as sustaining their position. The roll was called without debate—yeas 20, nays 26—so the question was not admitted.

THE EVIDENCE FOR THE DEFENCE CLOSED.

Mr. EVARTS then announced that the defence had closed their evidence, but added that it was possible that on Mr. STANBERY's recovery he might be inclined to offer some additional testimony which he had under his charge especially, and of which the counsel present knew nothing.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, April 18.

The Court was opened at 11 o'clock. Pursuant to the order of yesterday the Managers and members of the House were successively announced. Mr. STEVENS was not present at the opening.

Senator STEWART moved to dispense with the reading of the journal.

Senator DRAKE objected. The journal was read.

By the direction of the Chief Justice the question pending yesterday was read as follows:

THE CABINET'S ADVICE TO THE PRESIDENT.

We, the counsel for the President, offer to prove that the President, at a meeting of the Cabinet, while the bill was before the President for his approval, laid before the Cabinet the Tenure of Office act for their consideration and advice to the President respecting his approval of the bill; and thereupon the members of the Cabinet then present gave their advice to the President that the bill was unconstitutional, and should be returned to Congress with his objections, and that the duty of preparing a message setting forth the objections to the constitutionality of the bill was devolved upon Mr. SEWARD and Mr. STANTON, to be followed up by proof of what was done by the President and Cabinet up to the time of sending in the message by the President.

Mr. Manager WILSON rose to speak, when Senator JOHNSON submitted the following question to the counsel of the President, in writing:

"Do the counsel understand that the Managers deny that the statement made by the President in his message of Dec. 12, 1867, in evidence as given by the Managers at page 45, No. 9, of the official report of the trial, that the members of the Cabinet gave the opinion last stated as to the Tenure of Office act, and as evidence offered to corroborate their statement, or for what other purpose is it offered?"

Senator HOWARD submitted the following question to the President's counsel:

"Do the counsel for the accused not consider that the validity of the Tenure of Office bill was purely a question of law, to be determined in this trial by the Senate, and, if so, do they consider that the opinions of Cabinet officers touching that question is competent evidence, by which the judgment of the Senate ought to be influenced?"

Senator EDMUNDS asked whether the argument on the part of the Managers might not be continued while the counsel were considering the questions.

The Chief Justice replied in the affirmative, and Mr. CURTIS said they would prefer that course.

MR. WILSON'S ARGUMENT.

Mr. Manager WILSON rose and said: As this question confronts one of the most important questions involved in this case, I wish to present the views of the managers respecting it with such care and exactness as I may be able to command. The respondent now offers to prove, doubtless as a foundation for other Cabinet advice of more recent date, that he was advised by the members of his Cabinet that the act of Congress upon which rest several of the articles to which he has made answer, to wit: "An Act regulating the tenure of certain civil officers," passed March 2, 1867, was and is unconstitutional and therefore void. That he was so advised he has alleged in his answer. Whether he was so advised or not we hold to be immaterial to this case and irrelevant to the issue joined. The House of Representatives were not to be entrapped in the preparation of this replication by any such cunning device, nor by the kindred one, whereby the respondent affirms that he was not bound to execute the act because he believed it to be unconstitutional. The replication says that the House of Representatives do deny each and every averment in the said several answers or either of them, which denies or traverses the acts, intents, crimes or misdemeanors charged against the said ANDREW JOHNSON in the said articles of impeachment, or either of them, and for replication to the said answer do say that the said ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, is guilty of the high crimes and misdemeanors mentioned in the said articles, &c. There is no acceptance here of the issue tendered by the respondent, and in support of which we object. The advice which he may have received, and the belief which he may have formed touching the constitutionality of the said act, cannot be allowed to shield him from the consequences of his criminal acts; nor can his mistaken view of the Constitution relative to his right to require the opinion of the heads of the several Executive Departments upon certain questions, and his efforts to escape from the just demands of violated law. In his answer to the first article he alleges: "That this respondent had, in pursuance of the Constitution, required the opinion of each principal officer of the executive departments upon this question of constitutional executive power and duty, and had been advised by each of them, including the said STANTON, Secretary for the Department of War, that under the Constitution of the United States, this power of removal was lodged by the Constitution in the President of the United States, and that, consequently, it could be lawfully exercised by him, and the Congress could not deprive him thereof." The respondent found no provision in the Constitution authorizing him to pursue any such course. The Constitution says: "The President may require the opinion in writing of the principal in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices." (Article 2, section 2.) Not of his office, not of the legislative department, nor of the judicial department. But when did he require the opinions and receive the advice under cover of which he now seeks to escape? His answer informs us that this all transpired prior to his veto of the bill "regulating the tenure of certain civil offices." Upon these unwritten opinions and that advice he based his veto of said bill, and fashioned the character of his message. He communicated his objections to Congress; they were overruled by both Houses, and the bill was enacted into a law of manner of form as prescribed by the Constitution. He does not say that since the final passage of the act he has been further advised by the principal officer of each of the executive departments, that he is not bound to enforce it; and if he had done so, he would have achieved a result of no possible benefit to himself, but dangerous to his admirers. For it will be borne in mind that the articles charge that he "did unlawfully conspire with one LORENZO THOMAS, and with other persons to the House of Representatives unknown. He might have disclosed that these unknown persons were the Members of his Cabinet. This disclosure might have placed them in jeopardy without diminishing the peril which attends upon his own predicament. It is not difficult to see that the line of defense to which we have directed the present objections involves the great question of this case. It tends to matters more weighty than a mere reviewal of the techinical offences which float on the surface of this prosecution. Who ever attempts to measure the magnitude of the case by the comparatively insignificant acts which constitute the technical crimes and misdemeanors with which the respondent stands charged, will attain a result far short of its true character, and be rewarded with a most beggarly appreciation of the immensity of its real proportions. Far above and below and beyond these mere technical offences; grave as they undoubtedly are, the great question which you are to settle is to be found. It envelopes the whole case and everything pertaining thereto. It is the great circle which bounds the sphere composed of the multitude of questions and issues presented for your determination. The respondent is arraigned for a violation of, and a refusal to execute the laws. He offers to prove that his Cabinet advised him that a certain bill, presented for his approval, was in violation of the Constitution. That he accepted their advice and vetoed the bill; and upon that and such additional advice as they may have given him, claims the right to resist and defy the provisions of the bill, notwithstanding its enactment into a law by two-thirds of both Houses over his objections. In other words, he claims substantially that he may determine for himself what laws he will obey and execute, and what laws he will disregard and refuse to enforce. In support of this claim he offers the testimony which, for the time being, is excluded by the objection under discussion. If I am correct in this, then I was not mistaken when I asserted that this objection confronts one of the most important questions involved in this case. It may be said that this testimony is offered merely to disprove the intent alleged and charged in the articles, but it goes beyond this, and reaches the main question, as will clearly appear to the mind of any one who will read with care the answer to the first article. The testimony is improper for any purpose, and in every view of the case. The Constitution of the United States, article 2, section 1, provides that "the Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America." The person at present exercising the functions of the Executive office is the respondent, who stands at your bar to-day charged with high crimes and misdemeanors in office? Before he entered upon the discharge of his duties, devolved upon him as President, he took and subscribed the constitutionally prescribed oath of office, in words as follows: "I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States." This oath covers every part of the Constitution; imposes the duty of observing every section and clause thereof, and includes the distribution of powers therein made. The powers embraced and distributed are legislative, executive and judicial. Of the first, the Constitution declares that "all legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives," (article 1, section 1.) This encircles the entire range of legislative action. The will of the Legislative Department is made known by the terms of the bills which it may pass. Of these expressions of the legislative will, the Constitution says:

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States, and, if he approve, he shall sign it, but, if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and, if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. [Article 1, section 7.]

Thus laws are made, but laws cannot execute themselves. However wise, just and necessary they may be, they are lifeless declarations of the Legislative will, until clothed with the power of action by other departments of the Government. The builders of our Constitution understood, with great exactness, the philosophy of government, and provided for every contingency. They knew that laws, to be effective, must be executed; that the best and purest law could not perform its proper office in the absence of executive power. Therefore, they created that power, and vested it in a President of the United States. To insure a due execution of the power, they imposed the duty of taking and subscribing the oath above-quoted on every person elected to the Presidential office, and declared he should comply with the conditions before he enter upon the execution of his office. Chief among the executive duties imposed by the Constitution, and secured by the oath, is the one contained in the injunction that the President shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed—article 2, section 3. What laws? Those which may have been passed by the legislative department in manner and form as declared by the section of the Constitution heretofore recited. The President is clothed with no discretion in this regard. Whatever is declared by the legislative power to be the law the President is bound to execute. By his power to veto a bill passed by both Houses of Congress, he may challenge the legislative will, but if he be overruled by the two-third voice of the Houses, he must respect the decision and execute the law which that constitutional voice has spoken into existence. If this be not true, then the executive power is superior to the legislative power. If the Executive will may declare what is and what is not law, why was a legislative department established at all? Why impose on the President the constitutional obligations to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, if he may determine what acts are and what are not laws? It is absurd to say that he has any discretion in this regard. He must execute the law. "The great object of the Executive Department is to accomplish this purpose, and without it, be the form of the Government whatever it may, it will be utterly worthless for offence or defence, for the redress of grievances or the protection of rights, for the happiness or good order or safety of the people." (Story on the Constitution, vol. 2, p. 419.) DE TOCQUEVILLE, in his work on "Democracy in America," in opening the chapter on Executive power, very truly remarks that:

"The American legislators undertook a difficult task in attempting to create an Executive power, dependant on the majority of the people, and nevertheless sufficiently strong to act without restraint in its own sphere. It was indispensable to the maintenance of the republican form of government that the representative of the Executive power should be subject to the will of the nation." (Vol. 1, p. 128.)

The task was a difficult one, but the great minds from which our Constitution sprung were equal to its severest demands. They created an Executive power strong enough to execute the will of the nation, and yet sufficiently weak to be controlled by that will. They knew that "power will intoxicate the best of hearts as wine the strongest heads," and therefore they surrounded the Executive agent with such proper restraints and limitations as would confine him to the boundaries prescribed by the national will—or crush him by its power, if he stepped beyond. The plan adopted was most perfect. It created the Executive power, provided for the selection of the person to be intrusted with its exercise, determined the restraints and limitations which should rest upon, guide and control it and him; and, out of abundant caution, decreed that "the President * * * * of the United States shall be removed from office, on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors," (article 3, section 3.) It is preposterous for the respondent to attempt to defend himself against the corrective power of this grand remedy by interposing the opinion or advice of the principal officers of the Executive Departments, either as to the body of his offence, or the intent with which he committed it. His highest duty is to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed," and, if he fails in this particular, he must fail in all, and anarchy will usurp the throne of order. The laws are but expressions of the national will, which can be made known only through the enactments of the Legislative Department of the Government. A criminal failure to execute that will—and every wilful failure, no matter what its inducement may be, is criminal—may justly call into action the remedial power of impeachment. This power is, by the express terms of the Constitution, confided to one branch of the Legislative Department in these words: "The House of Representatives * * * shall have the sole power of impeachment." (Article 1, section 2.) This lodgment of the most delicate power known to the Constitution is most wise and proper, because of the frequency with which those who may exercise it are called to account for their conduct at the bar of the people; and this is the check balanced against a possible abuse of the power, and it has been most effectual; but the wisdom which fashioned our Constitution did not stop here. It next declared that "the Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments." (Article 1, section 3.) In the theory of our Constitution, the Senate represents the States, and its members, being removed from direct accountability to the people, are supposed to be beyond the reach of those excitements and passions which so frequently change the political complexion of the House of Representatives, and hence the more immediate check provided to balance the possible hasty action of the Representatives. Wise, considerate, and safe to the perfect work of demonstration, is this admirable adjustment of the powers with which we are now dealing. The Executive power was created to enforce the will of the nation. The will of the nation appears in its laws. The two Houses of Congress are intrusted with the power to enact laws. The objection of the Executive to the contrary notwithstanding, laws thus enacted, as well as those which receive the Executive sanction, are the voice of the people.

If the person clothed for the time being with the executive power—the only power which can give effect to the people's will—refuses or neglects to enforce the legislative decrees of the nation, or wilfully violates the same, what constituent elements of governmental power could be more properly charged with the right to present and the means to try and remove the contumacious Executive, than those intrusted with the power to enact the laws of the people, guided by the checks and balances to which I have directed the attention of the Senate? What other constituent parts of the Government could so well understand and impede a perverse and criminal refusal to obey, or a wilful declaration not to execute the national will, as those joining in its expression? There can be but one answer to these questions. The provisions of the Constitution are wise and just beyond the power of disputation in leaving the entire subject of the responsibility of the Executive to faithfully execute his office and enforce the laws to the charge, trial and judgment of the two several branches of the legislative department, regardless of the opinions of Cabinet officers, of the decisions of the judicial department. The respondent has placed himself within this power of impeachment by trampling on the constitutional duty of the Executive and violating the penal laws of the land. I readily admit that the Constitution of the United States is in almost every respect is different from the Constitution of Great Britain. The latter is to a great extent unwritten, and is in all regards subject to such changes as Parliament may enact. An act of Parliament may change the Constitution of England. In this country the rule is different. The Congress may enact no law in conflict with the Constitution. The enactments of Parliament become a part of the British Constitution. The will of Parliament is supreme. The will of Congress is subordinate to the written Constitution of the United States, but not be judged of by the Executive Department. But the theories upon which the two Constitutions rest at the present time are almost identical. In both, the Executive is made subordinate to the legislative power. The Commons of England tolerate no encroachments on their power from any other estate of the realm. The Parliament is the supreme power of the Kingdom, in spite of the doctrine that "the King can do no wrong," and in spite of the assertion that the exercise of the sovereignty rests in the several estates. The kindred character of the theories permeating the two Constitutions may be illustrated by certain parliamentary and ministerial actions connected with the American Revolution, and which will well serve the purposes of my argument. On the 27th day of February, 1782, Gen. CONWAY moved in the House of Commons the following resolution:

"That it is the opinion of this House that the further prosecution of offensive war on the Continent of North America, for the purpose of reducing the revolted colonies to obedience by force, will be the means of weakening the efforts of this country against her European enemies; dangerously to increase the mutual enmity so fatal to the interests both of Great Britain and America, and by preventing a happy reconciliation with that country, to frustrate the earnest desire, graciously expressed by His Majesty, to restore the blessing of public tranquility." (Hansard, vol. 22, p. 107.)

The Commons passed the resolution, but the Ministry did not seem to catch its true spirit, and, therefore, on March 4 next following, Gen. CONWAY moved another, in these more express and emphatic terms, to wit:

"That, after the solemn declaration of the opinion of this House, in that humble address presented to His Majesty on Friday last, and His Majesty's assurance of his gracious intention, in pursuance of this address, to take such measures as shall appear to His Majesty to be most condusive to the restoration of harmony between Great Britain and the 'Revolted Colonies,' so essential to the prosperity of both, this House will consider as enemies to His Majesty and this country all those who shall endeavor to frustrate His Majesty's paternal care for the peace and happiness of his people, by advising, or by any means attempting the further prosecution of offensive war on the Continent of North America, for the purpose of reducing the revolted colonies to obedience by force." (Ibid, page 1,089.)

This resolution led to an animated debate. The temper of the Commons was equal to the directness of the resolution. The Ministry saw this, and understood exactly its meaning. They were disposed to avoid the implied censure, and attempted to show, by expressions of a determination to observe and respect the opinion of the House as declared in the first resolution, that necessity existed for the adoption of the second. To effectuate this end Lord NORTH, the Premier, in the course of his remarks said:

"The majority of that House had resolved that peace should be made with America, and the answer given from the Throne was so satisfactory, that the House had just concurred in a motion to return thanks to his Majesty for making it. Where, therefore, could be the ground for coming to a resolution, which seemed to doubt the propriety, or sincerity of that answer? He was not of the disposition of those who complained of majorities in that House, who condemned them, and by factious and seditious misrepresentations held them out to the public in that most odious color. A majority of that House, in Parliamentary language, the House itself, could never make him change a single opinion, yet he bowed to that opinion, which was sanctioned by the majority. Though he might not be a convert to such opinions, still he held it to be his indispensable duty to obey it, and never once to lose sight of it in the advices which, as a servant of the Crown, he should have occasion to give his Sovereign. It was the right of that House to command; it was the duty of a Minister to obey its resolutions. Parliament had already expressed its desires, or its orders, and as it was scarcely possible that a Minister should be found hardy, daring and infamous enough to advise his Sovereign to differ in opinion from his Parliament, so he could not see the present motion, which must suppose the existence of such a Minister, could be at all necessary." (Ibid, p. 1,090.) And again he said, "To the policy of that resolution he could not subscribe, but as Parliament had thought proper to pass it, and as Ministers were bound to obey the orders of Parliament, so he should make that resolution the standard of his future conduct." (P. 1,107.)

These protestations of Lord NORTH did not arrest the action of the Commons. The resolution passed and peace followed. It will be observed that these proceedings on the part of the Commons trenched on ground covered by the prerogatives of the Crown, and affected to some extent the powers of declaring war, making peace and entering into treaties. Still the Ministry bowed in obedience to the command of the House, and declared that "it was scarcely possible that a Minister should be found hardy, daring, infamous enough to advise his sovereign to differ in opinion from his Parliament." This grand action of the Commons and its results disclosed the sublimest featnre of the British Constitution. It is made to appear how thoroughly under that Constitution the Executive power was dependent on the legislative will of the nation. The doctrine that the King can do no wrong, while it protected his person, was resolved into an almost perfect subordination of the Ministers through whom the powers of the Crown are exerted to the acts and resolutions of the Parliament, until at last the roar of the lion of England is no more than the voice of the Commons of the realm. So completely had this principle asserted itself in the British Constitution that the veto power had passed into disuse for nearly a century, and it has not been exercised since. The last instance of its use was in April, 1696, when WILLIAM III. refused the royal assent to a bill to regulate the election of members to serve in Parliament. (Hansard, vol. 5, p. 993.) The men who framed our Constitution in 1787 were not untaught of these facts in English history, and therefore fashioned out the Government on the plan of the subordination of the Executive power to the written law of the land. They did not deny the veto power to the President, but they did declare that it should be subject to a legislative limitation, under the operation of which it might in any given case be overruled by the Congress, and when this happens, and the vetoed bill becomes a law, the President must yield the convictions of his own judgment, as an individual, to the demands of the higher duty of the office and execute the law. His oath binds to this, and he cannot pursue any other course of action without endangering the public weal. The Constitution regards him in a double capacity, as citizen and public officer. In the first it leaves him to the same accountabily to the law in its ordinary process as would attach to and apply in case he were civilian or the humblest citizen; while in the latter it subjects him to the power of the House of Representatives to impeach, and that of the Senate to remove him from office if he be guilty of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors. If the citizen disobey the law and be convicted thereof, he may be relieved by pardon; but the officer who brings upon himself a conviction or impeachment, cannot receive the Executive clemency; for while it is provided that "the President shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States," it is also expressed and declared that this power shall not extend to cases of impeachment, (art. 2, sec. 2.) The same person, if he be a civil officer, may be indicted for a violation of law and impeached for the same act. If convicted in both cases, he may be pardoned in the former, but in the latter he is beyond the reach of forgiveness. The relief provided for the disobedient citizen is denied the offending officer. I have already observed that the Constitution of the United States distributes the powers of the Government among three Departments. First, in the order of the Constitutional arrangement is the Legislative Department, and this doubtless because the law-making power is the supreme power of the land, through which the will of the Nation is expressed. The legislative power—in other words, the law-making power—is "vested in the Congress of the United States." The acts of Congress constitute the municipal laws of the Republic. Municipal law is a rule of action prescribed by the supreme power of a State, commanding whatever is right and prohibiting what is wrong—(1 Blackstone, page 44.) The supreme power of a State is that which is highest in authority; and, therefore, it was proper that the Constitution should name first the Legislative Department in the distribution of power, as through it alone the State can speak. Its voice is the law—the rule of action to be respected and obeyed by all persons subject to its direction or amenable to its requirements. Next in the order of its distribution of powers the Constitution names the Executive Department. This is proper and logical, for the will, the law of the nation cannot act except through agents or instrumentalities charged with its execution. The Congress can enact a law but it cannot execute it. It can express the will of the nation, but some other agents are required to give it effect. The Constitution resolves these agencies and instrumentalities into an Executive Department. At the head of this Department, charged imperatively with the due execution of its great powers, appears the President of the United States, duly enjoined to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed." If the law which he is to execute does not invest him with discretionary power, he has no election. He must execute the will of the nation as expressed by Congress. In no case can he indulge in the uncertainties and irresponsibilities of an official discretion, unless it be conceded to him by expres enactment. In all other cases he must follow and enforce the legislative will. "The office of executing a law excludes the right to judge of it," and as the Constitution charges the President with the execution of the laws, it declares what is his duty, and gives him no power beyond. [RAWLE on the Constitution, page 136.] Undoubtedly, he possesses the right to recommend the enactment and to advise the repeal of laws. He may also, as I have before remarked, obstruct the passage of laws by interposing his veto. Beyond these means of changing, directing or obstructing the national will, he may not go. When the law-making power has resolved, his opposition must be at an end. That resolution is a law, and resistance to it punishable." (Federalist, No. 70.) The judgment of the individual intrusted for the time being with the executive power of the Republic may reject as utterly erroneous the conclusion arrived at by those invested with the legislative power; but the officer must submit and execute the law; he has no discretion in the premises, except such as the particular statute confers on him; and even this he must exercise in obedience to the rules which the act provides. A high officer of the Government once gave to a President of the United States an opinion relative to this doctrine in these words: "To the Chief Executive Magistrate of the Union is confided the solemn duty of seeing the laws faithfully executed. That he may be able to meet this duty with a power equal to its performance he nominates his own subordinates and removes them at his pleasure." This opinion was given prior to the passage of the act of March 2, 1867, which requires the concurrence of the Senate in removals from office, which, while denying to the President the power of absolute removal, concedes to him the power to suspend officers and to supply their places temporarily. For the same reason the land and naval forces are under his orders as their Commander-in-Chief; but his power is to be used only in the manner prescribed by the Legislative Department. He cannot accomplish a legal purpose by illegal means, or break the laws himself to prevent them from being violated by others. The acts of Congress sometimes gives the President a broad discretion in the use of the means by which they are to be executed, and sometimes limit the power so that he can exercise it only in a certain prescribed manner. When the law directs a thing to be done, without saying how, that implies the power to use such means as may be necessary and proper to accomplish the end of the Legislature; but where the mode of performing a duty is pointed out by statute, that is the exclusive mode, and no other can be followed. The United States have no common law to fall back upon when the written law is defective. If, therefore, an act of Congress declares that a certain thing shall be done by a particular officer, it cannot be done by a different officer. "The agency which the law furnishes for its own execution must be used, to the exclusion of all others." (Opinion of Attorney-General BLACK, Nov. 20, 1860.) This is a very clear statement of the doctrine which the particular branch of this case now commanding our attention rests. If we drift away from it we unsettle the very foundations of the Government, and endanger its stability to a degree which may well alarm the most peaceful mind, and appall the most courageous. A departure from this view of the character of the Executive power, and from the nature of the duty of the obligation resting upon the officer charged therewith, would surround this nation with perils of the most fearful proportion, and of unparalleled magnitude. Such a departure would not only justify the respondent in his refusal to obey and execute the law, but also prove his usurpation of the judicial power, when he resolved that he would not observe the legislative will, because in his judgment it did not conform to the provisions of the Constitution of the United States touching the subject embraced in the articles of impeachment on which he is now being tried at your bar. Concede this to him, and when and where may we look for the end? To what result shall we arrive? Will it not naturally and inevitably lead to a consolidation of the several powers of the Government in the Executive Department? And would this be the end? Would it not rather be the beginning? If the President may defy and usurp the powers of the Legislative and Judicial Departments of the Government as his caprices or the advice of his Cabinet may incline him, why may not his subordinates, each for himself and touching his own sphere of action, determine how far the directions of his superior accord with the Constitution of the United States, and reject and refuse to obey all that come short of the standard erected by his judgment? It was remarked by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of MARTIN vs. MOTT (12 Wheaton, 19) that—

"If a superior officer has a right to contest the order of the President upon his own doubt as to the exigency referred to by the statute having arisen, it must be equally the right of every inferior officer and soldier; and any act deemed by any person in furtherance of such orders, would subject him to responsibility in a civil suit, in which his defence must finally rest upon his ability to establish the facts by competent proofs. Such a course would be subversive of all discipline and expose the best disposed officers to the chances of ruinous litigation."

The power itself is confined to the Executive of the Union, to him who is by the Constitution the commander of the militia, when called into the actual service of the United States, whose duty it is to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and whose responsibility for an honest discharge of his official obligation is secured by the highest sanction. He is necessarily constituted the judge of the existence of the exigency in the first instance, and is bound to call forth the militia. His orders for this purpose are in strict conformity with the provisions of the law, and it would seem to follow as a necessary consequence that every act done by a subordinate officer in obedience to such orders is equally justifiable. The law contemplates that, under such circumstances, orders will be given to carry the power into effect, and it cannot, therefore, be a correct inference that any other person has a just right to disobey them. Apply the principles here enunciated to the case at bar, and they become its perfect support. If the President has a right to contest and refuse to obey the laws enacted by Congress, his subordinates may exercise the same right and refuse to obey his orders. If he may exercise it in one case they may assert it in any other. If he may challenge the laws of Congress they may question the orders of the President. It is his duty to enforce the laws of the nation and it is their duty to obey his orders. If he may be allowed to defy the legislative will, they may be allowed to disregard executive orders. These beget confusion, and the affairs of the public are made the sport of the contending factions and conflicting agents. No such power belongs to either. To Congress is given the power to enact laws, and while they remain on the statute books it is the constitutional duty of the President to see to their faithful execution. This duty rests upon all of his subordinates. Its observance by all, the President included, makes the Executive Department, though it be acting through ten thousand agents, a unit. Unity produces harmony, harmony effects directness of action, and this secures due execution of the laws. But if the President may disregard the law because he has been advised by his Cabinet and believes that the Congress violated the Constitution in its enactment, and his subordinates may follow his example, disobey his orders and directions, the object and end of an executive unity is defeated, anarchy succeeds order, force, irrepressible and vicious, supplants law, and ruin envelops the Republic and its institutions. If the views which I have imperfectly presented are correct, and such I believe them to be, the testimony to which we object must be excluded from your consideration, and thus will be determined one of the most important questions decided by this case. If I have been able to arrest your attention and to centre it on the question which I have imperfectly discussed, the time occupied by me will not be without profit to the nation. I have endeavored to show that the royal maxim which asserts that the King can do no wrong, cannot be applied to the President of the United States in such a manner as to shield him from the just condemnation of violated law. The King's crimes may be explained by the vicarious atonement of his Ministers, but the President is held personally amenable to the impeaching power of the House of Representatives. Concede to the President immunity, through the advice of his Cabinet officers, and you reverse, by your decision, the theory of our Constitution. Let those who will assume this responsibility. I leave it to the decision of the Senate.

REPLY OF MR. CURTIS.

Mr. CURTIS—I have no intention, Senators, to make a reply to the elaborate document which has now been introduced here by the honorable Managers touching the merits of this case. The time for that has not come, and the testimony is not before you. The case is not in a condition for you to consider and pass upon its merits, whether they be based on law or facts. The simple question now before the Senate is, whether a certain offer of proof will be carried out in evidence? Of course, that inquiry involves another. That other inquiry is whether the evidence which is offered is pertinent to any matter involved in this case; and when it is asserted that the matter is pertinent, I suppose it is to be received. Its creditability, its weight, its effect, finally upon the merits of the case is a subject which can not be considered and decided upon preliminarily to the reception of the evidence, and, therefore, leaving on one side the whole of this elaborate argument, which is now addressed to you, I propose to make a few observations to show that this evidence is pertinent to the issues in the case. The honorable Manager has read a portion of the answers of the President, and has stated that the House of Representatives has taken no issue upon that part of the answer. As to the effect of that admission by the Hon. Manager, I shall have a word or two to say presently. But the honorable Manager has not told you that the House of Representatives, when they brought to your ear these articles did not intend to assert and prove the allegations contained in them, which are matters of fact. One of the allegations, Mr. Chief Justice, as you will find by referring to the first article and to the second article and to the third article is, that the President of the United States, in removing Mr. STANTON, and in appointing Gen. THOMAS, intentionally violated the Constitution of the United States; that he did these acts with the intention of violating the Constitution of the United States. Instead of averring that it is wholly immaterial what intention the President had; it is wholly immaterial whether he honestly believed that the act of Congress was unconstitutional; it is wholly immaterial whether he believed that he was acting in accordance with his oath of office to preserve protect and defend the Constitution when he did this act, instead of averring that, they aver that he acted with intention to violate the Constitution of the United States. Now, when we offer to introduce evidence here bearing upon this question of intent, evidence that before offering any opinion on this subject, he resorted to proper advice to enable him to form a correct one, and that when he did form a fixed opinion on this subject, it was under the influence of this proper advice and that when he did this act, whether it was lawful or unlawful, it was done with an intention to violate the Constitution, the honorable Manager gets up here and argues an hour by the clock that it is wholly immaterial what his opinion was, and what advice he had received in conformity with which he acted in the matter. The honorable Manager's argument may be a sound one, this Senate may ultimately come to that conclusion after they have heard this clause. That is a discussion into which I shall not enter, but before the Senate can come to the consideration of these questions they must pass over this allegation; they must either say, as the Honorable Manager says, that it is wholly immaterial what opinion the President has formed, and under what advice, or under what circumstances, he formed it, or else be admitted by the Senators; but it is material, and the evidence must be considered. Now, how is it possible, at this stage of the inquiry, to determine which of these courses is to be taken by the honorable Senate? If the Senate should finally come to the conclusion that it is wholly immaterial, this evidence will do no harm. If, on the other hand, the Senate should finally come to the conclusion that it is material what the intention of the President was in doing these acts, and that they will examine to see whether it was or not a wilful violation of the Constitution; what then? It would have excluded the evidence upon which it could have determined that question. I respectfully submit, therefore, that whether the argument of the honorable Managers is sound or unsound, whether it will finally appear in the judgment of the Senate that this is material or this is not the time to exclude it upon the ground that an examination of the merits hereafter, and a decision upon these merits will show that it is immaterial. When that is shown the evidence can be laid aside. If the other conclusion should be arrived at by any one Senator or by the body, then they will be in want of this evidence which we now offer. In reference to this question, Senators, is it not pertinent? I do not [illegible] to enter into the constitutional inquiry which was started yesterday by the honorable Manager (BUTLER) as to the particular character of the Cabinet counsel. One thing is certain, that every President, from the origin of the Government, has resorted to oral consultation with the members of his Cabinet, and oral discussions in his presence on questions of public importance arising in the course of his official duty. Another thing is apparent, and that is that although the written letter remains, and, therefore, it would appear with some certainty what the advice of a Cabinet counsel was, yet every practical man who has connections with the business affairs of life, every lawyer, every legislator knows that there is no such satisfactory mode of bringing out the truth as an oral discussion, face to face with those who are interested in the subject, that it is the most suggestive, the most searching, the most satisfactory mode of arriving at the conclusion; that solitary written opinions composed in a closet, away from the collision between man and man, which brings out new thoughts, new conceptions, more accurate views, is not the best mode of arriving at a conclusion; and, under the influence of this practical consideration undoubtedly is, that this habit, beginning with Gen. WASHINGTON, not becoming universal by any means until Mr. JEFFERSON's time, but from that day to this, this habit has been formed. President JOHNSON has found it in existence; when he went into office he continued it, and I therefore say that when the question of his intention comes to be considered by the Senate; when the question arises in their minds whether the President honestly believed that this was an unconstitutional law, when the particular emergency arrives; when, if he carried out or obeyed that law, he must quit the powers which he believed were conferred upon him by the Constitution and not to be able to carry on the Departments of the Government in the manner the public interests required—when these questions arise for the consideration of the Senate, then they ought to have before them the fact that he acted by the advice of the usual proper advisers; that he resorted to the best means within his reach to form a full opinion upon this subject, and that therefore it is a fair conclusion that when he did form that opinion it was an honest and fixed opinion, which he felt he must carry out into practice if the proper occasion should arise. It is in this point of view, and this point of view only, that we offer this evidence.

ANSWER TO MR. HOWARD'S QUESTION.

The honorable Senator from Michigan (Mr. HOWARD) has proposed a question to the counsel for the President. It is this: "Do the counsel for the accused not consider that the validity of the Tenure of Office bill was purely a question of law?" I shall answer that part of the question first. The constitutional validity of any law is, of course, purely a question of law; it depends upon a comparison of this provision of the bill with a law enacted by the people for the government of their agents; it depends upon whether those agents have transcended the authority which the people gave; and that comparison of the Constitution with the law is in the sense in which it was intended by the Senator, a question. The next branch of the question is, whether that question is to be determined in the trial by the Senate? That is a question I cannot answer; that is a question that can be determined only by the Senate themselves. If the Senate should find that Mr. STANTON's case was not within this law, then no such question arises; then there is no question in this particular case of a conflict between this law and the Constitution. If the Senate should find that these articles charged the President, that is necessary for the Senate to believe that there was some act of turpitude on his part connected with this matter, some *mala fides*, some bad intent, and that he did honestly believe, as he states in his answer, that this was an unconstitutional law, that a case having arisen when he must act accordingly under his oath of office—if the Senate comes to that conclusion it is immaterial whether this was a constitutional or an unconstitutional law. Be it one or be it the other, be it true or false, that the President committed an offence by his interpretation of the law, he has not committed an impeachable offence as charged by the House of Representatives; and as we must advance beyond this question before we reach the third question that the Senator propounds, there is no necessity for the Senate to determine that question. The residue of the question is, do they consider that the opinions of Cabinet officers touching that question—that is, the constitutionality of that law—is competent evidence by which the judgment of the Senate ought to be influenced? Certainly not. We do not put them on the stand as experts on questions of constitutional law; the Judges will determine that out of their own breasts. We put them on the stand, as advisers of the President, to state what advice, in point of fact, they gave him, with a view to show that he was guilty of no improper intent to violate the Constitution.

In reply to the question of the honorable Senator from Michigan, (Mr. HOWARD,) as to why we should put members of the Cabinet on the stand, I would say that we put them on the stand for the same purpose as the Senator when practicing law has frequently put lawyers on the stand. A man is proceeded against by another for an improper arrest, or for a malicious prosecution, and it is necessary to prove motive. If no proper cause is proved motive is inferrable; but it is perfectly well settled when the defendant can show that he fairly laid his cause before counsel, and that the counsel advised him that there was probably cause, the inference of motive is overthrown. We wish to show here that the President called the opinions of his advisers and acted upon that advice.

ANSWER TO MR. JOHNSON'S QUESTION.

In response to the question of the honorable Senator from Maryland (Mr. JOHNSON) he will allow me to say that this is a question which the Managers could answer much better than the President's counsel. The question is:

"Do the Counsel for the President understand that the Managers deny the statement made by the President in his message of December 12th, 1867, as given in evidence by the Managers (page 45, Official Report.) That the members of the Cabinet gave in the opinion there stated as to the Tenure of Office act, and is the evidence offered and corroborated by that statement? Or for what other object is it offered?"

We now understand from what the honorable Manager has said this morning, that the House of Representatives has taken no issue on that part of our answer. The honorable Manager does not understand that that view controverts or denies that part of our argument. We do also understand that the honorable Managers have themselves put in evidence the message of the President to the Senate of the 12th of December, in which he states that he was advised by the members of his Cabinet unanimously, including Mr. STANTON, that that law was unconstitutional. Nevertheless, Senators, this is an affair of the utmost gravity, in any aspect, or in any possible view of it, and we do not feel at liberty to evade or abstain from offering the members of the President's Cabinet, so that they might state to you under the sanction of their oaths, what advice was given to the President by them on the subject.

ANOTHER QUESTION SUBMITTED.

Senator WILLIAMS submitted the following question to the counsel: "Is the advise given to the President by his Cabinet with a view of preparing a veto message pertinent to prove the right of the President to disregard the law after it was passed over his veto?"

MR. CURTIS' ANSWER.

Mr. CURTIS—I consider it strictly pertinent. It is not enough that the President received such advice, but he must show that an occasion arose for him to act upon it, which in the judgment of the Senate was such occasion that any wrong intention cannot be imputed to him. But the first step is to show that he honestly believed that it was an unconstitutional law. I wish in closing simply to say that Senators will perceive how entirely aside this view which I have presented to the Senate is from any claim on the part of the President, that he may disregard a law simply because he thinks it unconstitutional. He makes no such claim. He must make a case beyond that, a case such as is stated in his answer; but in order to make a case beyond that, it is necessary for him to begin by satisfying the Senate that he honestly believed the law unconstitutional, and it is with that view that we now offer this evidence.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE'S OPINION.

CHIEF JUSTICE—Senators, the only question which the Chief Justice considers as before the Senate, respects not the weight, but the admissibility of the evidence offered. To determine that question, it is necessary to show what is charged in the article of impeachment. The first article charges that on the 21st of February the President issued an order for the removal of Mr. STANTON from the office of Secretary of War—that that order was made unlawfully, and that it was made with the intent then and there to violate the Constitution of the United States. The same charge is repeated in the articles which relate to the appointment of Mr. THOMAS, and which we necessarily connected with this transaction. The intent, then, is the subject to which much of the evidence on both sides has been directed, and the Chief Justice conceives that this testimony is admissible for the purpose of showing the intent with which the President has acted in this transaction. He will submit the question to the Senate if any Senator desires.

Senator HOWARD called for the yeas and nays.

The vote was taken, and resulted—yeas 20, nays 29, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Buckalew, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Fowler, Grimes, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, McCreary, Patterson of Tennessee, Ross, Saulsbury, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Vickers, Willey—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Conness, Corbett, Cragin, Drake, Edmunds, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Harlan, Howard, Howe, Morgan, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Thayer, Tipton, Williams, Wilson, Yates—29.

So the evidence was excluded.

SECRETARY WELLES RECALLED.

Secretary WELLES was then called to the stand, and his examination was resumed as follows by Mr. EVARTS:

Q.—At the cabinet meeting held during the period from the presentation of the bill to the President until his message sending in his objections was completed, was the question whether Mr. STANTON was within the operation of the Civil Tenure act, the subject of consideration and determination?

Mr. BUTLER—We object.

The Chief Justice directed the counsel to put the offer in writing.

The offer was reduced to writing, as follows: "We offer to prove that at the meeting of the Cabinet at which Mr. STANTON was present, held while the Tenure of Office act was before the President for approval, the advice of the Cabinet in reference to the same was asked by the President and given by the Cabinet, and thereupon the question whether Mr. STANTON and the other Secretaries who had received their appointment from Mr. LINCOLN, were within the restriction of the President's power of removal from office created by said act, was considered and the opinion expressed that the Secretaries appointed by Mr. LINCOLN were not within the restrictions."

Mr. BUTLER objected, stating that the question came within the ruling already made by the Senate.

MR. EVARTS' REMARKS.

Mr. EVARTS replied to that objection, stating that he did not regard the question as coming within the ruling. The ruling already made might have turned on one of several considerations quite outside of the present inquiry. The present evidence sought to be introduced presented questions of another complexion. In the first place, it presented the question as to the law itself; whether it had in any way, or was intended to have any application to Secretaries whom the President had never selected or appointed. This point had formed the subject of much consideration and opinion in the Senate and in the House of Representatives, and was made a subject of inquiry and of opinion by the President himself, and his action concerning it was what brought the question here. The removal of Mr. STANTON was based on the President's opinion, after proper and diligent efforts to get a correct opinion, that Mr. STANTON was not within the law, and therefore the evidence would show that the President's conduct and action in removing Mr. STANTON was not in the intent of violating the law. The purpose now was to show that he did not do it with the intent of violating the law, but with the intent of exercising a well known, perfectly established constitutional power, deemed by him, on the advice of his Cabinet, not to be affected by the law. If the question of intent of purpose of motive and object in the removal of Mr. STANTON were the subject of inquiry here, then it was proper to show that he acted within the obedience of the Constitution as he was advised, and within obedience to the law as he was advised. The question too had a bearing upon the presence of Mr. STANTON and his assent to the opinion of the Cabinet, and had a bearing in reference to the President's right to expect from Mr. STANTON acquiescence of the powers of removal.

MR. BUTLER'S REPLY.

Mr. BUTLER said that without desiring to enter upon debate, he wished to call the attention of the Senate to the fact that the question sought to show whether the Cabinet, including Mr. STANTON, had not advised the President that the bill did not apply to Mr. STANTON. In that connection he would refer the Senate to the President's message of the 12th of December, in which he made use of the following language:

To the Senate of the United States: I have carefully examined the bill to regulate the tenure of certain civil offices. The material portion of the bill is contained in the first section, and is of the effect following, namely, "That any person holding any civil office to which he has been appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and every person who shall hereafter be appointed to any such office, and shall become duly qualified to act therein, is and shall be entitled to hold such office until a successor shall have been appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, and duly qualified, and that the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, of War, of the Navy and of the Interior, the Postmaster-General and the Attorney-General, shall hold their offices respectively for and during the term of the President by whom they may have been appointed, and for one month thereafter, subject to removal by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

These provisions are qualified by a reservation in the fourth section that nothing contained in the bill shall be construed to extend the term of any office, the duration of which is limited by law. In effect the bill provides that the President shall not remove from their places any civil officers whose terms of service are not limited by law, without the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States. The question, as Congress is well aware, is by no means a new one. The President in that same message then went on to argue upon the debate in 1789, which wholly applied to Cabinet officers, and the Senate would find that that was the gist of the whole argument. On page 41 the President, after having exhausted the argument as to Cabinet officers, went on to say:

"It appears equally to every other officer of the Government appointed by the President, whose term of duration is not specially declared. It is supported by the weighty reason that the subordinate officers in the Executive Department ought to hold at the pleasure of the head of the Department, because he is invested generally with the Executive authority, and the participation in that authority by the Senate was an exception to a general principle, and ought to be taken strictly. The President is the great responsible officer for the execution of the law, and the power of removal was incidental to that duty, and might often be requisite to fulfill it."

Mr. BUTLER went on to call the attention of the Senate to the additional reason suggested by Mr. EVARTS in reference to Mr. STANTON's giving consideration to the law. The proof of it was offered to show that the President, when he removed Mr. STANTON, supposed that Mr. STANTON did not believe himself (STANTON) to be within the law, but Mr. STANTON had just been reinstated under the law, and had refused to resign because the law could not touch him. He had put the President's power at defiance, (as the President himself stated in his message,) and now he (Mr. BUTLER) asked whether any sane man believed that the President thought on the 21st of February that Mr. STANTON would yield the office on the ground that he was not covered by the law? The President had not put it upon any such ground. He had not only put it on the ground that Mr. STANTON was a coward and would not dare to resist. His reliance had been upon the nerve of the man and not upon his construction of the law. He reminded the Senate that it had by a solemn decision declared that the advice of Cabinet officers is not the legal article of proof when facts are to be shown to the Senate.

MR. EVARTS' ANSWER.

Mr. EVARTS followed in an argument in support of the proof. He said that the line of consideration, whether the law applied to Secretaries appointed by Mr. LINCOLN, could not possibly have been the subject of the President's discussion in his veto message. The President had sent in his objections to the bill on constitutional grounds, and had not discussed the question whether the bill included the officers who had received their commissions from President LINCOLN or did not include them. The learned Manager seemed equally unfortunate in his reference to the conduct of Mr. STANTON on the Parliamentary proceedings of his suspension under the Tenure of Office act, for no construction could be put on Mr. STANTON's conduct there except that he did not think he was under the act, because he had stated to Gen. GRANT that he did not yield to the act, but that he did yield to force. It should be observed that the President had a perfect right to suppose that Mr. STANTON would not attempt to oppose him in the exercise of an accustomed authority as the Chief Executive, unless he (Mr. STANTON) believed it to be unlawful. If the Executive had been advised by Mr. STANTON on that very point that he (Mr. STANTON) was not protected by the restrictions of the Civil Tenure bill, then the President had a right to suppose that while the Executive authority given by the Constitution, as it was understood by Mr. STANTON, was not impeded by the operations of the special act of Congress, so Mr. STANTON would of course yield to that unimpeded constitutional power.

MORE TESTIMONY REJECTED.

The CHIEF JUSTICE—The Chief Justice is of opinion that the testimony is proper to be taken into consideration by the Senate, sitting as Court of impeachment. But he is unable to determine what extent the Senate propose to give to its previous ruling, or, how far the principle of that ruling is applicable to the present question. I will, therefore, submit the question to the Senate.

The vote was taken and resulted, yeas 22, nays 26, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Buckalew, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Fowler, Grimes, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, McCreery, Patterson of Tennessee, Ross, Saulsbury, Sherman, Sprague, Trumbull, VanWinkle, Vickers, Willey—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Conness, Corbett, Cragin, Drake, Edmunds, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Harlan, Howard, Howe, Morgan, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Stewart, Thayer, Tipton, Williams, Wilson, Yates—26.

So the testimony was rejected. (Senators SUMNER and CONKLING were in their seats and neither voted.)

[The conclusion of this report was received at so late an hour that we are unable to publish it in this edition. It will be given in our next.—ED. TIMES.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House having yesterday declined to take a recess until eleven o'clock to-day, the Speaker on entering the hall at that hour did not take the Speaker's chair, but standing at the clerk's desk gave one rap with the gavel, and said: "The hour to which the Senate adjourned having arrived, such members as see fit may accompany the Managers to the Bar of the Senate."

The members present, some fifty in number, then proceeded to the Senate Chamber in the usual order.

When the House returned to their hall at 4:45,

The Speaker said, when objection was made yesterday to changing the time of meeting of the House to correspond with the hour the Senate had fixed for the commencement each day of the trial of the impeachment, it was the impression of the Speaker, as well as of the Journal Clerk, that the question had already been settled; but as several gentlemen insisted that there should be a quorum in order to determine the question, the Speaker did not, on a mere recollection of facts in the absence of the journal, feel at liberty to take away any rights which the members possess. At his request the Clerk then read the resolution adopted on the 20th of March, and which was reported by Mr. BOUTWELL, as follows:

Resolved, That, on the days when the Senators sitting on the trial of the President, the House in Committee will attend with the Managers at the bar of the Senate, at the hour named for a commencement of the proceedings.

The Speaker, in view of this resolution, ruled that the Senate, having fixed the hour of meeting at 11 o'clock, the House has, by that resolution, committed itself to the same hour for attendance at the bar of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. GARFIELD, the House accordingly adjourned until Monday at 11 o'clock.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

IN THE SPRING.

From Tinsley's Magazine.

Happy footsteps, to and fro
Through the fresh green copses springing;
Happy laughters, whispers low,
Chiming with the streamlet's singing.
Twittering birds and voices clear,
Budding violets, brightening eyes;
Spring of life and Spring of year
Blending under April skies.

Branches arching over head,
Brave in Spring tide's bright array,
Glittering flecks of sunlight shed,
Like strewn jewels on the way.
Primrose, virginal and pure,
Gallant crocus, bright and bold;
Red anemone, secure
In his mosses' clinging hold.

Blue forget-me-not, that gazes
On her own eyes in the river;
Great convolvulus, that raises
Blossoms where the willows quiver.
All these gems of nature lay
Scattered broadcast on your road;
Youths and maidens, while you may,
Take the boons by Spring bestowed.

Never Summer's lavish glory,
Never Autumn's tender sadness,
Breathes the Spring-time's wooing story,
Gives the Spring-time's fearless gladness.
Blight amid the fruits will creep,
Thorns amid the roses sting;
Fresh to gather, sweet to keep,
Are the buds that bloom in Spring.

JUNO AND PHILLIS.

A STORY OF FASHIONABLE LIFE.
From Temple Bar for April.

PART I.

I.

A wide green lawn shaded by rich branching cedars, by dark clumps of beeches, and splendid, broad-leaved chestnuts—a terrace with parterres of gorgeous-hued flowers, where, on the marble balustrade, a magnificent peacock spreads his Argus eyes in the glowing sunlight—a handsome stone mansion turreted and castellated. And yonder sits the fair Châtelaine. Half reclined on the silken cushions, the trailing silk and lace of her dress sweeping the soft turf, she casts her splendid languid eyes sometimes over her fair possessions, sometimes down on her white jeweled fingers, and more seldom still on the open book lying in her lap. A liveried servant comes presently across the grass.

"I beg your pardon, my lady, but the young person is here."

"Very well. I will come," the beautiful Châtelaine makes answer; and in the tone of those few words one reads at once perfect refinement—perfect repose.

She waits a few moments, as though to finish some train of thought a vulgar communication from the outer world had broken in upon. Then she rises, full of languid grace, and moves with lingering step across the lawn—

"A daughter of the gods, divinely tall,
And most divinely fair."

In face, in form, in gait, there is stamped such pride, such a grand scorn, a conscious majesty, as great Here herself had scarce surpassed. She paused a moment before the window; then, with one glance of superb disdain, she enters and confronts her rival. Her rival? Yes, this slender girl with the soft white skin, the blue eyes and simply twisted knot of golden hair, this girl attired in a humble cotton gown, is the rival of an imperial beauty robed in the purple, and wearing the majesty of rank and breeding on her splendid brows. Juno and Phillis have met at last. Passing strange that between such a pair there should be rivalry! Would you not say that the man who could fall adoring before the shrine of this queenly beauty and pride would reck little of an innocent simple child, with wistful eyes, and only her stedfast faith and purity for dower. The one must be to a man something to protect, to fondle, to cherish; for the other he must count the world well lost.

II.

Lady Helen Dundas was the daughter of an impoverished Irish Earl, who, in his young days, had squandered with splendid selfishness his patrimony, flashing with meteoric rapidity through the great world of fashion. With ruined health and fortunes, an ailing, discontented wife, and one child—a daughter—he betook himself to continental life, and visited alternately those cities of refuge where the impecunious may flee when their own country becomes too hot to hold them.

Lady Helen grew up among scenes strangely bitter to her imperious pride. She craved to take her own place in that El Doradian world her injudicious mother was never weary of lamenting in her ears, and chafed like a chained eagle at this disreputable Bohemian life. But her father, being wrapped in a garment of utter selfishness, was profoundly indifferent to the comfort or welfare of any but the one adored self. He had become used to continental living; the brightness, the languid *far niente*, the cheap luxuries, suited him infinitely better than a struggling, shameful poverty in England, an agonized attempt to keep his head above water among a proud set who had long ago forgotten what he had been, and would only regard him now with supercilious indifference. And had he not known that life? plumbed it with the plumb-line of youth, strength and credit—sounded its depths and shoals, been stranded on the reefs of luxurious folly and extravagance, and engulphed at last in the quicksands of satiety and ruin? It was unfortunate for Helen, certainly, "but we all have our cross to bear," murmured the Earl, with well-bred resignation, as he sipped his coffee and c asse, and listened to the brilliant strains of the band that played in the pretty gardens of the Kursaal. Lady Helen, dreaming of diamonds, of position and power, clenched her taper fingers, and let the great tears roll down upon her poor faded silk, feeling fiercely resentful at being ogled by admiring petit maitres, or, worse still, by British snobs. Longing for London or Paris, she loathed all the petty cities where her young life was spent. She would tread with impatient steps the white glaring Geneva pavement, and stand angrily on the wooden bridges, looking down at the rushing blue waters of the Rhone, or the calm sapphire Leman. The sweet country drives, the visits to spots hallowed by the memories of great men, the sight of Mont Blanc, rosy tinted in the sunset, gave her no pleasure, filled her with no admiration. She detested the French watering places, with their expanse of shining sand, their cloudless blue skies and picturesque fishermen and women. She abhorred still more the homely German towns, full of ugly fraus with plaited hair, but most of all she detested the false glitter, the trumpery shams of the gambling places. At last they went to Rome, and here she grew a shade more contented. There was a little society, actually people with whom they could mix; and at Rome she met Mr. Dundas, a man of sixty, well-bred, of good family and rich. Rich? Yes, rich! And, oh! the music of that word in Lady Helen's ears! He proposed for the hand of this splendid young Juno, with the magnificent eyes and shabby dress, and was accepted at once with effusion. Did she care for him?—was she won by the first tender love that had fallen to her dull lot? By no means. Mr. Dundas was not fascinating, did not look a day younger than his twelve lustres; was, in fact, five years older than his fiancée's father, and had a bad constitution. Ah! but he had ten thousand a year; and, besides the entailed estate, a handsome property to settle upon his bride, an entrée into the best society, and was not that sufficient to buy five feet six inches of beautiful womanhood, a pair of lustrous eyes, a mouth carved like Cupid's bow, and an imperial tournure? Lady Helen, at all events, was perfectly satisfied with the bargain, and fulfilled her share of it by entertaining her husband's friends, attiring herself in the most magnificent and costly apparel, and creating a perfect furore in London. That was precisely what Mr. Dundas desired, but he paid the price of his life in a year, for two seasons of triumph and unceasing gaiety. Well, dying was the most complaisant action the good old gentleman ever performed, and I am sure his lovely widow appreciated it thoroughly. At two and twenty she flashed again upon the world, like some bright star, received homage and adulation enough to have contented an Empress, and enjoyed it to the full. When my story opens, she was recruiting, at her country seat, from the fatigues and pleasures of the London season.

III.

Lady Helen had promised to herself a month of rest and quiet before commencing her round of country-house visiting; she had looked forward to this time of leisure with fancied enjoyment; had bethought herself of green lanes, of shaded gardens, of wild canters across the common, and drives through the sheltered beechen and nut avenues. But three days—three Summer days—passed only, when the imperial beauty's heart chafed for "some men to govern in this wood," and she felt a strange craving after that homage which had wearied her just a little when it was so freely—so incessantly bestowed. And there was a new want in her life—a want that grew and increased daily, spreading itself into every fibre, every vein, until it engrossed her waking and sleeping thoughts—the desire to love. Was it not passing strange that this strong nature—passionate, proud, willful, exacting—should never yet have felt any power superior to her own—never have known how it was possible for a woman to soften and tremble, to fear, to doubt herself even, in that divine happiness which, even at its greatest height, can never lose Psyche's poisoned drop of doubt? Lady Helen had never loved, never felt aught but a passing fancy; the more men loved her, so much the more capricious, exacting and supercilious she became. It pleased her well that she could torture them with vain longing, that her smiles could raise them into happiness, her frowns make them unutterably miserable—that they would have given up everything in the world for her sake; but that did not touch her heart—it only fanned the flame of her intense pride.

The fourth day after her arrival in the country, there came a visitor to Annesly Court—came riding up the long avenue a handsome stranger, golden-haired, blue-eyed, stalwart. Lady Helen was sitting beneath the shadow of the great chestnuts, and thither, across the soft green sward, he came to her. She rose slowly as he approached, with her own languid grace, seeming to his eyes a queen by right divine.

"I must introduce myself, Lady Helen," he said, "since, although I am your nearest neighbor, I have never been so fortunate as to meet you before. My name is Lambart—Fulke Lambart."

"Sir Fulke Lambart? How glad I am to see you at last."

"Lady Helen's voice had an habitually caressing tone when she spoke to men, that flattered them subtly, imperceptibly; that gained her more slaves than her beauty.

"I only heard yesterday that you were at Annesly Court."

"I came four days since, congratulating myself upon shaking off the trammels of society, and full of ardent aspirations after pastoral enjoyments; and already my short experience has wearied me, and I hail the advent of some one from the outer world with delight."

"How glad I am to have chosen such an opportune moment for my first visit. We hear so much of first impressions, and perhaps, since circumstances have so far favored me, you may be tempted to let me use the privilege of such near neighborship, and come often to see you."

"I accept the challenge at once," laughed Lady Helen, in her silver tones. "I shall always be glad to see you. Now tell me why you were not in town this season."

"To tell the truth, Lady Helen, I do not care very much for London seasons, and a better reason still was that a hundred and one affairs connected with the property kept me at Ashleigh. You know, when poor Sir Giles died I was with my regiment in India, and could not sell out for some little time. On my return, six months ago, I found things had been badly managed and a great deal neglected, and, of course, when such is the case, there is nothing like personal supervision."

"But how have you amused yourself? Every one has been away until this month. Perhaps, though, you don't feel women's society necessary to your existence," remarked Lady Helen, lifting her dark eyes slowly to Sir Fulke's handsome face. A slight flush there, a certain expression of embarrassment puzzled her, and she thought petulantly: "I trust he is not going to be married; that would be too provoking, now I have only him to count on for amusement during the next three weeks."

"A long dearth makes one all the more appreciative, he answered, softly, looking at his beautiful neighbor with a glance of undisguised admiration. "After my long isolation, I fancy myself suddenly transported to Olympus. The illusion is complete," he added, smiling, as the peacock, his magnificent tail outspread, came strutting across the lawn.

"I see you have not forgotten the ways of the civilized world in your persistent retirement," laughed Lady Helen. "Your pretty compliment does honor to both head and heart."

"Then let my heart have all the credit," was the gallant reply. Somehow men could never resist making love to the proud beauty so long as they were with her.

The afternoon wore away so swiftly and pleasantly that neither noted how it passed until the shadows had left the grass, and the red reflected light shone upon the lower branches of the great chestnuts, and on the faces of Sir Fulke and Lady Helen. It might have been a scene enacted long ago in Arcadia in the golden age—this picture, where on the green sward, among the crimson flush of roses, the sunlight falling on their splendid faces, and the broad luxuriance of ancient trees forming a grand background, stood those two, on whom the great godmother Nature had lavished her best gifts. Lady Helen's hand was in Sir Fulke's. He held it a moment longer than courtesy demanded; regret was in his eyes, a subtle languor in hers.

"I may come again soon?" he asked, in a low voice.

"Do come," she answered, softly. "I shall always be glad to see you."

He turned and left her, crossing the grass to the house; then he mounted his horse and rode slowly down the broad avenue. But the spell was broken now that the eyes of the enchantress no longer lingered on him; the smile left Sir Fulke's handsome mouth, a frown deepened on his brows, and, putting spurs to his horse, he rode home fast in the twilight.

IV.

Nearly six months before Sir Fulke, coming fresh from active service, having seen nothing for a long time of womankind, had fallen in love with pretty Dorothy Wilde. In the years that were past he had tasted the sweets of all the gay world calls pleasure to the core; now he hardly cared to go back to it, but when his uncle died, and he inherited the fine property, rather pictured to himself the delights of pastoral life, and the comfort and dignity of seigneurship over the broad acres of Ashleigh. But he soon found that there was a great deal of real work to be done before he could enter upon this *otium cum dignitate*; affairs had been mismanaged, the receipt of rents was lower than his computation told him they ought to be, and he had very strong suspicions of knavery on the part of the head steward and bailiff. So he began to look into things himself, and gave notice that he would attend to all business matters, and receive applications personally. One morning as he sat in the oak wainscoted library, a petitioner was brought to him in the shape of a slim graceful girl, with golden hair and very wistful, frightened blue eyes.

"I beg your pardon, my lord," she began, trembling, so that she could scarcely stand.

Sir Fulke rose with quick courtesy, and placed a chair for his unwilling visitor.

"Tell me what I can do for you," he said, kindly; "don't be afraid to ask anything."

It is odd how easily men's hearts are melted, and how considerate they become to a lovely woman in distress. But this great and unexpected condescension on the part of the grand seigneur, whose majesty had seemed so awful in the eyes of pretty Dorothy, disconcerted her more than ever, and she felt a foolish inclination to cry.

"I hope, my Lord," she began, with an exceeding tremulousness of voice—"I hope you will not think I want to impose upon your kindness. I will work day and night to pay it—I will, indeed."

"I am sure you shall do no such think if I can help it," exclaimed Sir Fulke, with a keen glance of admiration at the pretty, troubled face. "But come, tell me all about it, or shall I guess? You are a little behindhand with the rent."

"Indeed, my Lord, it never happened before; but my mother has been dangerously ill, and the doctor has ordered nourishing things, and work has been scarce. All the ladies are gone away to London, and I do not earn so much from the farmers' wives."

"You shall pay me when you like and when you can," interrupted Sir Fulke, kindly. "I know my poor uncle was not a very harsh landlord, and I may venture to say you shall not be worse off by the change. Where do you live?"

"Rose Cottage, if you please, my Lord."

"And where is that?"

"The last house in the village, Sir; at least the first from here."

Sir Fulke would have been well content to prolong the interview with his lovely tenant, but she hastened to quit the presence that was still awful to her, and retired, possessed by a gratitude that seemed quite disproportionate to the young man.

That morning he made many inquiries of his housekeeper relative to Dorothy Wilde, and had no difficulty in eliciting her history from the good-natured, garrulous old woman. She was the daughter of the organist, who had died three years previously. Her mother, a most respectable person, had been bedridden almost ever since, and Dorothy worked at dressmaking for the ladies and farmers' wives about. She was most superior, Mrs. Hawes said, and such a good daughter. It was her (Mrs. Hawes') belief that the poor girl lived on a dry crust sometimes to get wine and things for her mother.

Sir Fulke was horror-stricken.

"Send them off some wine at once, Hawes," he exclaimed, "and some—I don't know what things sick people fancy, you know—and hem—couldn't you—I should think you might find some work for the girl to do here. It doesn't matter about it wanting to be done, only just to let the poor thing earn a little money; and, look here, mind you pay her well."

"Should I give her one and ninepence a day, Sir?" interrogated Hawes.

"Good heavens!" cried the young man, aghast. "One and ninepence a day?"

"She mostly gets one and sixpence a day and her beer."

Sir Fulke stood petrified at the idea of this lovely creature working her fingers to the bone for one and sixpence a day and her beer. He was about to burst out with, "Give her five shillings, ten, a sovereign a day if you like," but as it suddenly occurred to him that such conduct might arouse the suspicions of honest Hawes, he forebore to make the remark, and merely said, "Give her what you like; only be as liberal as you can without seeming to do her a favor."

Somehow after this the young Squire happened to meet Dorothy very often, sometimes coming through the park, or near the village. Dorothy began to lose that excess of awe which had overcome her at their first meeting, and to leave off calling him my Lord. She wondered now how she could ever have felt so terrified at those kind, handsome eyes. She did not know anything about heathen mythology, so she could not compare him to Apollo or Adonis, or any of the Olympian gods; could not think of his curling yellow hair as Hyperion locks, or his brow as Jove-like; and, not being *au fait* with the light literature of the present day, could not be reminded by him of heroes, deep-chested and thin-flanked with columnar throats. Ah, but if she had known it all, he could not have been more splendid, more of a hero in her eyes than he was now. That foolish little heart was growing to have but one thought, one great longing; the thought was of the last time she saw that glorious face, the longing was for the next time she would hear the deep voice and see the glad tender smile again. And Strephon thought he would never tire of watching this pretty Phillis among the sylvan glades, though he was not quite sure that he would like things to continue exactly as they were now. He could not reconcile himself to the Lord of Burleigh's idea, but she was such a dear, innocent little darling that—but why have thoughts about the future when the present was so charming? But ever since Eve ate the apple, or Pandora looked into the box, things can't go on pleasantly just in the same way for any length of time together, and, not having the benefit of our experience, Sir Fulke and Dorothy had to find this out for themselves.

On one of the bright June evenings, so long and full of sunshine that it deceived the pretty singing birds to stay up until unheard-of hours, Phillis came lingeringly along the green path which led through the Ashleigh woods. There was scarce a cloud in the sky, scarce a breath of air to ripple the leaves; the slanting yellow sunlight came pouring through every opening in the spreading branches, shining across the grass, upon the wild strawberries nestling in the bank, the blue Veronica, the golden Celandine, and the bold foxglove, shining, too, on Dorothy's bright hair as she pulled off the broad-brimmed hat and let it dangle by one string from her fingers. About this time—by accident—Sir Fulke comes wandering along from the opposite direction, and presently the lord of the manor and his fair tenant meet at the stile.

"How do you do, Miss Dorothy?" says Sir Fulke, extending his hand, and Phillis put her small fingers shyly into it—shyly, but not at all as though overpowered by the condescension.

"I have not seen you for three whole days," says Mars, looking at the village maiden with some complaining in his eyes, "and I have been here every evening."

"I was working for the housekeeper at Annesly Court. She is getting the house in order for Lady Helen."

"What a shame such pretty little fingers should ever have to do any work!" says Sir Fulke, looking down at the hand he still detains with gentle force in his strong grasp.

"Oh, I shouldn't be happy at all without," responds Dorothy, simply; "you can't think how dreadful it is to have nothing to do all day, Sir."

"Can't I, Miss Dorothy?" says the young man, with an amused smile in his eyes. "I'm afraid I ought to have a profound conviction of the dreadfulness of being idle, if personal experience counts for anything. I suppose you believe in Watts, when he says—

"For Satan finds some mischief still
For idle hands to do?"

"Yes, Sir, I'm sure it's true for poor people, but then, of course, it's different for gentlefolks."

"Is Watts your favorite poet?" asks Sir Fulke, still smiling.

Dorothy responds by an arch glance.

"Oh, Dorothy!" breaks in the young man suddenly, "don't keep calling me Sir. And I wish you'd let me call you Dolly—it's such an awfully pretty name, and you are just one of those dear little helpless creatures it suits."

The vivid scarlet comes flushing over poor Dorothy's cheek and brow, and she says, with some confusion:

"Please Sir—Sir Fulke, I think, if you won't be offended, I'd rather you didn't."

"Of course I won't be offended," he says, coming a little nearer and looking down into the shy, blue eyes, "but won't you really let me, Dorothy? Am I too bold?"

There is as much pleading in his tone as if he were asking some favor of a queen, Dorothy thinks, and she becomes more shy and confused than ever, divided between the fear of refusing and her sense of the proprieties.

She looks so bewitching in her shamed perplexity that Sir Fulke, utterly forgetting everything but her pretty innocent face for a moment, stoops suddenly, puts his arm round her, and kisses the sweet rosebud mouth. She springs from him with hot, flushing cheeks, the great angry tears welling into her eyes, and stands panting, but wordless, in her indignation.

"Oh, Dorothy!" exclaims Sir Fulke, penitently, "I am so sorry. I couldn't help it."

"What have I done to make you think so of me?" bursts out poor Dorothy with sudden passion. "I thought you were a gentleman." And she turns to go, with streaming eyes.

"I beg your pardon, Miss Dorothy," cries the young man, quite dismayed at the consequence of his imprudence. "I swear I never had a thought of insulting you."

"I ought to have known a poor seamstress was no company for a fine gentleman," says Dorothy with bitterness.

"Nay, Miss Dorothy, if you say such things, it is you who are unkind," Sir Fulke answers, and with many words and protestations he at last pacifies her, and she goes away home. But she is still bitter at heart, and comes no more for rambles in the Ashleigh woods, nor takes the road through the lanes to the village; and Sir Fulke, awaiting her impatiently evening after evening, seeing she comes not, chafes at her absence, and is furious. At last, he begins to see that he loves her—cannot live without her; he discovers that she is capable of being made a perfect lady, is a woman any man might be proud to call wife, and, presently, comes to the conclusion that the Lord of Burleigh wasn't such a fool after all. He says to himself that these innocent simple maidens are the truest type of womanhood—that in country life, such as he means to lead to the end of his days, a man does not want an accomplished fine lady-wife; in short, this young man makes reason subservient to desire, and behaves pretty much as men in love have always done since the first great decadence of the race. So it came to pass that, finding no occupation for his idle hands, he took the idea of making a grand lady of pretty Dorothy, and proceeded to carry it into execution by proposing marriage to the little village maiden. Ah! what a glimpse of Paradise those heaven-blue eyes caught when the grand seigneur, who had seemed so immeasurably far above her, came and asked her, quite simply, to be his wife! But she besought him that it should not be known just yet, that for a little while things might continue as they were; she should go on tending her sick mother and working for the people about. Dorothy was very shy; she could not bear to be lifted up as a mark for all the eyes and tongues of the village just at once. Sir Fulke consented, at last, to the soft pleading—consented a little ungraciously and with manifest impatience.

Thus matters stood when the master of Ashleigh paid his first visit to the beautiful Châtelaine of Annesly Court, and it was with a certain vague regret for having allowed himself to be so dazzled by her fascinations that made him put spurs to his horse and ride so impatiently back to Ashleigh. Lady Helen was beautiful, charming in conversation, perfect in culture and refinement, a woman to adore, to go mad about, at least for some men, but for him she was too much a woman of the world, and he preferred the charms of innocence and simplicity. They were not so stirring to the blood, perhaps, but oh, much more lasting more satisfying in the long run! How on earth was it he couldn't get Cleopatra out of his head?—certainly he was not coveting for himself the rôle of Mark Anthony. He would not go to the Court again for some time: those dazzling women were apt to unsettle men's feelings, although their influence was only transient. And so, riding homewards in the twilight, Sir Fulke made many virtuous and sensible resolves.

V.

Lady Helen did not go in at once after her handsome visitor had departed, but sat under the chestnuts, with thoughtful brow, a well-pleased smile parting her curved lips. She would be able to endure life at the Court for three more weeks, since this meeting had revived her flagging interest in pastoral pleasures. Sir Fulke Lambart was very handsome; how she liked that tawny yellow hair, the bold blue eyes and stalwart frame. There was some pleasure in subduing those great strong men; she would enjoy his playing Hercules to her Omphale, and of course he would fall desperately in love with her. Then Lady Helen went in to dinner, and was more affable and conversational with her middle-aged companion than her wont.

The next evening she mounted her horse and rode out toward the Ashleigh woods. She was well pleased when she caught sight of Sir Fulke on horseback too, coming toward her. She reigned in her steed and greeted him with laughing eyes, but his manner seemed changed since yesterday, his salutation was almost cold, and he did not offer to join her in her ride. When they parted an angry flush overspread the fair Amazon's cheeks, and a dangerous light came into her eyes. She was piqued in earnest: a new feeling crossed her breast for this man who slighted her. She had deigned to choose him for her slave, and he showed no sign of pleasure or even acquiescence in her choice.

An hour later, returning the same way, she saw in the distance Sir Fulke dismounted, holding his horse by the bridle, standing to talk with a slim fair-haired girl. There was a side path in the lane, and Lady Helen turned sharply into it, her heart swelling with anger and her pearl-white teeth clenched in the pouting under-lip. This, then, was the secret of his indifference! but the proud beauty did not choose to be balked so. The following morning she dispatched a groom to Ashleigh with a note asking Sir Fulke to dine at the Court that evening. The answer came. Sir Fulke greatly regretted that an engagement would prevent him having the honor of dining with Lady Helen. Believing he purposely avoided her, she was furious. She rode out as usual in the cool of the evening, and this time took her way across the common and beyond the village. Her heart was full of anger and discontent. She rode moodily along, unknowing how to wage her warfare further. Soon she turned her horse, and came slowly back through the village and into the green, shady lanes. This was not a frequented path; the grass had grown all over it, even in the two great cart-ruts that gave the only sign of traffic. There came a turning in the lane, and Lady Helen suddenly drew herself erect with a haughty flush on her proud face, as a *tableau vivant* met her eyes—the living impersonation of Faust and Marguerite. Faust was bending slightly over his yellow-haired Gretchen with the modest downcast eyes, and the glowing sunlight shed its ruddy warmth over that vivid picture of keen young life. Marguerite held no daisy, plucking its leaves to count, he loves me—he loves me not—nay, that seemed just now assured beyond all assurance; but in her breast was a great white rose among the knot of blue ribbons. A mad sickening anger came into Lady Helen's heart as she was forced to pass Sir Fulke and his village inammorata. To turn back would be an avowal of her bitter pique, and she passed them with an indifferent salutation to Faust. The color deepened on his handsome face; he felt indescribably provoked that Lady Helen should have seen him thus, more especially since he had declined her invitation. Juno rode homeward, half maddened by the insult she had received, and feeling an impotent desire for revenge. She scarcely uttered a word during the dreary dinner; in vain her companion sought to find conversation. Mrs. Horne was a well-meaning woman, utterly devoid of tact, very much in awe of Lady Helen. "I am sure you must find it very dull here, after being used to so much society," she ventures, presently.

"No, I do not," is the icy response. "Perhaps you judge me by your own experience."

"Oh, no, Lady Helen, I assure you! I am quite fond of the country, and enjoy a garden beyond everything. Only I think people who are used to much gaiety feel quite lost somehow, and that makes them get into mischief."

"Get into mischief!" repeats Juno, opening her splendid eyes in astonishment, and thereby disconcerting her *vis-à-vis*.

"Of course, I was thinking of gentlemen," she says, in dire confusion; "indeed I was reminded of it by hearing about Sir Fulke Lambart."

"What of him?" interrogates Juno, haughtily.

"It does seem a great pity—such a handsome young man, too—to be thrown away like that."

Juno feels a sudden chill creeping over her.

"You speak in riddles," she exclaims, impatiently.

"Mrs. Jessop told me," says the companion, hurriedly, "Sir Fulke is actually engaged to be married to a dressmaker in the village."

"To be married?" repeats Juno, with a scornful curl of the lip.

"Yes; there is no doubt it's true: he has asked her to marry him, and makes no secret of it. They are often about together."

This, then, was the explanation of the living picture in the golden setting. Pity there should be no Mephistopheles to complete the scene. Some great believer in unseen spirits might well have conjectured his presence now lurking softly behind Lady Helen's chair.

Lady Helen was not a good woman, not tender-hearted nor pitiful. Pride and jealousy exercised their cruel sway over her, making her bitter and hard against any one who dared dispute her power. Why could she not leave this poor little village maiden to her dream of bliss; what wanted she with Sir Fulke, who could count half a score of lovers richer and better born? but the thought that she, who had been a queen even among the beauties of London, should be slighted for the sake of this rustic Gretchen, maddened her, and made her feel merciless toward her unconscious rival. War to the knife! And *après*? When she had conquered—for she would conquer—what was to be done with Sir Fulke?

Juno took for her motto, *Væ victis!*

[*To be concluded next week.*]

THE CHARACTER OF HAMLET.—The question of *Hamlet's* madness has been much discussed and variously decided. High medical authority has pronounced, as usual, on both sides of the question. But the induction has been drawn from too narrow premises, being based on a mere diagnosis of the *case*, and not on an appreciation of the character in its completeness. We have a case of pretended madness in the *Edgar* of "King Lear;" and it is certainly true that that is a charcoal sketch, coarsely outlined, compared with the delicate drawing, the lights, shades and half-tints of the portraiture in *Hamlet*. But does this tend to prove that the madness of the latter, because truer to the recorded observation of experts, is real, and meant to be real, as the other to be fictitious? Not in the least, as it appears to me. *Hamlet*, among all the characters of SHAKESPEARE, is the most eminently a metaphysician and psychologist. He is a close observer, continually analyzing his own nature and that of others, letting fall his little drops of acid irony on all who come near him, to make them show what they are made of. Even *Ophelia* is not too sacred, *Osrick* not too contemptible for experiment. If such a man assumed madness, he would play his part perfectly. If SHAKESPEARE himself, without going mad, could so observe and remember all the abnormal symptoms as to be able to reproduce them in *Hamlet*, why should it be beyond the power of *Hamlet* to reproduce them in himself? If you deprive *Hamlet* of reason, there is no truly tragic motive left. He would be a fit subject for Bedlam, but not for the stage. He might have pathology enough, but no pathos. AJAX first becomes tragic when he recovers his wits. If *Hamlet* is irresponsible, the whole play is a chaos. That he is not so might be proved by evidence enough, were it not labor thrown away.

This feigned madness of *Hamlet's* is one of the few points in which SHAKESPEARE has kept close to the old story on which he founded his play; and as he never decided without deliberation, so he never acted without unerring judgment. *Hamlet* drifts through the whole tragedy. He never keeps on one tack long enough to get steerage-way, even if, in a nature like his, with those electrical streamers of whim and fancy forever wavering across the vault of his brain, the needle of judgment would point in one direction long enough to strike a course by. The scheme of simulated insanity is precisely the one he would have been likely to hit upon, because it enabled him to follow his own bent, and to drift with an apparent purpose, postponing decisive action by the very means he adopts to arrive at its accomplishment, and satisfying himself with the show of doing something that he may escape so much the longer the dreaded necessity of really doing anything at all. It enables him to play with life and duty, instead of taking them by the rougher side, where alone any firm grip is possible,—to feel that he is on the way toward accomplishing somewhat, when he is really paltering with his own irresolution. Nothing, I think, could be more finely imagined than this. VOLTAIRE complains that he goes mad without any sufficient object or result. Perfectly true, and precisely what was the most natural for him to do, and, accordingly, precisely what SHAKESPEARE meant that he should do. It was delightful to him to indulge his imagination and humor, to prove his capacity for something by playing a part: the one thing he could not do was to bring himself to *act*, unless when surprised by a sudden impulse of suspicion—as where he kills *Polonius*, and there he could not see his victim. He discourses admirably of suicide, but does not kill himself; he talks daggers, but uses none. He puts by the chance to kill the King with the excuse that he will not do it while he is praying, lest his soul be saved thereby, though it is more than doubtful whether he believed it himself. He allows himself to be packed off to England, without any motive except that it would for the time take him farther from a present duty: the more disagreeable to a nature like his because it *was* present, and not a mere matter for speculative consideration. When GOETHE made his famous comparison of the acorn planted in a vase which it burst with its growth, and says that in like manner *Hamlet* is a nature which breaks down under the weight of a duty too great for it to bear, he seems to have considered the character too much from one side. Had *Hamlet* actually killed himself to escape his too onerous commission, GOETHE'S conception of him would have been satisfactory enough. But *Hamlet* was hardly a sentimentalist, like WERTHER; on the contrary, he saw things only too clearly in the dry north-light of the intellect. It is chance that at last brings him to his end. It would appear rather that SHAKESPEARE intended to show us an imaginative temperament brought face to face with actualities, into any clear relation of sympathy with which it cannot bring itself. The very means that SHAKESPEARE makes use of to lay upon him the obligation of acting—the ghost—really seems to make it all the harder for him to act; for the spectre but gives an additional excitement to his imagination and a fresh topic for his scepticism.—*Lowell, in the North American for April.*

THE TRUMPET SMITH.

From the Galaxy for May.

Day after day, blow hot, blow cold,
At his bench close by the window-sill,
Steadily works the trumpet smith,
Steadily, still:

Fitting the valves of a silver horn
That coils like a snake round his naked arm,
And the valves to the touch of his ready hand
Work like a charm.

"Blow, trumpet smith; ring out one blast;
One tuneful blast I pause to hear:"
But never a note from the bugle-horn
Falls on my ear.

Never a sound of cadent music
That might bring a tear or smile;
The clink of the hammer I hear, I hear
The shriek of the file.

Unto his lips he lifts his pipe
And blows through his teeth an azure cloud;
But never blows he the bugle-horn,
Or soft, or loud.

Unto his lips he lifts anon
The pot-bellied jug of tawny beer,
But never the dumb, vexatious horn
I long to hear.

And when, some night, in the music hall
The great Herr this, or Signor that,
From the silver horn a solo breathes,
Now sharp, now flat.

Gloved hands in ecstasy will beat,
Lorgnettes on the lucky wight will bear;
But never a word of the trumpet smith,
Nor a thought, nor a care.

Bright eyes to the player's clang will flash
Soft eyes to his whispered notes grow dim,
But never "Who forged yon wizard horn?
Tell me of him."

"*Sic vos non vobis,*"
Sang the Roman brad of old:
Forge on in the heat, O trumpet smith.
Forge on in the cold!

CHARLES DAWSON SHANLY.

FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

From Le Follet.

It is time to commence speaking of Spring toilettes, and yet at this half-season of the year it is always difficult to give any very decided details. Of one thing we may speak positively,—of the short costume being as much or more than ever preferred for walking-dress. Many pretty materials suitable for bright Spring weather are beginning to be shown—foulard in different styles, &c. The wide stripes are much in vogue, and also short dresses are mentioned as likely to be worn once more, after having been so long out of fashion. Indeed, 'la mode sees many changes. But a few years since, women were reproached with endeavoring to imitate the opposite sex in their costume; now it is altogether the reverse. All the late changes have tended to bring feminine toilette more and more to the "Marie Antoinette," the "Watteau," or "Pompadour" style—flowers, laces, &c., all regaining their former favor. Of course, as is always the case, the true woman of elegance knows how to choose what is becoming in every novelty, thus neither making herself eccentric by her total rejection of it, nor by her adoption of it in all its extravagance. Some charming short dresses are made of silk and cachemire, the petticoat or under-skirt being of silk, the upper one of cachemire of the same shade, and the costume completed by a short pelerine tied behind. Without further prefaratory general remarks, which are comparatively of little use at this transition season, as our French neighbors call it, we proceed to our list of model dresses.

Spring toilette. Under-skirt of black taffetas, round the bottom a band of violet velvet, studded with large jet buttons and edged with violet fringe. Upper skirt caught up *à la* LOUIS XV., by long patties of violet velvet, also studded with jet buttons and the ends fringed. Tight body, with square berthe of velvet and fringe. Black sash, trimmed at the ends to match. Very short paletot of violet velvet. Violet crape bonnet, trimmed with white blonde. Diadem of flowers.

Robe of poplin of a medium shade. The under-skirt is trimmed with a roleau of satin put on in fancy festoons, the spaces between the scallops being filled with chenille network and tassels; the upper skirt, made long behind and short in front, crosses over and is fastened at the side, the bottom being trimmed round with a bias of the poplin. High body, trimmed with a bias of satin put on to imitate a Zouave veste; a network of silk chenille forms a plastron and also a basque, and is finished off with tassels.

Walking costume of foulard, the under-skirt of a lovely shade of violet, having two gauffered flounces, with two biases forming a heading. Upper skirt of a golden drab, also trimmed with a flounce and bias heading, caught up en paniers at the back with two wide sash ends trimmed round with a gauffered frill. Pelerine with square ends, fastened down by the waistband, forming a jockey on each shoulder, and being left to hang loose at the back.

Walking-dress of apricot colored folard. Plain underskirt; the upper skirt scalloped, and edged with two narrow biases of satin, one apricot, the other black; in each scallop is also a pattern chain-stitched in black silk. Bows of black satin piped with apricot loop up the dress. Small paletot with very pointed scallops, worked with black and trimmed with apricot silk fringe. Sash with very wide fringe at the ends, and worked in a pattern with black silk.

An evening dress of maize satin, with wide stripes of white silk. Low body, cut square, and tulle chemisette, edged with a wreath of violets. Over the satin skirt is a tunic of tulle bouillonné with a very long train, trimmed near the bottom with three wreaths of violets and primroses and gold leaves.

A dinner dress of white terry velvet. The skirt, quite plain, with a long train, is completed by a scarf "Sultane," fastened at the side in a large bow, and reaching nearly to the bottom of the skirt, trimmed round with bias folds of satin, and a rich fringe across the ends. Very low square body, with high chemisette of plaited tulle. Long sleeves of the same, with long hanging sleeves of the terry velvet, edged with satin.

Although the bonnets are, if possible, becoming smaller each month, there is still an effort made by some *modistes* to reintroduce the bonnet of former days; and we doubt not that by skillful hands such elegant *coiffures* will be made of which ladies who no longer possess the freshness of youth, and to whom the eccentric fashions of the present day are very trying, will gladly avail themselves. The very graceful "Mantilla" bonnet, when made of real lace, is almost universally becoming, but is, of course, confined comparatively to the few, as the price of real lace places it beyond the reach of great numbers; it is, however, frequently made of tulle edged with lace, which has a good effect. Care should be taken to choose the flower or ornament to suit the dress and complexion of the wearer. Frequently the bonnet is composed simply of a piece of velvet, crape, or straw, about two inches wide, to which is attached a vail of lace or tulle falling over the chignon and crossing in front. One in this style was of black fancy straw, pointed behind and in front, and trimmed all round with a wreath of oak leaves, and gold acorns falling at the side. Vail of black lace, fastened by a bouquet under the chin.

A chapeau "Louis XVI.," composed of crape and tulle, the crown very much raised on the summit of the head. Strings of lace passementerie, the same color as the crape, ending in a mousquetaire bow. White feather placed at the side, à l'Impératrice.

A chapeau "Marie Antoinette," of black lace, with long scarf forming a hood at the back and crossing in front. Long spray of roses and buds at the side.

One bonnet was made of blue ribbon velvet, about three inches wide, placed flat on the head round the chignon; from this fell a vail of black lace, drawn up at the sides and fastened behind in a loose knot.

A bonnet of tulle embroidered in large bouquets, the barbes also embroidered in satin; in the front of a small aigrette of bird of paradise feathers, which joins one of a larger size at the side.

A bonnet of white tulle Malines, with bow of white ribbon at the back, the ends falling over the chignon, the strings edged with ruches of blonde. Bandeau of white lilac.

Another of tulle cristallisé, bright green, the front and crown bouillonnées. A barbe of blonde of the same green was attached by a bow of rather narrow ribbon. Bandeau of crystal flowers and green leaves.

A bonnet of mauve velvet; barbes of the same edged with white blonde. In front a demi-voile of blonde, fastened by crystal ornaments. At the side a white camellia, without foliage.

A bonnet of straw-colored tulle Malines, trimmed with roleaux of satin the same color. Strings of tulle, with narrow fringe. Bandeaux of curled ostrich feathers and rouleau of satin. At the side an aigrette russe, with foot of the ostrich in the same color.

CHARLES DICKENS.—To give so much pleasure, to add so much to the happiness of the world, by his writings, as Mr. DICKENS has succeeded in doing, is a felicity that has never been attained in such full measure by any other author. For the space of a generation he has done his beneficent work, and there are few English-speaking men or women who do not find themselves under peculiar obligation to the great novelist, and bound to him, not by any mere cold literary tie, but by the warm and vital cords of personal sympathy. The critic gladly lays down his pen in presence of a genius which has won for itself such a recognition, and willingly adopts the words of BEN JONSON in addressing one of his great contemporaries:

"I yield, I yield. The matter of your praise
Flows in upon me, and I cannot raise
A bank against it: nothing but the round,
Large clash of Nature such a wit can bound."

If we reflect what contemporary literature would be without DICKENS' works—how much enjoyment would be taken out of our lives—how much knowledge of human nature and feeling for it, how much genial humor, how much quickening of sympathy, how much heartiness, would be lost, had this long series of books never appeared, we can better appreciate what we owe to their writer.

Gratitude is often a clumsy virtue, and Mr. DICKENS has had abundant experience of it, in its most awkward as well as in its graceful forms. But even the least attractive expressions of it retain something of the charm which belongs to every sincere manifestation of feeling, and in Mr. DICKENS' case the truth is that he has been willing to make everybody his friend; and there is in him, as he has said of himself, so much human nature that we may trust no expression of honest regard is wasted on him. It is a satisfaction to believe, nay, to know, that he is the happier for the reflection of the happiness he has given to others.

No one thinks first of Mr. DICKENS as a writer. He is at once, through his books, a friend. He belongs among the intimates of every pleasant-tempered and large-hearted person. He is not so much the guest as the inmate of our homes. He keeps holidays with us, he helps to celebrate Christmas with heartier cheer, he shares at every New Year in our good wishes; for, indeed, it is not in his purely literary character that he has done most for us, it is as a man of the largest humanity, who has simply used literature as the means by which to bring himself into relation with his fellow-men, and to inspire them with something of his own sweetness, kindness, charity and good-will.

He is the great magician of our time. His wand is a book, but his power is in his own heart. It is a rare piece of good fortune for us that we are the contemporaries of this benevolent genius, and that he comes among us in bodily presence, bringing in his company such old and valued friends as Mr. Pickwick, and Sam Weller, and Nicholas Nickleby, and David Copperfield, and Boots at the Swan, and Dr. Marigold.

We offer our thanks to him who is giving such pleasure to us, and who is so dear and well-known to us all. May it be long before this benefactor of mankind is taken from a world which he has done so much to make better and happier!—*North American Review for April.*

RAILWAYS IN THE EAST.—But will progress in shortening time between England and India stop at the construction of only eighty more miles of railway? It would be out of reason to suppose that such will be the fact. It may therefore be taken for granted that continuation of the whole 800 miles of Euphrates Valley line will be accomplished somehow or other. Whenever that time comes,—and every day is accelerating its advent,—the gain will be at least two days, possibly even a little more on the homeward journey. Then the postal communication between the two empires will not be as it is now, forty-eight times a year; it will not be the two and fifty, so long proposed, so long and so miserably resisted by Post-office narrow sight and want of appreciation of Imperial grandeur and importance. No! It requires no great foresight or fore-reading of events to feel conviction that the service will be daily, and that dispatch will succeed dispatch on each of the working days of the year, as well from west to east as from east to westward. Even now, the postal service of England with the east is the grandest combined land and ocean communication of the world. No other maritime service approaches it. It is five times as great as that of the Cunard Company. It is more than double that of the two great routes of the Royal West India Mail Company. Notwithstanding its ramifications extend thousands of miles, the component parts of it fit in so harmoniously, and work together in such complete and accurate accordance, the one with the other, that whether we take the outward journeys with their divergent fragments, or the homeward journeys, continuously aggregating and increasing as they approach completion—the mails arrive almost with the rarely-failing fidelity of clockwork—punctuality the rule, absence of it the rare exception. But shall we always be satisfied, even when we have achieved communication by railway from the Mediterranean to the head of the Persian Gulf, and thence by water to English India? There can be but one answer to the question—It would be contrary to all human progress if we were to be so. Only in the Summer of the present year, France and England were each honored with a visit from the Sultan, and it is said there was nothing which struck His Majesty during his short residence in Western Europe as of more importance to the well-being of a State than the construction of railways. It is, therefore, not surprising that he has already given the subject attention for his country, and that concessions have been granted for several important lines. Even now the break which separates the railways that extend continuously from Calais to Basiach, on the Danube, 419 miles to the southeast of Vienna (accomplished by the express train in seventeen hours,) are only separated from Rustuck by less than 300 miles, and, as the railway—138 miles long—from Rustuck to Varna is open, there is in fact only the Basiach-Rustuck break in a complete railway communication from Calais to the Black Sea. Before ten years from this time, not only will this gap be filled up, but the City of the Golden Horn will be equally put into connection with the whole of the European system of railways. The Queen's messenger and the mails now go from London to Constantinople, *via* Marseilles, in about eleven days. When the Brindisi route is established, the time will be diminished some three days, and on the completion of the railways to Constantinople, the interval in time between it and London will not exceed five days. So far with regard to a railway journey, the accomplishment of which, within ten years, is certain. Nothing, except the coming of chaos, can prevent it. But when the railway has arrived as far east as the City of the Golden Crescent, will it stop and end there? In one sense it must, unless indeed some of the engineers who are now competing for the honor of tunnelling under, or placing tubes upon the bed of the ocean between Dover and Calais, shall suggest a scheme for tunnelling under the Hellespont, and their proposals shall be accepted. At all events, even if a railway were to extend a hundred or so of miles eastward in Asia Minor, one will certainly be made for that distance, and opened for traffic by the time the line, coming from the far West to its terminus at Constantinople, shall be completed. It will go through a country rich and productive, as well as covered by a prosperous and money-making population. Fact and reality ended, we approach a "dream of the future." A dream not new to us, for we have often dreamt of it, and occasionally discussed it with others, whom the reader will probably feel disposed to consider as dreamy as ourselves. And yet the time will come—possibly even a few of those now grown to manhood may see its fulfillment before they die; the Long Railway will first traverse Turkey in Asia, anciently the seat of the Kingdoms of Troy and Lydia; the birthland, possibly, of HOMER and HERODOTUS, certainly of THALES, PYTHAGORAS, and others hardly less distinguished. From classic land it will cross to Persia, and from Persia it will pass to Affghanistan, the grandest in physical aspect, and perhaps for 600 miles, the most difficult country in the whole world for railway construction. When it has gone beyond those kingdoms, it will be on British soil. There it will attach itself to the then Great Indian Railway, the unbroken course of which will be from the Persian Gulf to the month of the Ganges. When the now far-distant day of accomplishment has arrived, how will Calcutta and London be to one another in point of postal distance? Possibly fifteen; certainly not more than seventeen days asunder.—*Rambles on Railways, by Sir Cusack Roney.*

UNPUBLISHED LETTER OF SIR WALTER SCOTT.—At a recent meeting of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society there was read an original letter of the late Sir WALTER SCOTT, written many years ago to a gentleman residing in the North Riding of Yorkshire, on the subject of an old ballad entitled "Jock o' Milk."

SIR—You have doubtless by this time set me down as guilty of great ingratitude and unworthy of your further correspondence, for so long and unjustifiable a delay in answering your letter inclosing "Jock o' Milk." The truth is, I have been absent from Edinburgh for some weeks, and since my return my professional engagements have obliged me to leave the tales of the East, West and Middle Marches as quiet in my desk as the bodies of their quondam heroes rest in their graves. At length I have an opportunity to acknowledge your obliging favor. My incredulity with regard to the ballad you have been so good as to send me is not yet entirely obviated. If it is not entirely and radically a modern fabrication, the ancient verses are what the French call *beaucoup brodees*. "Virtue is its own reward," trite as the sentiment is, can hardly be supposed quite so old as the reign of DAVID II. The title of Duke was first introduced into Scotland in the reign of ROBERT III., and was only conferred upon immediate relations of the Royal family till at a very late period the Hamilton family got that title. There never was, as far as I can learn, a peer, whether Duke, Earl, or Baron, of the name of IRVING, and although there were many landholders of the name in the southwest of Scotland, the principal seat of their chieftain was Drum, in Aberdeenshire. So far with regard to historical fact—but a ballad maker is entitled to use great latitude in that respect, and accordingly it is not upon the anachronisms that I chiefly found my disbelief in the antiquity of the poem. It is rather upon the mixture of ancient and modern phraseology, and especially upon the different attempts at sentiment and pathos, inconsistent with the simplicity of the minstrel style, that I ground my opinion, which will always, however, be subject to alteration upon reasonable and convincing evidence. The copy you have been so good as to send me is nearly the same with one which I found in Glenriddell's manuscript collection of ballads, and with another procured from Mr. DAVID HERD, of this place. The last copy has this memorandum: "This fragment was taken down from the recitation of some of the country people in Annandale, by WILLIAM BELL, a writer there, who communicated it to DAVID HERD, but in a very bad case, about the year 1776, and he was afterward informed that Dr. CLAPPERTON, a surgeon, in Lochmaben, was in possession of a complete copy of the ballad, which never could be got, the Doctor intending, as was said, its publication along with several other curious ancient songs." As this account, in a great measure, tallies with that which you have favored me, I hope it may yet be possible to recover some account of the original copy of this curious ballad, by which means we may perhaps be able to determine what parts are modern and what really ancient. I shall wait with impatience the result of your inquiries at your friend Mr. LINDERDALE. The battle in question, if such there was, must have been fought in the course of the four years intervening betwixt 1342, the date of DAVID'S return from France, and 1346, when the fatal battle of Durham was fought, in which RANDOLPH E. of Murray was slain, and the King himself led into captivity.

Believe me, Sir, with many thanks for your obliging communication, your faithful humble servant, WALTER SCOTT.

EDINBURGH, June 4, 1802.

EUROPEAN CULTURE FOR AMERICANS.—It is perhaps too much taken for granted, that European travel is of necessity a means of gracious development and æsthetic culture. That it may be so to an indefinite degree, and often in a felicitous manner, is, indeed, true; but that it is often so, the most casual observation disproves. Indeed, nothing has so impressed us with a conviction of the supremacy of instinct over circumstances, of natural character over external influences, of blood over conventional discipline, as the intact state of mental scope and moral disposition wherewith so many of our errant countrymen return to their native land, from a tour or sojourn abroad. How few have any clear revelation of fresh experience—any genuine fruits of observation—any new grace of soul or refinements of knowledge, to attest their foreign life, their communion with unfamiliar forms of natural beauty, immortal art, original society, or historical associations! How quickly they resume the old tone of feeling, the normal routine of limited interests and unaspiring thrift! Much is said of the auspicious memories of a European pilgrimage—and dear they are and must be to the earnest and imaginative; but such benign treasurers are not garnered by flitting from city to city, rushing round cathedrals and galleries, with guide-book in hand, gaping at mediæval edifices or classic ruins under the nose of a loquacious *valet de place*—"living in one's trunks," with no time to realize what the vision but glances at, no repose of mind to assimilate beauty, no patience of soul to contemplate new truth, and make fresh revelations of nature and humanity a cherished possession forever. These are exceptional results, born of character, not will; of taste, not audacity; of idealism, not indifference. And so of the linguistic advantages. Doubtless the more tongues one has mastered, the better, as a means of knowledge and a medium of communication; but what a melancholy farce is the smattering of foreign languages with comparative ignorance of one's own; the verbal fluency without the ideas and principles whereof speech is the exponent! Two of the most consistent, contented, useful, honored, and complete Americans we have known, remarkable for intellectual activity, efficiency, and enjoyment, and felicity as well as force of expression, were wholly nurtured and disciplined by English literature, which had been the study of their lives—the congenial mental pabulum of their bright, free and faithful Anglo-Saxon intelligence; compared to which, the vague, dreamy, inconsequent minds of some, who have lived for years on beer and metaphysics in Germany, or caught the superficial and selfish veneering of French life, seemed unmanly and denationalized in comparison. We do not desire to depreciate any thorough foreign culture adapted to the individual, and pursued with a definite object, but we protest against the aimless and surface acquisitions and shallow philology which is so often substituted for good sense, good principles and good English, and we believe an American youth thus equipped, cultivating his native soil, and owning his paternal acres in peace and honor, is a nobler scion of his race, more of a true man and privileged citizen, than any of the *blasé* youths whose rich fathers seem satisfied when they can *spike* a little German or French, yet acquire no defined intellectual tastes, no self-reliant mental discipline or scope.—*Putnam's for May.*

THE EMANCIPATION OF POETRY.—THOMSON, GOLDSMITH, GRAY and COWPER—nor should we omit the name of AKENSIDE—began to feel their way out of the regions of cold didactic art, where nature appeared only in glimpses;—and even then in a French disguise, advancing toward the dominion of truth and beauty. GOLDSMITH has little of the emotion and none of the passion, and therefore none of the creative power, of the poet; but he has a sweet though somewhat monotonous versification, a soft sympathy with sorrow, and a delicate sense of beauty. He is an exact describer, a poetical painter rather than a poet; but it must be remembered, in judging of his merits, that he painted what his predecessors had failed to see. THOMSON, it may be urged, had some fine perceptions of nature, and he moved in front of GOLDSMITH. This is true; but he had not the simplicity of GOLDSMITH'S manner; and though he was alive in a considerable degree to the influences of nature, his representations of her beauty are often far from natural. COWPER, who belongs to the same cluster of morning stars heralding daylight, had a wider range of thought than GOLDSMITH; but his meditations had too much of the moral distinct from the poetical character, and he was capable of being not only prosaic, but prosy. THOMAS GRAY appeared in the full dawn of this opening light tinged with the glory of the unveiled sun. And now Poetry, waking from her long, cold trance, rousing herself from her inaction, began to show the exultation of returning life. Under the thrall of no special fashion, she moved to new measures, and made music out of all forms of beauty. BURNS, in his national dialect, sang undying strains of patriot

ism; SCOTT stirred martial enthusiasm with his metrical romance; CAMPBELL sounded a full blast from his war trumpet; SOUTHEY, in new strange numbers, harmonious though strange, told tales of wonder, bringing tropical splendor to our sunless shores; LANDOR wrote classical verse with copious imagery and original thought; SHELLEY lifted up a song brilliant as that of his own skylark; KEATS, inspired by forms of antique beauty, poured out lays of sweet enchantment, and with a new embroidery enriched old fable; and BYRON uttered his imaginary wrongs in a moan so musical that he constrained the whole civilized world to a sudden sympathy, which, for a time, threw every other form of beauty into the shade.—*Saint Pauls, edited by Anthony Trollope.*

EASTER WEEK.

See the land, her Easter keeping,
Rises as her Maker rose.
Seeds, so long in darkness sleeping,
Burst at last from Winter snows.
Earth with heaven above rejoices;
Fields and gardens hail the Spring;
Shaughs and woodlands ring with voices,
While the wild birds build and sing.

You, to whom your Maker granted
Powers to those sweet birds unknown,
Use the craft by God implanted;
Use the reason not your own.
Here, while heaven and earth rejoices,
Each his Easter tribute bring—
Work of fingers, chant of voices,
Like the birds who build and sing.

CHARLES KINGSLEY.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

Although it would be presumptuous in the extreme to assert that we shall never be able to navigate the air, we shall not be presumptuous in stating that all the available evidence goes to show that unless some very remarkable strides are made in the science of construction, no successful aerial ship will ever be built. To get off the ground is easy enough, but to navigate a balloon is a very different matter. An aerial ship must act under conditions in no way resembling those under which a sailing frigate or a Cunard liner is called upon to operate. There is, in point of fact, no real analogy betwen the conditions, although there is an apparent and very deceptive analogy. A balloon intended to support even a couple of tons must be of enormous dimensions, and, unlike the ship, it is wholly immersed in the supporting medium. The medium is constantly in a state of violent motion, and operating on a large surface, very great power must of necessity be exerted to resist it—in other words, in propelling a balloon in opposition to a current. It may be urged that ships fight their way against very strong currents in a denser medium than air, but it must be borne in mind that the velocity of ocean streams never even approaches that of air, and thus after all the influence of a water current on a ship is not necessarily greater than that of a moderate breeze on a balloon. A wind blowing at the speed of twenty miles an hour will exert a pressure per square foot of a couple of pounds, or on a balloon of fair dimensions something like 6,000 pounds. To hold this balloon at rest by the aid of a screw or paddles would require a power of not less than 100 horses, supposing the propeller to act without loss, and assuming it to be as efficient as an ordinary screw working in water at least 140 horse-power indicated would be required. This fact effectually disposes of the idea of navigating balloons against a current of air, because they could not sustain an engine of the required power. Ordinary sea currents scarcely exert more force on a ship, if so much; and it is well-known that a limit of current resistance which can be dealt with, even by a full-powered paddlewheel steamer, is quickly reached. We hold, therefore, that nothing whatever is to be hoped from the use of balloons in any shape, simply because the advantage which they confer is completely neutralized by the great surface of resistance which they must offer. And it is obvious that even though we could always command a perfectly still atmosphere, nothing like rapid progression could be effected, because it is the same thing to propel a surface against a resisting medium as to hold that surface at rest while the medium in motion impinges on it. It is, therefore, clear that in flying-machines, properly so-called, the chief, nay the only hope of the aeronautist must lie. Now, it does not appear to have struck any individual who has yet written on this subject that in nature there is no analogy for a large flying-machine. In the region of thin air we find no parallel for the whale, or even the smaller shark. Big birds, in the fullest sense of the term, there are none, and never have been save in fairy tales. Sinbad's roc was a mechanical impossibility as far as we can see. The condor is in all probability the largest bird that possessed the power of flight, and it measures but some 15 or 16 feet across the tip of the wings. The ostrich cannot fly, and neither could the diornis, an antediluvian bird of enormous dimensions. Searching a little further, we find, on the other hand, that the smaller birds greatly exceed in power of flight those which are larger. Humming birds are always on the wing. The Persians believed that they had no legs, as they are hardly ever seen to perch. The swift and the swallow probably excel all other birds in their mastery of the air. Those who have handled either know what a tiny thing it is. Hawks of small size easily beat the eagles in their own domain as far as the power of long-continued flight is concerned. We may rest assured that there is some reason for such facts, and it is possible that the reason is this: the power of the pectoral muscles of a swallow is greater weight for weight, than that of any other muscle known; and it appears that as the size of birds increases, the power of the pectoral muscles does not augment as rapidly as the weight and dimensions of the body and the surface exposed to the air. In heavy gales the big birds are all helpless creatures; but it must be a heavy gale indeed that can drive the sea-gull or swallow to seek a resting place in the soles of its feet. These facts bear strongly against aerial navigation by machines, but they are not to be taken nevertheless as evidences of the existence of insurmountable difficulties. They teach us, however, that it will not do to go on for ever expecting, Micawber-like, that "something will turn up if we only study the birds and their doings properly. We may learn a good deal from the flight of birds, but not enough to teach us how to fly. What, then, it may be asked, do we suggest? In what do we think the great difficulty in the way of the would-be aeronautist consists? Our answer to both questions may be given in a very few words. We find the members of the Aeronautical Society spending their time a good deal in speculating on the action of birds' wings, and how imitation wings can best be made. This is all very well in its way, but it is not enough. If we properly understood to-morrow not only how to make wings but how they ought to be used, we should be as far as ever from flying. The paramount reason why no successful flying machine has yet been made is simply that we possess no means of putting wings in motion with a force adequate to the required object. Very rude models have been made by which weights, comparatively heavy, are easily lifted off the ground by the action of a rotatory screw. To carry out this idea further, and by enlarging the screw to provide means of carrying up the weight of several men, presents little difficulty, but having got our screw, where are we to find the power to work it? Fancy Gulliver in Brobdignag, tied to the stem of a whirling toy, such as may be had in any of the shops dear to children. Let this toy be impelled by Glumdalclitch's hand, and can we question that Gulliver would ascend? But five or six members of the Aeronautical Society, without the aid of a Glumdalclitch, might as well try to lift themselves in baskets as to fancy that they could, by their own manual power, impart enough velocity to a sufficiently large screw or extended pair of wings to raise themselves into the lower regions of the air. Have we anything better, weight for weight, than manual labor? The first thing to be provided is a machine capable of exerting vast power without weighing much. Possibly, as we find suggested in the pamphlet before us, an engine weighing twenty times the horse power would solve the problem forever. We will not say that such a machine cannot be produced, but we confess we are at a complete loss to understand of what it is to be made. Perhaps others can enlighten us on this point. We shall probably return ere long to the consideration of the sayings and doings of the aeronautical world, and meanwhile we beg to assure the members of the Aeronautical Society that they have our very best wishes for their success. If we have given them in this article a single useful hint we shall be infinitely pleased.—*The Engineer.*

LITERARY BORROWING.—Next to the originator of a good sentence is the first quoter of it. Many will read the book before one thinks of quoting a passage. As soon as he has done this, that line will be quoted east and west. Then there are great ways of borrowing. Genius borrows nobly. When SHAKESPEARE is charged with debts to his authors, LANDOR replies: "Yet he was more original than his originals. He breathed upon dead bodies and brought them into life." And we must thank KARL OTTFRIED MULLER for the just remark, "Poesy, drawing within its circle all that is glorious and inspiring, gave itself but little concern as to where its flowers originally grew." So VOLTAIRE usually imitated, but with such superiority that DUBUCQ said: "He is like the false Amphitryon; although the stranger, it is always he who has the air of being master of the house." WORDSWORTH, as soon as he heard a good thing, caught it up, meditated upon it, and very soon reproduced it in his conversation and writing. If DE QUINCEY said, "That is what I told you," he replied, "No; that is mine,—mine, and not yours." On the whole, we like the valor of it. 'Tis on MARMONTEL'S principle, "I pounce on what is mine, wherever I find it;" and on BACON'S broader rule, "I take all knowledge to be my province." It betrays the consciousness that truth is the property of no individual, but is the treasure of all men. And inasmuch as any writer has ascended to a just view of man's condition, he has adopted this tone. And in so far as the receiver's aim is on life, and not on literature, will be his indifference to the source. The nobler the truth or sentiment, the less imports the question of authorship. It never troubles the simple seeker from whom he derived such or such a sentiment. Whoever expresses to us a just thought makes ridiculous the pains of the critic who should tell him where such a word had been said before. "It is no more according to Plato than according to me." Truth is always present; it only needs to lift the iron lids of the mind's eye to read its oracles. But the moment there is the purpose of display, the fraud is exposed. In fact, it is as difficult to appropriate the thoughts of others as it is to invent. Always some steep transition, some sudden alteration of temperature or of point of view, betrays the foreign interpolation.—*Emerson, in the North American for April.*

DOGGISH INSTINCTS.—The dog is, indeed, an imitative creature in a still deeper sense than the catching of outward peculiarities, as the ape does. It is claimed, even, that his brain is remarkably active, which is shown in the vividness of his dreams, and in his nervous sensitiveness to discordant sounds. We never cease to wonder at fresh manifestations of his intelligence, and a record of the authentic anecdotes of this kind would fill a library. His besetting sin is sheep-killing; and the disposition is hereditary. Vice marks certain families as distinctly as in our own race. A neighbor of mine had obtained what had every appearance of being a puppy of superior qualities. After having him a short time, what was his surprise, one morning, to see the little fellow bring home a large lamb in his mouth, which he had caught in a flock half a mile distant. In afterward discovering the dog's pedigree, however, he found that he was of a family addicted to vice. But what can be more tempting to a dog who has been kept in the dull restraints of respectable society, where every impulse has been curbed by decorum, than to plunge into a flock of these superstitiously timid sheep, and have a wild carnival with his old instincts! A remarkable fact connected with such cases is, that the dog who will bring a hare or woodchuck to your door with an open countenance and asking the reward of praise, will manifest a consciousness of the wickedness of this deed almost as vividly as a human creature could. He will take a very circuitous route to the scene of his debauch, in the night generally, or in a fog; and will exercise the ingenuity of a murderer in effacing all evidence of his crime. He will rub himself in the snow until no blood remains. Fibres of wool in the teeth, however, are strong circumstantial evidence; and a jury of farmers, in such cases, is not famous for leniency. The relish for this forbidden game is so strong that there is believed to be no remedy but—to use the farmer's form of sentence—"to cut the dog's tail off close back of his ears!"—*Putnam's for May.*

CHURCH BELLS.—How little any of us know about our bells; only, perhaps, some of the older ones among us say that bells used to sound sweeter, that there were better ringers in the old days, and that the bells then were made with more silver in them. This latter reason DENNISON (who is one of the authorities on church bells) declares to be a vulgar superstition. But every one is quite right when they say there are no bells like the old bells; but I hope, some day, the young bells may be made more like the old ones, and then when our great grandchildren sit and listen to their sweet notes, they will wonder, as we do now, at our old bells. What tales of the past these bells could tell them! But this will be in the ages to come, and in the meantime what can we learn about our own beloved bells? and what histories can they tell us? Small bells were of ancient origin, and we read in Exodus of the bells and pomegranates worn on the high priest's dress; yet large bells, such as our church bells, are never spoken of among the Greeks and Romans. They are supposed to have been invented by PAULINUS, Bishop of Nola, in Campania, about 400 A. D., whence the Nola and Campania, of the Lower Latinity. They were probably introduced into England soon after their invention, for BEDE mentions them about the close of the seventh century. Bells, both ancient and modern, have been applied to sacred purposes. There has been much controversy as to what the ancients called bells, for they have been called by ancients and moderns by a great variety of names, viz.: Petasus, Colon, Nola, Cloca, &c. The Greeks had bells, for at Athens the priest of Prosperpine used a bell to call the people to sacrifice; but it is not possible to discover when bells were first used in Christian churches. In the East the people were informed of the hour of DIVINE service by means of a rattle or beating on wooden boards with a hammer, and this custom was long retained. An author tells us that the signal for DIVINE worship was given by a trumpet, and ENGONNTUS ANSALDUS is of opinion that all signals of hours were given by trumpets among the ancients, and bells were not introduced into churches until the sixth century. BEDE first mentions them 680 A. D., and, certainly, after that period they became common and were often made the subject of pious donations, both here and on the continent.—*Churchman's Shilling Magazine.*

WHAT IS A TEAR?—The principal element of a tear is water; this water, upon dissolution, contains a few hundredth parts of the substance called *mucus*, and a small portion of salt, of soda, of phosphate of lime, and of phosphate of soda. It is the salt and the soda that give to tears that peculiar savor which earned for tears the epithet of "salt" at the hand of Greek poets, and that of "bitter" at that of ours; "salt" is, however, the more correct term of the two. When a tear dries the water evaporates, and leaves behind it a deposit of the saline ingredients; these amalgamate, and, as seen through the microscope, array themselves in long crossed lines, which look like diminutive fish bones. Tears are secreted by a gland called the "lachrymal gland," which is situated above the eyeball, and underneath the upper eyelid on the side nearest the temple. Six or seven exceedingly fine channels flow from it along and under the surface of the eyelid, discharging their contents a little above the delicate cartilage which supports the lid. It is these channels or canals that carry the tears into the eye. But tears do not flow only at certain moments and under certain circumstances, as might be supposed; their flow is continuous; all day and all night, although less abundantly during sleep, they trickle softly from their slender sluices, and spread glistening over the surface of the pupil and eyeball, giving them that bright, enamel and limpid look which is one of the characteristic signs of health. It is the ceaseless movement and contraction of the eyelids that effect the regular spreading of the tears, and the flow of these has need to be constantly renewed in the way just mentioned, because tears not only evaporate after a few seconds but also are carried away through two little drains, called "lachrymal points," and situated in the corner of the eye near the nose. Thus all tears, after leaving the eyelids, flow into the nostrils, and if the reader will assure himself of this he has only to notice, unpoetic as the fact may be, that a person after crying much is always obliged to make a twofold use of his or her pocket-handkerchief.—*Chamber's Journal.*

RELIGION IN THE HOME.—It is said that marriage is a lottery, and that no one can tell beforehand what the one party or the other may turn out. It matters not whether this sentiment owes its origin to the unhappy victims of inconsiderate passion, or to cynical celibates who purposely disparage the "vow and covenant" of "holy wedlock" and stand contemptuously aloof from its sacred obligations; the contrary is, in most cases, the undeniable truth, that marriage is no lottery, but a step deliberately taken, of which the consequences "for better or for worse" may be reasonably foreseen. What people turned out to be when surrounded with the responsibilities of married life is only the fuller development of what they were before they entered upon it. The marriage state possesses no mysterious power to transform the character of either party. The smiles and sunshine of bridal seasons create no permanent element in which future years are to be spent. A man's habits and sentiments, which have already fixed themselves and made them what he is, will inevitably reappear in his new home, and give their coloring to its condition and prospects. Experience lends its sanction to the maxim that they who stand highest in the esteem and endearments of their own family are best fitted to enter upon the sacred duties of married life. The habits of home life may be regarded as a tolerably safe and easy test of character. It would keep many a young woman from entering upon a perilous career, for which no amount of future regret can make amends, to remember that he is likely to prove the best husband who secured a high position for himself in the affectionate esteem of his father's house; and in making his selection of a companion for life, if in that great event he shall possess the wise discernment to choose one whose sterling virtues already adorn her home and augment its happiness, he is not likely to be disappointed if he transfer personal accomplishments like these to flourish in a still happier and more congenial soil.—*Rev. W. B. Mackenzie, in the Quiver.*

SLANDERS ON BOYS.—I hereby indignantly declare that I believe boys to be a much maligned and much misunderstood class of the community. They are the Ishmaelites of polite society; everyone's hand and voice being against them. "Expensive," complains paterfamilias, spectacles on nose, mournfully turning over the leaves of his ledger; "noisy, careless," moans mamma, gazing in despair upon a pile of torn trousers and worn socks; "idle, disgracefully idle," declares Dr. Birch, from the depths of his experience; "vulgar," pronounces Lady Clara Vere de Vere, with the languid contempt so becoming to that sweet female; "irreverent," squeaks the old dotard Mrs. Grundy, looking down ruefully at her despised apron-strings; "troublesome, meddlesome, mischievous, restless," responds a chorus of tutors, governesses, nursery-maids, old bachelors, daddies, flunkies, and such like. To which, add the wise judgment of a certain ancient lady, much approved of by other old women of both sexes, viz.:—that all male animals between the ages of ten and twenty-one should be shut up and carefully preserved in glass cases, where they might only be seen, and not heard, and not required to be whipped nor scolded, nor give any other trouble to their elders. What a world this would be then, with so much of its small share of innocence and happiness and health taken away! Perhaps it would be as calamitous to shut up all the girls, though some sages have thought otherwise; but for the present I have nothing to do with them.—*A Book about Dominos.*

UNCUT BOOKS.—I wonder will publishers ever learn to send forth books that shall be really finished? Why should I be expected to cut the leaves of the books I read? I speak, because I had lately several books sent me from a library—the leaves uncut. As a rule, the librarian undertakes to cut the leaves of all the works he lends; and at my clubs I observe that some of the servants are set to cut the leaves of the magazines before they are set on the tables of the club for general reading. But then I ask the question, if we—the readers—wish to have the books cut for us, why is it not done by the publishers? Why do these publishers permit themselves to issue unfinished books? What possible gain can it be to them to send forth their volumes in such a condition that we cannot turn over the leaves without a knife in our hands by means of which we can hew our way through them? Why should it be the interest of publishers to put an impediment in the way of readers? It is a very simple thing for the binder to cut the leaves, and I should think that the publisher will make a fortune who will give his readers the convenience of pages that do not require the irritation of a paper-cutter. It is only a question of money. If the margins of books are to be cut the paper selected for them must be a trifle larger, else the margin, when cut, will look mean. One of the most enterprising publishers in London states that the slight increase in the size of his paper which would be necessitated by cutting the edges of his books would cost him £150 a year. Perhaps, however, a publisher would get a portion of this sum back in the increased sale of his books. In the meantime, Mr. BENTLEY, among publishers, deserves all credit and support in that he has begun to send forth a good number of his books with the leaves ready cut.—*Once a Week.*

FASHION IN GARDENING.—The tide of popular favor is, steadily but surely, setting in in favor of the many old-fashioned plants that are now the rejected and despised of our gardens. Old florists and gardeners, as well as many of a more modern date, are pleasantly and confidently anticipating their speedy return to power. The modern system of bedding out is becoming confessedly weak in its capacity to secure variation of design, and consequently stereotyped designs are inevitable, and, naturally enough, wearisome. Not but that skill and resources can yet do much by way of alternating both the subjects employed and the designs executed, but these instances are exceptional and beyond the capacities of the general body of flower-gardeners. In gardening, as well as in many other things, there is a general tendency to strive to be new-fashioned—and foliage plants, ribbon borders and glaring masses of color are everywhere in the ascendant. These are unquestionably good things—worthy alike of the highest æsthetic skill of the artist-gardener, as well as of the devotion of his utmost resources: in their undue preponderance lies their misapplication. In their constant iteration there is something wearisome to the eye.—*Gardener's Chronicle.*

HOW MARRIAGES ARE MADE IN ROME.—It was from an instinct of hospitality that we were shown the Conservatorio, and instructed in regard to all its purposes. We saw the neat dormitories with their battalions of little white beds; the kitchen with its gigantic coppers for boiling broth, and the refectory with the smell of the frugal dinners of generations mendicants in it. The assistant was very proud of the neatness of everything, and was glad to talk of that, or, indeed, anything else. It appeared that the girls were taught reading, writing, and plain sewing when they were young, and that the Conservatorio was chiefly sustained by pious contributions and bequests. Any lingering notion of the conventual character of the place was dispelled by the assistants hurrying to say, "And when we can get the poor things well married, we are glad to do so." But how does anyone ever see them?" "Eh! well, that is easily managed. Once a month we dress the marriageable girls in their best, and take them for a walk in the street. If an honest young man falls in love with one of them going by, he comes to the Superior, and describes her as well as he can, and demands to see her. She is called, and if both are pleased, the marriage is arranged. You see it is a very simple affair."—*Italian Journeys, by W. D. Howells.*

A PAUPER'S FUNERAL IN SPAIN.—We were warned of its approach by the sound of loud talking and laughter, and, on looking out, saw a wretched coffin borne by four men smoking cigarettes, followed by a few lookers-on, all appearing equally unconcerned, and preceded by two or three men, who were, I suppose, the mourners, bearing lighted candles in their hands. There was no priest, no pall, no semblance of decency, and by-and-by our disgust was increased to the last pitch by the bearers setting the coffin on the bank, and leaning on it to rest themselves. There is no sort of respect for death in Spain. The body of the pauper is carried to the cemetery in a coffin that belongs to the parish, and is thrust sometimes almost naked into a hole. The priests do not perform burial service except for those who can afford to pay for it; they read a short service over the body in the church; and when once that ceremony is over, there is no more regard for the dead than for a slaughtered horse at a bull-fight. —*Through Spain to the Sahara, by Matilda B. Edwards.*

A MISERABLE BISHOP.—There is at least one bishop on earth who can derive very little enjoyment from his episcopal position. He is alternately petted and tortured, feasted in a royal palace or immured in a royal prison. He places the crown upon a chief's head, and, by the simple act of anointing another, he deposes the monarch he had consecrated. This is the Abuna, or Coptic Bishop of Abyssinia, whose person the Emperor THEODORE guards so carefully that he hides him in a dungeon whenever a Ras of more than ordinary spirit or ambition approaches the imperial residence. To procure the liberation of the English captives in Abyssinia, Dr. BEKE proposed that the English and French Governments should recognise GOBAZYE, hereditary Prince of Lasta, as Emperor of Abyssinia. But to induce the natives to abjure their allegiance to THEODORE, and transfer their loyalty to GOBAZYE, the partisanship of the Abuna must be secured. The success of the plan would depend wholly on his consenting to anoint GOBAZYE as Emperor and actually performing the rite. The moment the Abuna completes the ceremony, the sceptre is believed to fall from the Emperor's hands; and even though THEODORE by force should retain his throne, the legality and prestige of his power are gone. THEODORE seems to have apprehended that the Abuna might be gained over; for, either he closes round his prison at Amba Magdala, a garrison of six hundred musketeers and one thousand spearmen, or he sweeps the unhappy Bishop over steppes and mountains in the midst of his army, and beheads or burns alive any chieftain who contrives to procure a conference with him. The Abuna is always a foreigner, generally an Egyptian, consecrated by the Armenian Patriarch at Jerusalem or Constantinople.—*Dicken's "All the Year Round."*

A WORD ABOUT "BONNIE DUNDEE."—So much has been already said and written for and against GLAHAM, of Claverhouse, that it would be folly on our part to endeavor either to add to his fame as royalist, or to the opprobrium attached to his name on account of the zeal with which he persecuted those who were opposed to the establishment of Episcopacy in Scotland. The poet and the novelist have alike done ample justice to the brilliant achievements and loyal nature of the "Bonnie Dundee" of the cavaliers. On the other hand, history and tradition have duly chronicled the dark and terrible doings of the "bloody Clavers" of the opposite party. His career cut short at Killiecrankie, he lies buried in the burial vault of the Athole family, at the church of Blair Athole—no stone marks the spot, and the sight of the vault itself is now very much a matter of conjecture.—*Once a Week.*

LOUISIANA.

Politics in New-Orleans—The Conservative Republican Candidate for Governor—Cotton Fluctuations.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, April 12.

Within the past ten days a marked change has taken place in the relative position of parties in this City. The nomination for City offices made by the Democratic State Committee was not acceptable to the Conservative citizens. It embraced some who were obnoxious to moral objections, together with many who had made the pursuit of office a profession. So there was a new nomination, with a declaration that no candidate would be voted for who was not opposed to the new Constitution. It required but a short experiment to show that this was a position wholly inconsistent with its own objects. The majority for the Constitution is wholly indisputable. The purpose of Congress to bring in this State under such a Constitution is equally beyond doubt. To vote only for State candidates opposed to the Constitution would be to waste the Conservative influence. The practical view was then adopted to vote against the Constitution as a record of opinion, but to vote for the most conservative candidate for State office. Another argument has been urged on this subject. It is drawn from the experience of New-York. There, one party having control of the State government and another of the City, the State party so amended the charter of the City as to give the to Governor the appointment of many important officers of the City government. The assent of the Legislature was also made necessary to the legality of the City appropriations. This assertion of a power of control by the State over the city government will be applied in Louisiana. It has been threatened by the Republican organ here. To secure, therefore, a just execution of the new Constitution, and to prevent the removal of city officers elected by the people, it is important to secure the election of a Conservative Governor. This has brought the principal American journals around in favor of TALIAFERRO, the Conservative Republican candidate, as the following extracts will show:

From the New-Orleans Times, April 9.

The Democratic State Central Committee, we learn, determined on Tuesday evening to make no nominations for a general State ticket, but to leave the voters they represent the privilege of not voting or of selecting between the Warmoth and Taliaferro tickets. This, we think, is a wise course. The fewer candidates in the field, the better the chance of defeating the Constitution. We fear the Democrats are wasting too much of their strength in a struggle for the spoils, when the great object ought to be to save the State from the disgrace of the adoption of the proposed Constitution.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

It is our mature conclusion that it is the duty of every Conservative to vote for Judge TALIAFERRO for Governor. It is "Hobson's choice" with us unless, if the Constitution is carried, we wish to be delivered over to the highwaymen who have come here to plunder the whites and work the blacks for their own sole use and behoof, and then return North to enjoy the spoils.

From the New-Orleans Crescent.

WARMOTH is the essential Radical candidate. He is the chosen instrument of the congressional reconstructionists. He is the peculiar representative of vagrant mendicancy and mendicant vagrancy. He is carpet-baggery incarnate.

Between this man and Judge TALIAFERRO the white people have to choose, and there can be no doubt that their choice will fall on the candidate who, if a radical in politics, is at least a sincere and honest man. It is to be hoped that all the opponents of the Constitution will vote for Judge TALIAFERRO, and thus assure the defeat of carpet-baggery in Louisiana.

The new German paper, *Deutche Press*, indorses this ticket. That most respectable and representative paper, the *Bee*, dissents from these views. It maintains that there should be no compromise between principle and expediency. It is of opinion that the Republican Party may be beaten through its own dissensions. It republishes the Democratic State ticket, lately withdrawn, and urges the Conservatives to vote for it. This morning there is a new ticket, composed somewhat of the unsuccessful candidates for the regular nomination. It is called the "Working Man's Ticket." No indication has been yet given how far it may interfere with the regular nominations.

COTTON FLUCTUATIONS.

The recent advance and decline in cotton has taken dealers by surprise. It is very difficult for our merchants or planters to realize all the difficulties of the present situation. We no longer control the markets of the world. New-Orleans is a way station. Her stock of cotton is always much smaller than that of Liverpool. There seems another important element of uncertainty. Foreign factors are extremely anxious to learn the prospect or production of the current crop. They rely upon the crop estimates of the cotton-growing countries. These are always uncertain until the bales are weighed and counted. As the positive results are known, prices fluctuate, and the victims of mistaken estimates suffer accordingly. Thus, the Indian crop was for a time underrated; larger importations affected the price and caused it to recede. The crop of the United States was estimated too highly. Buyers were told that the Red River crop was detained by low water. It has turned out that this crop has gone forward in much larger quantities than was supposed. Then the cotton to be received at New-Orleans was estimated as high as last year, say at 750,000 bales. It has been discovered that more of this crop has gone North by rail than had been supposed. The receipts here are set down as low as 600,000 bales, (against 2,000,000 bales before the war.) The whole American crop is now estimated as low as 2,250,000 bales. So much are the cotton sages disappointed in their calculations.

DEATH OF WM. M. SIMPLE, ESQ.

Mr. SIMPLE, a member of the editorial staff of the *Crescent* newspaper, died on Friday night last, and a meeting of his friends and professional associates has adopted expressions of regret and appreciation. Mr. SIMPLE was a Virginian, at first connected with the Richmond and Lynchburg papers, for some years he was a Washington correspondent of the *Crescent* and other papers, and for some years past he has been one of the editorial writers on the *Crescent*. He was always recognized as a gentleman of ability and worth, and deserved the high reputation attributed to him by his personal and professional friends.

THE DRAMA.

One by one the stars have faded from the dramatic firmament until the sable curtain has fallen upon the Varieties, the St. Charles and the National Theatre. The popular resort at the Academy and Olympic still twinkle with the merriment of the burlesque. The Opera House resumes its performances, interrupted for a few weeks past by excursions of its artists to St. Louis on the one hand, and to Galveston on the other. This has occupied the interval since the *mi-careme*. The success of the detachment at Galveston was very good, better, it is understood, than of that which visited St. Louis. The whole troupe will open at the Opera House here to-morrow night with VERDI'S "Jerusalem," which is soon to be followed by "L'Africane" and some other operas which have not been yet presented. This theatre has produced this Winter some forty pieces. W. M. B.

INDIANA.

The Recent State Election—Republican Rejoicings—Mr. Colfax for Vice-President—Mr. Pendleton Unpopular Among the Democrats.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Wednesday, April 8, 1868.

THE SPRING ELECTIONS.

The Republicans of Indiana are highly elated at the very substantial triumphs which they achieved in almost all parts of the State at the Spring elections on Monday last. The Democrats made here and there a few scattering gains; but wherever either party threw down the gauntlet to the other on purely national issues, the Democrats were invariably routed, and beaten even worse than last Fall and last Spring. Especially was this the case in the many close counties, in which the result was looked for by both parties with a great deal of suspense, on account of the light which it would throw on the impending elections for the Legislature; for it is now admitted by most of the Democratic leaders of Indiana themselves that their party will be unable to elect its State and national ticket in October and November next, and that the principal fight will be made in the close and doubtful counties for the purpose of carrying both Houses of the Legislature and of reëlecting Mr. HENDRICKS, whose term is about to expire, to the United States Senate.

In consequence of the unusual importance attached to these Spring elections, the vote in most of the counties was exceedingly heavy. In Lafayette, which was formerly a Democratic stronghold, the Republicans elected their whole ticket by a very heavy majority, and they carried Tippecanoe County, one of the largest and most important in the State, in a very heavy vote, by the largest majority they ever had there. This renders the election of a Republican Congressman by at least 2,000 majority absolutely certain, every county in the district having gone Republican, while in 1866 the Democrats carried four of them, and Mr. ORTH, the present Representative, was elected only by the beggarly majority of 198 votes.

In Indianapolis the vote had of late been so much reduced that the Democrats entertained serious hopes of carrying it. The vote polled there on Monday last was rather light, but the result showed heavy gains for the Republicans. Such was the case, too, in Logansport, Greencastle, Madison, Richmond, Bloomington, Crown Point, South Band, Mishawaka, Huntington, Anderson, Rockport, Rising Sun, Corydon, &c.

The result in the First and Eleventh Districts, now represented in Congress by Messrs. NIBLACK and SCHUYLER COLFAX, was looked for with especial interest. In the First District, which embraces the southwestern counties lying opposite Kentucky, the Democrats, who had hitherto invariably carried it by large majorities, predicted a very heavy decrease in the Republican vote, owing to the radical policy pursued by Congress and the impeachment of ANDREW JOHNSON. The result of Monday's elections did not verify these predictions, the Republicans having made gains in nearly all parts of the district.

COLFAX AND THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

In Mr. COLFAX'S district, the friends of the Speaker had promised unusually large Republican majorities in order to show how great his popularity is in his district, and how ardently his constituents desire his nomination for the Vice-Presidency, for which the Republican State Convention recommended him. These promises were certainly redeemed, for the result of the elections in the Eleventh District presents an almost unbroken line of large Republican gains. The friends of Mr. COLFAX, I should add, profess to be exceedingly confident that he will be nominated already at the first ballot. They claim for him the votes of Indiana, Illinois, New-Jersey, Kentucky, Tennessee and the whole Northwest, and they assert that even Mr. WADE'S accession to the Presidency, in case the Senate should convict President JOHNSON, could not prevent COLFAX'S nomination. As to the candidates from the Eastern States, whose names have been mentioned in connection with the nomination for the Vice-Presidency, they say that there is no prospect of their uniting on one man, and that COLFAX is the second choice of a great many delegates instructed to vote for FENTON, WILSON or BUCKINGHAM. Certain it is, moreover, that the outside pressure at the Chicago Convention will be very strongly in favor of COLFAX'S nomination. His Congressional district is adjoining to the great metropolis of the Northwest, and, aside from the fact that the Republicans of Chicago are nearly unanimously in favor of GRANT and COLFAX, thousands of the latter's constituents will be on hand to shout and work for their favorite candidate.

FINANCIAL.

In regard to financial affairs, it is apparent both in Indiana and throughout the Northwest that the greenback (semi-repudiation) theory, which, a month or two ago, was considered so popular that the late Republican State Convention was silly enough to indorse it in its platform, is fast losing ground, and that in the West, too, a candidate will imperil his popularity by advocating this dangerous doctrine. Our most influential Republican papers either openly denounce the greenback theory, or at least, take good care not to say a word in favor of it; and I have noticed that recently all the noisiest advocates of this theory, who, by advocating it, hoped to secure Republican nominations, were invariably repudiated by the people.

PENDLETON AND BRIGHT.

And, in this connection, I am glad to say that Mr. PENDLETON, the greenback candidate for the Presidency, does not prove, even among our Democrats, as popular as his friends expected he would. His special champion in Indiana, Mr. LAFE DEVELIN, editor of the Indianapolis *Herald*, who, by a little *coup d'état*, succeeded in getting a paragraph favorable to Mr. PENDLETON'S nomination incorporated with the Democratic State platform, and in obtaining for himself the chairmanship of the Democratic State Central Committee, has ever since been violently opposed by a majority of the old Democratic leaders, who are decidedly hostile to PENDLETON'S nomination, and these adversaries of PENDLETON and DEVELIN have now succeeded in ousting the latter from the control of the *Herald*, which has been purchased by Mr. RICHARD WHITE, a nephew of JESSE D. BRIGHT, and it is expected that the paper will henceforth oppose PENDLETON'S nomination and advocate that of Senator HENDRICKS or JESSE D. BRIGHT, for, I am sorry to say, there are still in Indiana a great many Democrats who would rather vote for BRIGHT than any other Presidential candidate. At any rate, the late events show very plainly that PENDLETON can no longer count upon the unanimous vote of the Indiana delegates, some of whom would rather vote even for SEYMOUR than for him.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

Contrary to expectation, Mr. ORTH has secured a renomination in the Lafayette District, and that, it cannot be denied, principally by his vote for impeachment. I do not know how it is in other parts of the State, but in Northern Indiana the Republicans are most enthusiastically in favor of the impeachment movement, and a candidate seriously weakens his chances by advocating moderate views on the subject. Up to his vote for impeachment, Mr. ORTH, who was opposed by Major-Gen. LEW. WALLACE, Major-Gen. MILROY, Col. WILSON and other exceedingly able and popular men, it was generally thought could not be renominated; but no sooner had he voted for impeachment than his constituents resolved to renominate him, and in spite of the most energetic efforts of his able competitors who stumped the district, his renomination was indorsed at the primary elections on Monday last by an overwhelming majority.

In the Indianapolis District, Col. COLBURN will certainly be renominated by the Republicans, and the Democrats, since they were unable to prevail upon Jos. E. MCDONALD to accept a nomination at their hands, will probably try to carry into the district, that is to say, support some independent or workingmen's candidate. WILLIAMS and SHANKS will undoubtedly be renominated in their districts, and so will NIBLACK in the First District. The efforts of Gen. WASHBURNE to induce him to reconsider his resolution not to be a candidate for renomination in the Terre Haute District, have thus far been in vain. Messrs. KERR and JULIAN are straining every nerve to secure renominations, but, to all appearance, without any prospect of success. Mr. HOLMAN will be renominated in the Third District, but he cannot be reëlected. W. C.

BOSTON.

Important Decision in Favor of a Bank—A New Park for Boston—The Battle of the Ice Kings.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Monday, April 13, 1868.

An important law-suit has just been decided by one of our courts involving the sum of $103,000. The prominence of the parties and the peculiar circumstances connected with the action, render the final disposition of the case one of great interest to the mercantile world. It appears that some time in August, 1866, WM. F. WELD & CO., shipowners and merchants in this city, and CROCKER, WOOD & CO., of New-York, agents of the first-named firm, deposited Treasury notes, bonds, gold, and gold certificates, in all valued at $103,000, in the Marine National Bank of New-York. The case has taken the form of two actions—one for the conversion of the above funds deposited for security and the other for negligence of the custodians. The defendants filed a general denial, on the ground that as a banking corporation they could enter into no such contract as alleged by the defendants; that it is not within the jurisdiction of any court in Massachusetts to act in the matter, but that the action should be brought in the district in which the bank is located. The Court, Judge HOAR, thought, however, that it had jurisdiction, and the plaintiffs were allowed to proceed. According to the evidence on the part of the plaintiffs it appears that the defendants made a special deposit of a certain amount of securities for a specific purpose; two-thirds of said securities belonged to the Boston firm and one-third to the Boston firm. These securities were confined in a trunk by order of the Boston firm. On the 18th of August, 1866, the trunk was missing, together with its contents. Under these circumstances every effort was made on the part of the plaintiffs to find the trunk, and after much search and tribulation it was discovered that some of the bonds had been put upon Wall-street a few days after the deposit was made, and that in the course of a few weeks thereafter said bonds turned up in the Department at Washington. The defendants allege that as it was their practice, they took on deposit a large number of trunks containing valuables, and every morning it was the custom to take these trunks from the vault and place them underneath a desk in the bank. Among these trunks was the one belonging to the plaintiffs. Counsel for the plaintiffs held that whatever might have been the object of the officers of the bank in removing these trunks from the vault, the act was one of gross negligence. The President had been reminded by one of the plaintiffs some months prior to August, that it was unsafe to take such trunks from the vault, and, therefore, it was that he had particularly requested him to keep that certain trunk in the vault, for the reason that the funds were on deposit under the trustee principle. It is therefore that this action has been commenced, to recover that which was lost, either my mistake, or was stolen while left in an exposed position in the bank. The defendants urge that they have no power to make a contract in regard to such deposits; they also deny that the loss was occasioned by any fault of their

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 19, 1868.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

The Senate yesterday assembled in the usual manner, for the further consideration of the impeachment charges. The question under discussion at the adjournment on Friday—whether Secretary WELLES should be permitted to relate what occurred at a certain Cabinet meeting when the President submitted the Tenure of Office act to his Secretaries for their advice—was resumed. Several written questions were submitted to the President's counsel by Senators, after which Mr. WILSON, one of the Managers, read a lengthy argument in opposition to the admission of the testimony offered. He contended that it was wholly irrelevant to the issue whether the Cabinet declared that act unconstitutional or not, the President was responsible for its execution, and any advice given him could not relieve him from that responsibility, or from the consequences of his acts if he chose to violate the law. Mr. CURTIS replied at length in favor of the admission of the testimony as showing what were the intentions of the President, and also that he was sustained in his view of the law by his Cabinet advisers. At the conclusion of the argument the Chief Justice decided the evidence to be admissible. An appeal was taken from this ruling, and the Senate overruled the decision of the Chief Justice by a vote of yeas 20, nays, 29. Secretary WELLES was recalled, and the defence offered to prove by him that at the Cabinet session alluded to the question was discussed whether or not Mr. STANTON's case came within the provisions of the Tenure of Office act. This was objected to, and debate followed, after which the Senate, by a vote of yeas 22, nays 26, refused to hear the testimony. The attempt on the part of the defence to prove other matters connected with the Cabinet meetings were equally unsuccessful. EDGAR B. WELLES testified that his father, the Secretary of the Navy, sent him with a message to the President relative to the movement of troops in Washington. Postmaster-General RANDALL testified that FOSTER BLODGETT, Postmaster at Augusta, Ga., was suspended from office by him without the knowledge of the President, in consequence of certain complaints made regarding him. The Senate also refused to permit this witness to relate what occurred at Cabinet meetings. Mr. EVARTS then announced that he believed the case in behalf of the defence was all before the Senate, but possibly Mr. STANBERY, who is still ill, would have something more to offer. Thereupon the Court adjourned.

EUROPE.

The installation of the Prince of Wales as Knight of the Order of St. Patrick occurred in Dublin yesterday.

The suit against GUION & Co., for damages by the explosion of nitro-glycerine aboard the steamer *European*, at Aspinwall, has been withdrawn.

Admiral FARRAGUT has sailed from Valetta for Lisbon.

GENERAL.

The Erie Railroad bill, so long pending in the State Senate, was passed yesterday by a vote of—yeas 17, nays 12. The bill as passed was printed in the TIMES yesterday morning. It legalizes the $10,000,000 of bonds issued in February and March, the issue of which has heretofore been denounced as fraudulent, prohibits the consolidation of the Erie stock with that of any other State road, and enacts that no officer of the Central, Harlem, or Hudson River Road shall become an officer of the Erie.

DAVID CRANDALL, a policeman of Troy, New-York, was shot and killed by burglars yesterday morning while on duty. It was discovered subsequently that an attempt had been made to blow open a safe near the scene of the murder, and it is supposed that CRANDALL was shot while attempting to prevent a robbery. Several persons have been arrested on suspicion.

The Virginia Constitutional Convention adjourned on Friday, at midnight, having completed its labors. The members refused to modify the oath of office, as suggested by Gen. SCHOFIELD.

WILLIAM AIKEN, confined in the Lunatic Asylum at Worcester, Mass., while out walking with an attendant yesterday, suddenly broke away, and throwing himself upon the railroad track, in front of an approaching train, was run over and instantly killed.

The ship *Albert Gallatin* was struck by lightning in Mobile Bay, on Friday, and immediately burned to the water's edge, and sunk. Her cargo consisted of 3,100 bales of cotton, all of which was destroyed. The total loss is estimated at half a million of dollars.

So far as returns have been received, the majority against the new Constitution in Michigan is 36,743; the majority against prohibition is 10,866, and for biennial sessions of the Legislature is 59,914.

R. S. NORTHCOTT, of Clarksburg, has consented to the use of his name for the Republican nomination for Governor of West Virginia.

Gen. MILES has published a circular to the colored citizens of North Carolina, cautioning them to refrain from controversies and arguments at the polls on the days of the election, and by all means in their power to avoid collisions with those differing from them in views. Gen. MILES says there is a manifest as well as expressed determination on the part of unscrupulous leaders and others to create disturbances if possible, and he urges the colored people to refrain from taking the law into their own hands, and to look to the civil and military authorities for their protection.

HENRY W. LONGFELLOW, with his family, will pass the Summer in Europe.

There is a strike among the workmen on several of the marble quarries at West Rutland, Vt.

JOSEPH BROWN was sentenced at Hudson, on Friday afternoon, by Judge PECKHAM, to be hanged on Saturday, May 30, for the murder of his adopted daughter ANGIE.

The election in Georgia commences to-morrow and will continue four days. The election in North Carolina begins on Tuesday and continues three days.

Gov. PATTON, of Alabama, in March last wrote a letter to Gen. MEADE, expressing his sense of the injustice of forcing a defeated Constitution upon the State.

The name of AARON A. BRADLEY has been struck from the registration lists in Savannah, Ga., on the ground that he has been convicted of felony in the State of New-York.

The municipal elections in Georgia, postponed by order of Gen. MEADE, will take place in about two weeks after the State and county elections.

The weavers in the Huguenot Mills at North Oxford, Mass., struck for an advance in wages on Wednesday, and their looms are idle. The proprietors are not disposed to accede to the demand.

Three houses in Detroit were struck by lightning on Wednesday night, and one of them was nearly ruined. There were six persons in the house at the time, but none of them were injured.

Four boys broke into the engine-house of the Freehold and Jamesburg Railroad, at Freehold, N. J., on Wednesday night, and firing up the engine Monmouth, started out, made "a run" down the road to Jamesburg, where the water gave out and they left the engine. The latter was much damaged by the great heat to which it had been subjected. One of the boys, who was caught, confessed that it was done for the sake of "having a good ride."

A British bark, with a large cargo of cotton on board, was destroyed by fire at Mobile yesterday.

The examination of WHALEN, charged with the murder of D'ARCY MCGEE, was resumed at Ottawa yesterday, and reporters were excluded. The prisoner was yesterday found to have commenced making preparations to break jail. At the conclusion of the examination, he was fully committed for trial.

The story, by telegraph, of the theft of liquors in Springfield was exaggerated. Three or four drunken men broke into the building containing the 3,000 gallons of liquor stored there, and took away not more than forty gallons.

Mr. CHARLES DICKENS was entertained at a farewell dinner at DELMONICO's, in Fourteenth-street, last evening by the Press. Addresses were made by Mr. Dickens, Hon. Horace Greeley, Hon. Henry J. Raymond, Geo. Wm. Curtis, Wm. Henry Hurlburt, Charles Eliot Morton, Gov. Hawley, Geo. H. Baker, Col. Thorpe, Geo. W. Demers, Edmund de Leon, and others.

That branch of the inquiry relating to the Erie controversy, which was undergoing investigation before A. A. REDFIELD, Referee, was brought to a sudden conclusion for the present, at least, yesterday, by an injunction from Judge DAVIS.

Yesterday, in the Court of Common Pleas, Part II., before Judge BARRETT, the alleged contempt case of JAS. GOULD was again brought up, but, in the absence of Mr. GOULD, the proceedings were adjourned till Tuesday.

A resolution was presented in the Board of Aldermen yesterday, to lay the McGonegal pavement in all streets that are hereafter to be paved with wooden pavement. The resolution was referred.

A resolution was introduced in the Board of Councilmen, yesterday, to widen Broadway, from Seventeenth to Fifty-ninth-street, so as to make it conform to the width of the new Boulevard.

The Indians on the Rampage.

Congress is so engrossed of late, with white men and black men, that red men have been completely ignored; and this neglect, joined to other causes, now gives us the menace of Indian hostilities, as soon as the grass springs. It is true that the settlers and frontiersmen, and many of the westerly newspapers, are habitual alarmists; but the Indian agents, the contractors for Indian goods, and the sutlers and peddlers, go to the other extreme, and suppress war news, for their own ends, crying "peace, peace," when peace there is none. Taking together all the diverse reports, it is clear that before the frost was out of the ground, many of the hostile Indians put on the paint and struck the war-trail. In many parts of the old disputed ground, and especially on and about the road that leads from Fort Fetterman to Cheyenne Creek, they have burned ranches, stampeded trains, plundered coaches, captured cattle, killed settlers, and, in a word, inaugurated as far as the season would permit, the pillaging, scalping, tomahawking, ravaging raids of last Summer. Even the Indian Superintendent procures to be sent into Congress an advance disclaimer of responsibility for what "may prove to be an almost endless war, which will cost millions of dollars to suppress," accompanied by an appeal to the people of this sort—"If we are to have another Indian war this Summer, I do not wish the country to think it was caused by this office."

Now, we still trust there is not so much cause for apprehension of a general war this Spring as last, in spite of the predictions of the Kansas Press that "an unparalleled Indian war" is on the eve of breaking out. In the first place, the last year's results,—in the second place, the present year's prospects,—of the Peace Commission, forbid despondency. But that some Indian depredations will occur, at any rate, and that these may become very grave, unless proper precaution be taken against them, should be well understood.

What, then, shall Congress do with the Indian? That is the recurring question. Mr. ASHLEY may, perhaps, suggest, "Impeach him." But even this panacea, though a bright idea for ordinary legislation, cannot be a universal substitute in legislation for the Sioux, dressed in his breech-clout and bow-and-arrows. There *is* a remedy which, could Congress apply it, would be sufficient at this juncture—serious and consecutive attention. The Peace Commission made arrangements, last year, for providing or continuing certain Indian appropriations; the time has passed, or is near at hand, for the appropriations to be made; yet nothing is done in Congress about the matter. The best judges of Indian difficulties have told us, as a historic generalization, that the failure of the Government or its official agents to come up to the express terms of their own treaties has produced more hostilities than all other causes put together. How this is in the case of Indian agents, contractors, traders, swindlers and land-sharks in general, the country knows to its cost; but it would be shameful to have Congress remiss in the same direction. Again, one or two thoughtful and excellent plans of Governmental policy regarding the Indians have been submitted to Congress, but have received no attention, owing to the imperious claims of Impeachment, which for the time quenches legislation.

In this perplexing doubt regarding Indian intentions there is one consoling reflection, namely, that the Peace Commission is on the right track. The plan it pursued last Summer is the correct one. We grant that most of its treaties were made with tribes who are no more hostile to us than are the Chinese in San Francisco, and that some of the most dangerous Indians, like the Sioux and Cheyennes, refused or postponed negotiations. But the principle of reservations—the *corral* principle—is undoubtedly the correct one. Gen. SHERMAN's letter to the Commissioners, on being summoned to Washington, exhorted them to stand by this policy. In Congress its wisdom has not been disputed. Whether the new short overland route should be abandoned is another question; but the collecting of all Indians, friendly or hostile, on reserved locations, is the only proper issue of the Indian question. It is the leading of the Indians out of temptation; it is delivering them from evil.

We admit that the Commission accomplished nothing the other day at the North Platte, where they had unquestionably hoped to do something with the Brules and Ogallalahs; we admit that they have done nothing yet at Laramie. But they still have a fortnight before them. RED CLOUD, the great chief, was not to meet them there until the last of April; and SPOTTED TAIL has never been averse to concluding a treaty, after some concessions regarding the new Montana route. The rumors that the lodges under the command of DULL KNIFE and TURKEY LEG were making ready for the war trail are not official; and we believe that, at all events, the Peace Commissioners can so divide and distract the hostile bands as to make the Summer less one of war than of mere casual depredations.

The English Ministry and the Irish Question.

By the arrival of the London papers of the 4th instant, the day after the close of the great debate on the Irish Church, we are enabled to estimate more accurately the exact bearings of the political situation as affected by the division on Mr. GLADSTONE's resolutions. All the important facts have already been transmitted by cable, but the full report of the speeches of the leaders in the House of Commons throws fresh light on the course which will probably be taken by the Government in face of this decisive defeat. The well-defined position taken by Mr. GLADSTONE, and uncompromising tone of all the speeches on his side of the House, fully bear out the conclusion derivable from the telegraphic reports—that a large majority of the House of Commons has decisively and irrevocably placed on record its determination to destroy, root and branch, the established Protestant Church in Ireland. There is an earnestness of tone in all the speeches on the Liberal side, and there are evidences of perfect accord between all Liberal members, which show that the decisive majority of sixty is not likely to be reversed or even materially modified. When Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. BRIGHT, High Churchmen, like Mr. COLERIDGE, and intellectual free lances, like Mr. LOWE, all make common cause on a matter of so much importance, and when they are supported by 330 members out of 658, there is little prospect of retrogression.

The attitude taken by Mr. DISRAELI, though absolutely unimportant as affecting the ultimate event, may considerably influence the means by which the final consummation is reached. The Easter Holidays, which commenced on the day after the division, give him and his party full time for consideration. But to judge from the speeches of the members of his Cabinet, they seem bent upon fighting to the last on a line of defence that can prove tenable for a very short time only. While Lord STANLEY's faltering plea for delay seemed to damp the ardor of the Tories, Mr. HARDY's stirring appeal to their ancient prejudices was received with the utmost enthusiasm. Mr. DISRAELI confined himself to repaying with interest all the personal invective heaped upon him during the debate, and obscuring his real position with a cloud of brilliant generalizations. He evidently foresaw his impending defeat, but, beyond the somewhat unusual amount of bitterness of his tone toward his adversaries, there was nothing in his speech that threw any light on his policy or intentions. That he means to fight to the last, however, is evident from his letter to Lord DARTMOUTH, the chairman of an Ultra-Conservative Association, which presented him with an address. He cannot hope to evade or nullify the decision of the House of Commons, and it would now seem that he intends to retain office, until absolutely compelled to resign, to rouse the enthusiasm of his supporters by playing upon their Anti-Catholic prejudices, and to take advantage of every plea for delay that may present itself. Delay, in fact, is his object, and it is quite possible that by desperate fighting on the outworks of his untenable position, he may defer his final and unavoidable surrender until the next session. "Education" of the entire Tory party is impossible on this question, however willing its more enlightened members may be to adapt themselves to the times. It is simply impossible for a Tory Cabinet to accept the decision of the House, or to carry out the policy dictated by it. They will probably fight to the last, and avail themselves of every technical obstacle to immediate legislation. They may even continue in power during the present session, under protest against the vote of a "moribund Parliament," but the ultimate result is just as certain as if Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. BRIGHT were to accede to office to-morrow.

Chinese Testimony in California Courts.

For the last few years it has been felt and acknowledged here that, of all our frontier States, California was the one most advanced in true civilization. The old reputation which she had for gambling, adventure and a flashy kind of display, has mostly passed away. During the war we had her magnificent donations to a cause of pure humanity. Since then she has astonished the commercial world by exportations of wheat, showing a permanent agricultural wealth, instead of the former adventurous and speculative mining interest. The accounts of recent travelers show a wonderful improvement in all the best appliances of civilization—the building up of homes, the erection of libraries and clubs, the elevation of the common-school system, and the advancement of the working classes, by societies which shall make them freeholders instead of tenants. In many important respects it has been evident that San Francisco has been quite as far in the van of civilization as our Eastern European capitals. But the recent and deliberate action of the Californian Legislature on a question of almost simple humanity, will tend to somewhat reverse those favorable judgments.

The question has been before this body in regard to an amendment of their "Criminal Practice act," allowing "negroes, Chinamen and Mongolians to be witnesses against white men when an injury to their own persons or property is charged."

The arguments in the Senate seemed to bear on one side in favor of the amendment. Thus the member from Placer County says:

"We are now educating a class of robbers—boys and young men—who have a perfect disregard for the rights of others, because under the protection of the existing law they can commit assaults, and murder and rob with perfect impunity. These robbers even talk of their deeds, and admit and boast of them without fear of being held to account for them. This is because courts have held that other testimony, direct as to the commission of the crime is necessary, beyond proof of the confessions of the criminals themselves. The fact that these men depend upon robberies for a livelihood is well understood, yet they go on without fear of punishment. There have been many men in Placer County, loafing around the mining towns for weeks at a time, idle and without means of obtaining a livelihood, destitute of money, until on a certain morning they would be found to have plenty of money, and at the same time the fact was everywhere known that there had been a robbery committed at the Chinese town in the vicinity. Men would say to them, 'Ah! you have been down calling on the Chinamen again,' and they would laugh and not take the trouble to deny the insinuation—or admit it openly. The want of such law, apart from the losses of the Chinese, has cost Placer County, in futile efforts to punish crime, at least $10,000 during the past year. The Sheriff alone, out of his own pocket, has spent, in the last two years, at least $1,000, for which he has not been reimbursed, in efforts to punish this class of persons. He spoke of a recent case where they robbed, beat and murdered Chinamen, and one of the robbers being caught by them, was now in jail, but likely to be discharged, 'because none but Chinese testimony against him could be procured.'"

Mr. SHAW said:

"He had always been surprised at the difference of opinion among sensible men on this matter of testimony. The true principle would naturally seem to be to admit the testimony of any sane human being who could throw light upon the facts in question. But these continual outrages upon the person and property of Chinamen were disgraceful to our State and our civilization. Admit the truth of the charge made against them—that they are a nation of great liars—then they must, in giving their testimony, confront a jury imbued with this prejudice, not disposed to believe them unless their evidence is corroborated by circumstantial evidence or otherwise. This prejudice may go far to prevent the effect of false testimony. English courts never refuse to swear Chinamen or any other nationality."

Mr. JOHNSON, of El Dorado, said:

"He knew that such a law was necessary, because the same system of robbery and oppression mentioned as existing in Placer County also existed in his own county."

He also said:

"That there was another point to which he wished to call attention; it was that from robbing Chinamen to robbing white men the transition was very easy. He had acted as Judge in his own county, and therefore knew this fact, and alluded to several cases of murderers who had been arrested and convicted of killing white men, who commenced by robbing Chinamen, and were gradually emboldened by the impunity with which they had operated. Therefore to protect our own people we must prevent this impunity for crimes against others. Whatever he might think as to the propriety of limiting the political rights of such persons before the law, they should all stand equal as to the protection of their lives and property."

The only arguments on the other side were that the Chinaman's word could not be depended on, and that he did not know the nature of an oath. The amendment passed the Senate by a large majority, but was afterward defeated in the House. In other words, the State Assembly put itself deliberately on the position that any white ruffian might plunder and murder any half dozen decent and honest Chinese laborers, and unless his deeds were seen by other white men, no court could convict him. We venture to say that no act in the code of the Inquisition, under ALBA, or in the old English system of legal injustice against the Irish, or the laws of the South toward the negro, was more barbarous, cruel and stupid than this provision of the California law of the nineteenth century. It has not the excuse of the Spanish Inquisition, of bigotry; or of English tyranny, the pride of conquest; or of Southern cruelty, the stern necessities of a system of forced labor. It is the pure stupidity of race and caste prejudice.

There never was a laboring class more harmless, industrious and respectable than the Chinese workingmen of the Pacific Coast. All testimony agrees that they are more dependable than the Irish laborers; that they keep their contracts excellently, and that with their merchants "the word is as good as the bond." They are an absolute necessity to the material development of California. Without them no railroads would be built or manufactures carried on, and half of the grain and fruit production of the State would at once be cut off or never be gathered. Every household depends on them, and few have cause to complain of their idleness or dishonesty or fickleness. To drive them out of the State by oppressive legislation is like renewing the French edicts against the Huguenots, or the Spanish toward the Moors. It is to banish the most economical and productive class in the State. And yet hardly an exchange reaches us from the Pacific Coast without an account of some brutal and barbarous violence toward these unoffending foreigners by white ruffians. The act in the Criminal Practice which it is sought to amend is in reality an act to encourage murder and robbery of Chinamen by Spanish or American thieves and cut-throats. And when one thinks what a Californian white or brown ruffian is—the very scum of the *proletaires* of the earth—a man steeped in crime and often a refugee from justice, whose word would not be accepted by his own gang of murderous outcasts, and that his testimony is to be received while the oath of the decent, honest, hard-working Chinaman whom he has sought to murder, is to be rejected,—we may judge what this step of California progress is. A State with such an act in its criminal code is not worthy to be called civilized. Its civilization is but the flashy gilt over barbarism.

For the only argument which can be used against Chinese testimony, that this people do not believe in God, and therefore do not know the nature of an oath, is an argument already passed by modern progress, which holds that all testimony should be received and estimated by judge and jury for what it is worth. Besides the Chinese have oaths or rites which are binding on themselves and which could be employed in our courts.

But whether California chooses to abide by this code of barbarism and bigotry or not, we trust that it will be seen to be the duty of the new Chinese Ambassador—Mr. BURLINGAME—to protest, both in the name of humanity and of the Chinese Government, against the acts of atrocity which we hear of weekly from the Pacific Coast, committed on unoffending Chinamen. Some protection ought to be afforded by international law to these oppressed foreigners, if State law will not afford it. And the public opinion of all just and right-minded men should be brought to bear promptly on a community which can sanction such cruelties and oppressions.

Empty Oaths.

"Taking the oath" has become so familiar a phrase within the past six years that it has passed, with most frequent, pithy expressions, into light regard, and very generally into even a jocose, humorous sense. In its political phase it began by being a solemn form, but was put to such absurd, and even base uses, that it became, finally, a thing of very loose character, so that people walked through it as through an open fence into what they desired. Then Congress, with a view to make it a less penetrable safeguard, built it up into what is called the "iron-clad oath." But that, too, is a thing that bad men, if it is at all desirable to do so, will readily assume and speciously reason into nothingness—if, indeed, they do not treat it with utter contempt.

The same difficulty is often found in courts of justice, where men readily swear to tell the truth, and then present often that view of it only which suits their purposes or sympathies. The fact is, the Divine power of punishment, under penalty of which men so flippantly take their oaths, is too far away to really impress them with the feeling of responsibility to it. Many men never think of God, nor name him, save in thoughtless profanity; many more neither know nor care anything about "the book" on which they swear; others, again, may reason away the binding power of an oath taken in the name of a Being in whom they do not believe;—there are any number of reasons which go, in the minds of men brought to a necessity of taking the ordinary religious oath of law, to do away with the sense of responsibility under which they ought to lie.

True, false swearing is punished by civil society; but how rarely are the breakers of their sworn words put through the complicated and uncertain process of accusation, examination, indictment, trial, conviction and penalty? Not once in probably ten thousand times of the offence. Men often bear false witness without it being suspected or found out, and the reason why this is very natural and very probable, is the insufficiency of the penalty presented to the mind at the time of swearing.

An English paper, discussing the necessity of what it calls a "secular oath," maintains that if every man, before swearing to tell the truth as a witness, "were to declare that he would do so under penalty of seven years' transportation, there is not the least doubt that his responsibility would be present to him during the time of his giving evidence." This is a very practical way of putting the matter, and certainly would provide for the many cases of hardened conscience, reckless daring, skeptical sophistry or philosophical unbelief which might furnish a man with the necessary motive for disregarding his oath. Moreover, were it put in that shape in our political matters, we have a notion that there would be much more respect for honest rebels, and much less favoring of hard-swearing loyalists, than there has been since the war. If every man who had skillfully kept "between the lines," helping both sides as occasion demanded, and who has since taken the iron-clad oath—and office thereby—had been obliged to do it with a proviso of a term of hard labor in the Penitentiary if he spoke untruth, instead of invoking the distant terrors of the other world—there would have been fewer Federal office-holders in the South to-day: except by a modification of the oath.

We rather like this matter-of-fact suggestion of a "secular oath," and the more we think of it the more we believe in its necessity. A great many men, never troubled with an oppressive sense of moral duty, would find a conscience under impending physical pain. And while a man might perhaps object to society's punishing him because he violated an oath whose binding force he did not recognize, there can be no doubt of society's right to compel truth-telling in its own interest and under penalty of its own displeasure and punishment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It would be well if the indignation excited by the misdeeds and crimes imputed to the Kuklux Klan should result in breaking up *all* secret societies of the same general nature, designed to influence one way or the other the politics and the social condition of the South. Nothing requisite to be done there, to maintain order and law, needs the muffler of secrecy—all can be accomplished, if at all, openly and at noonday. The Kuklux Klan is claimed to be an offset to the Loyal League, and to have been originally started to checkmate the machinations of this latter organization. As to that matter, it is, of course, now impossible to judge; but we must remember that even political societies which may appear not only harmless but patriotic and praiseworthy at the North, may wear a different guise at the excited and terror-stricken South. The true plan is to avoid *all* secret organizations for the political manipulation of the South. They result only in uneasiness and terrorism, in filling society with mysterious and dangerous elements. No pass-words, no grips and signs, no shibboleths and badges, no secret oaths, are required for the purposes of reconstruction; and even the more innocuous of secret societies are commonly perverted by demagogues to private ends.

The Judiciary Committee of the New-Jersey House of Assembly has answered the petition of two ladies demanding female suffrage with a report, read by Mr. CHRISTIE, which refuses to entertain the prayer, breaks into satiric poetry, "and, smiling, puts the question by." It insinuates that two of the sex do not constitute the women of New-Jersey, and can hardly speak for them; and uses the rather disconcerting argument of NAPOLEON in conversation with Madame DE STAEL—to wit, that women deserve most and act best when they bring up their children properly. No hope for the ladies in New-Jersey, apparently. We fear they did not state their case as forcibly as they might. They should have stated that, of 150,000 teachers in the United States, women number 100,000, and asked why the instructors of the American people should not be considered worthy of the franchise. Mr. CHRISTIE could not well quote TENNYSON against such a fact as that.

For once the English Government officers have managed their Fenians in a sensible way. They have taken Gen. NAGLE and some six or seven others who went over to Ireland in the *Jacmel* ship and sent them all back again to their places in some vessels going out of the port of Cork—the feeling on the part of the officials, at parting, being probably that of *Orlando* addressing the melancholy *Jaques* in the play—"God be with you; we do hope we may be better strangers." Now that our neighbors of Canada seem about to have another fit of anger against all "vagrom men," we commend that English mode of strategy to their consideration. Let them send back again all the Fenians they apprehend. No true Fenians would make war on such terms. They would rather stay at home than run the risk of being restored to their families on such miserable conditions of impunity.

A Southern trans-continental railway to the Pacific will soon be running parallel to the Central Utah route. Gen. FREMONT is now in Washington to look after the interests of the Railway and Telegraph Company of Texas, which proposes to make a way from Jefferson, in that State, westward, by El Paso to San Diego, in California; connecting with side roads to San Francisco, Guaymas and other places. The eastern part of this great thoroughfare would terminate at Norfolk, in Virginia, or at some other favorable point south of Washington. Such a road would be scarcely second in importance to the Central Pacific, and play a great part in the reconstruction and restoration of our Southern States.

The London *Times* reads Nova Scotia a grave lecture, and tries to show that the Province does not know half its own luck in belonging to "that glorious Dominion of Canada, which will ere long play a prominent part in the politics of America." Seven years ago, says the *Times*, Nova Scotia was working two coal pits; now she works seventy. She exports two millions worth of her own products, and sends four thousand laden vessels yearly from her ports. This is only her beginning. "It is almost absurd to note the poor items of her petitions to the Imperial Parliament." Under a two dollar duty she can furnish cheaper coal than that from the United States mineral districts; and the gasworks of the Eastern States require Nova Scotian fuel. Atlantic steamers, once accustomed to coal at New-York and Boston, now go into Nova Scotian harbors. "Nova Scotia, the petulant colony, sells $1,000,000 worth of fish to the world every year. Why, therefore, this outcry?" Nova Scotia will have her answer. She loves her own barn better than the house of the Dominion, very likely, and very natually.

The venerable godmother of our Manhattan, the famous Dutch city of Amsterdam, founded, according to the old saying, on *herring-bones*, is about to give herself a renovating touch in the matter of a new canal and waterway to the shore. The ancient North Holland Canal is considered too tortuous and roundabout, and it will be abandoned for a shorter mode of communication with the North Sea. The new canal will run through the lakes called the Y and the Wyker Meer, and through a neck of land from which it will be necessary to remove five million cubic yards of earth. Its terminus will be a water-space of two hundred acres, inclosed by two long horns of solid masonry, and the whole design is to be completed in a year. Those swamp-lakes of the Y and the Wyker Meer will be drained and turned into a vast field of twelve thousand arable acres.

NAPOLEON III. thinks of something beside house-building in Paris. The *Constitutionnel* shows what a reclaimer of waste lands and lover of agriculture he is; and a late Paris paragraph describes a military engine of his invention which has a capacity of killing much beyond that of the Chassepôt rifle. It is a sort of portable box like a coffee-mill which takes in a crowd of ball cartridges, and, being wound with a handle, explodes a series of barrels in rapid succession, forty or fifty to the minute—grinding out murder, so to speak, as a barrel-organ man grinds out music, and sending a hurricane of bullets against the enemy. It is a terrible artifice. Perhaps he would tell us this means *peace*, like "the empire." And after all we may be inclined to believe how those inventions that make the work of war more sure and horrible, may probably tend to give men a disgust against such a way of settling controversies.

As we are likely to maintain a good-sized regular army for the future, it is right that improvements should be made in the management of it. Gen. GRANT has given orders for the making of gardens connected with all military stations—things that will furnish an agreeable employment for the men, and also a wholesome variety of vegetables for their diet. He has also ordered the formation of "Infantry Schools" at General Service Depots and Sub-depots, where all recruits may be instructed by non-commissioned officers in the common branches of education—the best answerers at the quarterly examination receiving, themselves, the grade of non-commissioned officers. These innovations resemble some of the regulations of the French military system, and will no doubt be as popular with the men as they will be both morally and physically beneficial to themselves and the service.

The offices of the United States Minister at Paris, and of the Consuls at other places in France have been recently visited by a number of persons who thought they could get naturalization papers for this country in that way. It is a new turn of things that makes those people of the Latin race think of coming among us. The late conscript laws of France have, no doubt, something to do with it, the people being under the impression that the Emperor has some terrible war business in view, and disposed to avoid their military obligations. Another cause would be the great French cable which will be laid, in 1869, from Brest to St. Pierre, Miquelon and New-York. A French immigration would be mainly toward Louisiana and the South, and also to Missouri and Indiana, where a great many French have become settlers. They would be largely engaged in the growing vineculture of this country, by a natural and traditional turn of mind.

Old Switzerland has undertaken to lecture her Transatlantic young sister. She takes up her parable against our paper currency, and denounces our greenbacks by name, in a good grandmotherly spirit of affectionate warning. The Geneva Chamber of Commerce has transmitted to Congress an address signed by A. DE GASPARIN and about forty other citizens of the Republic, counseling our Government to diminish and do away with paper money, to pay all our debts in gold and silver, and found our hopes of progress and prosperity on the same conventional minerals. This advice is very good, and, no doubt, it would be all the better for us if we could adopt the frugal axioms and simple fiscal policy which served our elder sister from the days of GRUTLI and MORGARTEN. But it is a changed world—thrilled, shocked and stimulated by the electric chargings and dischargings of every day in the year—and every year equal to any cycle of the venerable Forest Cantons. We must live by paper, tempered by nickels, for some little time longer, probably; but we shall certainly pay our debts in heavier and more satisfactory metal.

The Vancouver *Register* has a communication from J. L. MACDONALD, of Steilacoom, in praise of the Alaska fisheries, which are, he says, far more favorably situated than those on the Atlantic side. The climate is much milder; there are no disturbing currents in the sea, no passing icebergs and great ships. The fishermen's outfit is easier, the abundance of California wool enabling the men to be more comfortably clad, while provisions of all sorts are in equal plenty. At the same time, the native Indians, with their canoes, kegs, kits and fish-tackle, cheapen the cost of labor, while for the curing of the cod, halibut, salmon and herrings, a sufficiency of the best salt in the world for the purpose can be had at the Solar Evaporation factories of San Francisco and other places. The men in Congress who hesitate over the payment of the seven millions should read over Mr. MACDONALD's report.

ADOLPH BRAUN, of Dornach, in the Department of Haute Rhin, has discovered an art of reproducing paintings in photographs. He has succeeded in making a great number of copies from a variety of pictures, transferring, so to speak, the colors of the originals. If this discovery is all that it is reported to be, the results may be among the most important ever produced in the department of the fine arts. We may expect to see copies of the finest canvases in the world brought into the public museums and galleries as easily and cheaply as books into our libraries. An invention of the sort would be a great help of that intellectual education which the people everywhere need so much.

The earthquakes are particularly busy this year—to say nothing of the volcanos—in the West Indies, New-Zealand, and Canada. There was a touch of earthquake the other night in Portsmouth and other towns of our near neighbor, New-Hampshire, and we should not be too greatly astonished if we were fated to have a fit of the same telluric ague in New-York. Some persons are of opinion that these subterranean disturbances may have something to do with the strange severity of this winter, which has gone on pelting us with snow-storms nearly up to the gate of Summer.

AMUSEMENTS.

Various Theatrical Notes of the City and the Country.

Strong efforts are being made by the owners of the old *Maison Dorée* property and that adjoining, to sell out to parties willing to erect a theatre on the spot. A couple of our leading managers have the proposition under consideration. The combined property is 75x200.

Mme. MARIETTA GAZZINAGA was married in this City during the week to Signor ALBITES.

The new Minstrel Hall next to the Academy of Music, will probably be opened by DAN BRYANT and his Ethiopian Serenaders on the 18th of May.

A child of Mr. STODDART, the comedian, died last Monday night. Mr. STODDART, who was in the bill to play the *Mock Duke* at Wallack's that evening, could not act, and Mr. GILBERT took his part.

Miss FANNY MORANT is reported to be engaged as leading lady for Mr. BOOTH's new theatre.

Mr. LESTER WALLACK proposes to continue his Wednesday evening performances at the Brooklyn Academy of Music—while they continue profitable.

Mme. PAREPA-ROSA is to give a concert in New-Haven to-morrow night.

Mlle. JANAUSCHEK was hoarse, and could not play "Thusnelda" in Boston on Wednesday.

Mr. CHANFRAU, who has been acting in New-Haven, Hartford and Albany during the past week, commences a short engagement at the Newark Theatre to-morrow night.

Miss JENNIE HIGHT—one of the beautiful wild Western stars—is playing *Laura Cortlandt* in "Under the Gaslight," through the State of Illinois.

Mme. SCHELLER has gone to Salt Lake City to produce "Under the Gaslight."

The Richings Opera Troupe begin a series of performances on the 20th inst., in "Martha."

Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL has invested her profits of the past season in a "brown-stone" residence in Fifty-fourth-street, near her present home. She is playing in Chicago now.

EDWIN ADAMS is announced to appear in Pittsburg on Monday evening.

Mr. J. B. ROBERTS is to resign the stage management of the Walnut-street Theatre, next season, and intends to lead a dramatic company on a provincial tour. Mr. W. A. CHAPMAN will have Mr. ROBERTS' place at the Walnut.

HARVEY B. DODWORTH and his "band" give a concert in Albany on the 20th. Since the theatre was burned in Albany Tweddle Hall is used by politicians, minstrels, magicians, variety showmen and showwomen, opera companies and theatrical parties. The Richings Troupe and CHANFRAU occupied it during the past week.

The "Black Crook" goes to the Troy Opera House next week.

The "White Fawn" is in its tenth week in Boston, but is falling off in favor.

Mr. COLLINS, the Irish comedian, has arrived in San Francisco from Australia.

CHARLOTTE CRAMPTON, the first *actress* who ever played *Mazeppa*, is spending the tag-end of an eventful life acting in Oregon City.

DE POL's Ballet Troupe, with MORLACCHI and BLASINI, have produced "Biche au Bois" (the "White Fawn") in Cincinnati.

EDWIN FORREST, according to a Boston item izer, has been forty-nine years on the stage.

The beautiful MENKEN lost one of her husbands last week. He was divorced by a Cincinnati court, after an eight years' suit.

Mr. and Mrs. HARRY WATKINS are acting at De Bar's St. Louis.

"Under the Gaslight" will be played at two theatres in St. Louis next week.

An oriental gentleman named "Abdul Mohadi," is giving a lecture called "Islam is Falling," in the northern counties of this State.

A Mr. L. GITSKEY, of Toledo, Ohio, advertises in a local paper for bids for excavating the lot on St. Clair-street, between Adams and Jefferson, on which an opera-house is to be erected.

Mr. SELWYN intends to produce next week, at his new theatre in Boston, the prophetic drama entitled, "The Spirit of '76; or, The Coming Woman."

The theatre in Little Rock, Ark., has been opened by a strolling company, for the first time in a year.

LUCILLE WESTERN is at the Holliday-st. Theatre, Baltimore.

Mrs. LANDER played *Elizabeth* and *Medea*, in Syracuse, last night.

Mr. W. L. FORBES, an old New-York actor, died in Brooklyn last week. He principally acted at the Old Bowery Theatre, and at the Chatham.

Mlle. JANAUSCHEK is to play in Hartford on Monday, for that night only.

The Chicago papers don't think much of the musical audiences of their city. One of the editors says, half the people "don't know a symphony from a sardine."

JOHN BROUGHAM goes from his Brooklyn engagement to Philadelphia.

The only theatre open in New-Orleans at present is the Academy of Music, (or Varieties,) at which Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT is stage manager. A new drama called "The Three Eras" was the most recent novelty at this place. It was written by JOHN E. DURIVAGE. The three eras illustrated are 1860, 1868, 1876.

Mr. SAMUEL COLVILLE sailed on Wednesday last in the *China* for Europe to collect curiosities for the new Wood's Museum and Metropolitan Theatre.

The Richings English Opera Company will commence a brief Summer season at the French Theatre on the 10th of May.

"Rosedale" has been acted 132 times in Boston at the Museum.

Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT, who is playing an engagement at MAGUIRE's Theatres in California, is called "The American Legitimate Star."

Mr. FRANK MAYO has been playing *Uncle Tom* and *Hamlet* on alternate nights in Buffalo. The papers speak highly of Mr. M.'s talents, and only complain that he will sometimes play *Badger* in the "Streets of New-York."

A Nashville paper says: "Hard times have shut up the Tennessee Theatre. It takes so much work they have no time for play."

LOTTA is at the Cleveland Theatre.

"Play" is not thought much of by the Philadelphia papers.

DE POL's ballet troupe has been joined with the New-Orleans opera troupe, and both are giving "La Belle Hélène" at the National Theatre in Cincinnati.

PIKE's new Opera House, in Cincinnati, is to have an inauguration ball on the 15th inst.

CHARLES WARREN LELAND, a writer on the California press, was announced to make his *début* on the stage.

A new drama entitled "Nip the Crow," by Mr. CHARLES GAYLER, has been produced in Boston at the Howard Athenæum.

The correspondent of the London *Times* writes that "a large number of Berlin schoolmasters have addressed the gentlemen of the Press, soliciting their coöperation in the good work of raising the moral tone of metropolitan society. The principal request preferred by them refers to the scandalous pieces which the second-class theatres have of late represented in a city but a short time ago a stranger to such unblushing licence. As the Police during the last few years have strangely relaxed in their supervision of this branch of public performances, the guides of youth now apply to the representatives of public opinion to enlist their services in combating the novel abomination."

The great actresses of Europe who came to us with the season are going from us with the season. Mme. RISTORI sails in June and Mlle. JANAUSCHEK departs even earlier. Next week the latter begins a brief series of farewell performances at the Academy—the last she will give in this country. In the course Mlle. JANAUSCHEK will play two parts not hitherto acted by her: *Elisabeth* and *Phædre*.

The *matinées* of the "Panorama of the War" are attracting the scholars of our public schools, as well as others. Three hundred of the pupils of the Tabernacle School, under Dr. J. P. THOMPSON, attended the afternoon exhibition last Wednesday. The day performance is given on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

An entertainment was given on Friday night at the private theatre of the Union League Club, in Twenty-sixth-street, by the pet Philo-Dramatic Society. The attendance was exceedingly select, and the performance quite good. "The Serious Family" and "An Object of Interest" were acted; Miss ELOISE ALLEN sang the "Lover and the Bird," and Dr. G. S. MEIGS recited "Barbara Freitchie." In the first piece Miss

Bettie Robinson's personation of *Mrs. Torrens* and Miss Dibblee's *Emma* were really clever.

Miss E. V. Proudfoot announces an entertainment of song and recitation for Tuesday, at Dodworth Hall. Scenes from "Macbeth" and the "Love Chase" will be given. Miss Jennie Proudfoot will make her *début* on this occasion.

Mrs. Kemble will succeed Mr. Dickens at Steinway Hall, in a series of readings, the first of which she will give on Tuesday, April 21. Of this course there will be two evening readings and two *matinées*. The plays to be read are "King Henry V.," "Twelfth Night," "Much Ado About Nothing" and "Romeo and Juliet." The sale of reserved seats for this series will begin on Thursday morning next, April 16, at Steinway Hall.

The prosperity of the Ethiopian Minstrelsy business in this City is quite a thing by itself. Ever since E. P. Christy established the first permanent troupe in the little hall which was destroyed by fire last week at No. 472 Broadway—where Christy made his fortune, and where Dan Bryant and his brothers made theirs—the success of good companies giving this familiar but amusing class of entertainment has been assured. The two shining examples of prosperity now running a prosperous career in New-York, all the year round, are the Kelly & Leon, and the San Francisco Minstrel Troupes. From a statement recently made, we learn that the latter have given nearly 900 performances in the little hall opposite Niblo's Garden. This theatre was looked upon as a fatal property until that lively band leased it. The San Francisco Troupe opened there on the 8th of May, 1865, and following that evening gave 366 uninterrupted entertainments. Their receipts for the year 1867 were very nearly $100,000—giving a tidy profit for so inexpensive a business. An evening of much enjoyment may be had by witnessing the grotesque antics that Mr. Billy Birch, Mr. W. Bernard and Mr. Backus, the *farceurs* of this company, indulge in; and Mr. Wambold's singing is really quite excellent.

Notes of the Drama in Foreign Parts.

Dore has made a portrait of Patti—which is not liked.

One of the London papers states that Miss Laura Keene is to have a theatre fitted up for her there.

The Lord Chamberlain won't consent to the production of any dramatization of "Oliver Twist" in London.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that "the Lord Chamberlain, who appears to be powerless to restrain the indecencies of the ballet, is evidently determined to show that he has authority over the literary moralities of the stage. He has interdicted the production at the Queen's Theatre of a version of "Oliver Twist" which has just been prepared by Mr. Oxenford for Mr. J. L. Toole. Another version of the story has frequently been played by the same actor in the provinces."

On the occasion of the bi-secular anniversary of the birth of the musical composer Bach, the population of Eisenach lately affixed a tablet to the front of the house in which he first saw the light, with this inscription: "Johann Sebastien Bach was born here the 21st of March, 1668."

Mlle. Patti has appeared as *Joan of Arc* in Verdi's opera at the Italiens. A great audience came to see the *Diva* in steel armor. The correspondent of the London *Herald* says: "A bouquet, composed of two hundred white roses and as many sprays of white lilac, was flung at her feet by the Marquis de C——, while another of equally formidable proportions fell from a stage box in her honor. Nicolini endeavored to raise these floral trophies; with some effort he succeeded, but their weight and enormous dimensions utterly baffled all attempts on the part of *La Diva* to hold them even for a passing moment." The shower of "mere 50 franc" bouquets is said to have been terrific.

There is talk of establishing an insect menagerie at a place called Montsouri. The insects are to be put in cages and kept alive, just like other and more noble specimens of natural history. The gentleman who proposes this mentions 20,000 members of the insect family who could be decently fed and submitted to the public gaze.

The new theatre in London, spoken of for Mr. Edmund Yates and Mr. Boucicault, is to cost about £35,000.

All actors and actresses of superior position in France receive, in addition to their salaries, an allowance which is called *des feux* (fire money.) The origin of this practice dates back, as explained by Alexandre Dumas, to the time of Moliere, who, when he established at Paris his company bearing the name of the Illustre Theatre, undertook to pay a fixed sum to each member, taking to himself only the net profits, if any. The adventure was hazardous, yet succeeded pretty well during the Summer; but when the cold weather arrived the comedians represented to their director that the dressing-rooms were dreadfully cold, and he thereupon granted to each two francs daily to buy firewood. Hence the word *feux*. This custom lasted until 1830; and even the famous Mlle. Mars received the additional two francs. Need we say that this fire money has been in the present day transformed and increased, and has sometimes amounted to a considerable sum.

Writing of the prospects of new theatres for London, a correspondent of the London *Express* remarks that—

"The appetite for new theatres seems not to be satisfied by the erection of the New Queen's in Longacre, and there is every probability of Leicester-square and its immediate neighborhood being turned before long into a theatrical market-place. The centre of the square, which has been wrested by law proceedings from the improving grasp of the Metropolitan Board of Works, may or may not be devoted to an opera house or a theatre, but in the meantime it is held to be in somewhat the same legal position as any one of the commons round London—that is, it may be built upon at any moment that the lord of the manor and the copyholders can agree upon the matter. If the centre, however, is safe for a time at least, as an open space—(it is too small for an opera house, though large enough for a second-rate theatre,) the borders, if we are to credit general rumor, are more likely to be immediately appropriated for theatrical purposes. Negotiations have been for some time in progress for the purchase of the old and now deserted Sablonniere Hotel, which stands at the south-east corner of the square, and was once the residence of the great painter, Hogarth. The intending purchasers are a popular dramatist, a popular novelist, and their friends, and the design of the purchasers is to convert it at once into a theatre. The position at present is not everything that could be wished, but the prospects are encouraging. If the new street from St. Martin's Church to Oxford-street should be constructed in the line intended by the Metropolitan Board of Works, the Sablonniere will then be left in an advantageous corner position. Simultaneously with these negotiations, others are in progress for the purchase of the site of Saville-house, the object being to construct a first-class playhouse on that spot. Shortly after the fire in the Spring of 1865, which destroyed that building, the various holders of the property demanded something like £48,000 for the freehold—a price that frightened several theatrical proprietors of that period. The terms now may be lighter, but in any case it is confidently stated that a very well known *impresario* and the chairman of a great ball company have almost completed the purchase. A site in Tichborne-street is also spoken of as an 'eligible' and probable place for another theatre, and it has been carefully surveyed several times for this purpose during the last four years."

The Sons of their Works, a clever little work which has been just issued, traces the origin of the great men of art, literature and politics of the day to very humble sources; and, according to the *brochure*, Auber was the son of a picture-dealer; Rossini of itinerant singers; Verdi of an innkeeper and Halevy of a grocer.

An electric organ is being built by Bryceson Brothers & Co. for Her Majesty's Opera, Theatre Royal, Drury Lane. The organ is to be erected at a distance behind the scenery, as usual, but the organist will for the first time take his place near the conductor, and in the orchestra. An electric cable of insulated wires will pass beneath the stage, connecting the keys with the instrument.

A play called "Glenarvon," which had tremendous success some thirty years ago, has been revived at the Theatre Porte St. Martin. As its name indicates, the scene is laid in Scotland, and Scots and English figure in it. One of its personages is *Charles II.*, and he is represented as a sanguinary monster. A scene between him and one *Campbell*, who figures as his Minister, may be taken as a specimen of the very extraordinary notions French dramatists have of the power of English Kings, and of the manner in which British subjects consent to be treated. "*Campbell*," says His Majesty, "I am in love with your daughter, and must have her!" "Never, Sire!" "A-a-a-h!" cries, or rather howls, the King, and he stamps his foot and rolls his eyes. Then he exclaims, "I will strip you of your orders! When will you send back the Garter and Thistle?" "Instantly, Sire!" and *Campbell* reverently takes off the ornaments he wears. "And your portfolio—when shall I have that?" "In an hour." "And your head?—for it must come off! A-a-a-h!" "You can take it when you will." "Then I will have it to-morrow! Good morning!"

TELEGRAMS.

The Prince of Wales Invested with the Order of St. Patrick.

Admiral Farragut and the Squadron En Route to Lisbon.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Installation of the Prince of Wales as a Knight of St. Patrick.

Dublin, Saturday, April 18.

The installation of the Prince of Wales as a Knight of the Order of St. Patrick took place to-day. The procession, which moved from Dublin Castle, the vice-regal residence, to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where the ceremony was performed, passed over a route ten miles in length, completely lined with troops. The weather was fine, and the populace of Dublin and vicinity turned out in vast numbers, filling the streets through which the procession marched.

The Cathedral was crammed with people, and the scene at the investiture of the Prince with the dignity and insignia of the Order was grand and imposing. At the dinner, which is to be given this evening, in honor of the occasion, only the nobility will be present.

The Case of Guion & Co.

Liverpool, Saturday, April 18.

The suit against Guion & Co., at Liverpool, for damages by the explosion of nitro-glycerine on board the steamer *European*, at Aspinwall, in April, 1866, has been withdrawn.

Dearth of Political News—The Weather.

London, Saturday, April 18—3 P. M.

The political news to-day is meagre and unimportant.

The weather is very beautiful, and favorable for the growing crops.

ITALY.

Movements of Farragut.

London, Saturday, April 18.

A dispatch from Malta says that Admiral Farragut, with the United States Squadron, has left Valetta for Lisbon.

THE MURDER OF D'ARCY McGEE.

Examination of the Alleged Murderer—Reporters Excluded—Attempt of Whalen to Break Jail.

Ottawa, Saturday, April 18.

The investigation in the assassination case was resumed this morning. The counsel for the Crown, acting under instructions received from Government, have excluded every person not interested in the case from the Court, including all members of the Press.

It was discovered this morning that a piece of iron, used as a support for some pipes which pass through the prisoner Whalen's cell, had been taken off. The prisoner was at once searched, when a piece of iron nine inches long was found concealed under his arm, and between his two shirts. This circumstance does not tend to lessen the suspicion against him.

The detectives admit that since yesterday most important evidence against Whalen has been obtained.

A large number of parties have suddenly left Ottawa, anticipating evidence implicating them in McGee's assassination in possession of the authorities.

Ottawa, Saturday, April 18—Evening.

Whalen has been committed for trial at the Assize Court on the charge of murdering Thomas D'Arcy McGee.

Montreal, Saturday, April 18.

The ice has been moving away from before Sorel to-day, and navigation to Quebec will probably be unobstructed in a few days.

La Pierre, charged with the murder of Alcontre Cosur, has been acquitted, after four days' trial. The Judge testified that he believed the prisoner to be insane.

Indian Outrages and Friendships—Big Herds of Buffaloes at Hayes City.

St. Louis, Saturday, April 18.

A post return was received yesterday at Gen. Sherman's headquarters from Fort Fetterman, Dakotah Territory, which contained the following news intelligence:

The mail from Fort Reno was attacked by Indians March 10, at Dry Forks, Powder River. No loss.

A detachment from the sawmill, while loading logs, was attacked by Indians, and private Thomas Rourke, of the Eighteenth Infantry, killed.

The Horseshoe and Twin-Spring ranches were burned by Indians March 20, and three citizens killed.

A dispatch from Hayes City, Kansas, dated 17th inst., says that Medicine Wolf, a noted Chief of the Cheyennes, came in there with forty men. They express friendship for the whites, and say that the Cheyenne tribe will not go to war this Summer. They were fed by the citizens at the fort. They are in full war paint, and say they are after the Pawnees.

Immense herds of buffaloes are all around Hayes City, passing north.

Adjournment of the Virginia Convention.

Richmond, Saturday, April 18.

The Convention adjourned at midnight, subject to the call of the Committee. Only the President and Secretary signed the Constitution. A resolution had been adopted dispensing with the signing by the members. It is understood the Conservatives would have refused to sign it. Among the Republicans voting against the final adoption was one negro.

After the adjournment speeches were made, and Mr. Porter, a leading Republican, predicted the adoption of the Constitution by a large majority. Messrs. Snead and Allen, also leading Republicans, predicted its defeat, and said it would be deserved. Mr. Snead opposed it, mainly on the ground of its alleged fraudulent character on homestead exemption, and Mr. Allen because it placed white men under the negro.

Gen. Schofield to-day suspended J. S. Calvert, the State Treasurer, on charges preferred by the Governor, and appointed George Rye (Secretary of the Convention,) Treasurer *ad interim*.

John H. Pendleton, Superintendent of the State Prison, has been removed, and Burnham Wardwell appointed in his place.

T. W. Savage, as Mayor, and a new set of officers were to-day appointed for Charlottesville.

The Conservative members of the Convention have issued an address to the people of the State. It is a *resumé* of the arguments used on that side during the late session.

Murder of a Policeman by Burglars in Troy.

Troy, N. Y., Saturday, April 18.

A policeman named David Crandall was shot and killed at about 1 o'clock this morning, while on duty at Albia, a suburb of this city. Apparently three shots were fired; one lodged in the side of a house near by, and another just grazed his nose, breaking the skin, and the third entered his forehead, probably causing instant death. Subsequent discoveries go to show that an attempt was made during the night to break open a safe in the store of the Troy Woolen Company in this city. The supposition is that Officer Crandall, hearing the noise occasioned by the burglars in their operations, and being unarmed, started for help, and was shot by an accomplice, who was on the outside watch. Mr. Crandall was a brave, faithful and efficient officer. A general feeling of regret is entertained by our citizens. Several arrests have been made, but no positive clue has been obtained, to fasten the act upon the dastardly perpetrator.

Politics in North Carolina—An Exciting Campaign.

Wilmington, N. C., Saturday, April 18.

The campaign is closing amid unparalleled excitement, both parties making desperate efforts for success. Business will be almost suspended during election, which commences next Tuesday. In the cities and large towns the negroes will vote the Radical ticket almost *en masse*, while in the country districts a considerable number will remain away from the polls. The vote will exceed that on the Convention question by at least 75,000. The total registered vote is now 200,000. The Radicals say the ratification of the Constitution will bring peace and prosperity to the State, but the Conservatives, consisting of four-fifths of the white men of the State, demand its rejection. Mr. Holden will probably run considerably behind the vote for the Constitution. The feeling between the white and black races throughout the State is more bitter than at any previous period.

The Election in Louisiana—Charges of Fraud.

New-Orleans, Saturday, April 18.

Orders have been issued to commence counting the vote immediately after the closing of the polls in the presence of two representatives of each organized party, the counting to continue without intermission until complete. The result will probably be known to-morrow. The Democrats are confident that they have carried the Parish of Orleans, and estimate the majority at 4,000.

A dispatch received from a town of Louisiana, signed by Col. Edgar Tisdale, Internal Revenue Collector, Capt. George C. Norcross, U. S. A., and others signing themselves loyal citizens of Louisiana, declares that the election as conducted in that town is unfair, illegal and unjust.

A Negro Stabbed by an Editor—The Assailant Committed to Prison.

Montgomery, Ala., Saturday, April 18.

Mr. R. Randolph, editor of the Tuscaloosa *Monitor*, recently had a difficulty with a negro in Tuscaloosa County, in which he cut the negro with a knife. Mr. Randolph, learning that his arrest had been ordered by the military, came at once to Montgomery, reaching here last night, when he immediately reported to Gen. Shepherd. He was told to report this morning at 10 o'clock, which he did. Gen. Shepherd then informed him that he must be committed to the military prison, without the benefit of bail. Gen. Shepherd further remarked that in all cases of military arrests the parties would be committed to the military prison, there to remain until discharged by a Military Commission. Mr. Randolph was promised a speedy investigation by Military Commission.

A Ship Struck by Lightning and Burned at Mobile.

Mobile, Saturday, April 18.

The ship *Albert Gallatin* was struck by lightning and burned in the lower bay yesterday morning. She had on board 3,100 bales of cotton, which were destroyed. The loss is nearly half a million dollars. The cargo was principally insured in Liverpool. After all hopes of saving the vessel had been abandoned she was scuttled, and the hull sank in three fathoms of water.

Mobile, Saturday, April 18.

The British bark *Tolia* was burned in the bay to-day, with 1,094 bales of cotton on board.

Burning of the Steamer St. Patrick near Memphis.

Memphis, Saturday, April 18.

The steamer *St. Patrick*, lying on the Arkansas shore, opposite here, was burned this morning to the water's edge. Her machinery was saved in a damaged condition. The fire was doubtless the work of an incendiary. The boat was owned by Michael Pyne, of this city, and was valued at $35,000. She was insured at Howe's agency, in St. Louis, for $22,000.

A Fire in Chicago—Loss $20,000.

Chicago, Saturday, April 18.

The building on Michigan street, known as North Market Hall, was destroyed by fire this morning. Keaman & Portman occupied the upper floor as a billiard manufactory. Their loss is about $15,000. Insured. The building was owned by the city. Loss $5,000; partly insured.

The Louisiana Election.

New-Orleans, Saturday, April 18.

The election is passing off quietly. But few trifling disturbances have occurred. The white vote is considerably ahead. The votes were not counted last night, and the ballot-boxes were locked up in a cell in a station-house in charge of the Deputy Sheriff. It is probable no returns will be given until the full vote is officially announced.

Suicide of a Lunatic at Worcester, Mass.

Worcester, Mass., Saturday, April 18.

Wm. Aiken, of Newton, a patient at the Lunatic Asylum in this city, while walking out with his attendant this morning, broke away from him, and threw himself under a passing freight train, and was instantly killed.

Steamboat Disasters on Western Rivers.

St. Louis, Saturday, April 18.

The steamer *Gen. Palmer* was nearly destroyed by fire last night. The loss is estimated at $15,000. Insured for $10,000 in the Firemen's and Boatmen's National Office, Cincinnati.

The steamer *Gallatin* sunk on Thursday, above Omaha. She is a total loss, but the amount is not reported.

The Mississippi Convention.

Jackson, Saturday, April 18.

In the Convention to-day the reports of the Committees on Schedules and on General Provisions were under consideration.

Capt. Townsend was expelled from the Convention to-day, for his recent assault upon the President.

Railroad Bridge Burned.

Rutland, Vt., Saturday, April 18.

The Burgess Bridge, across the Walloonesac River, on the Troy and Burlington Railroad, was entirely destroyed by fire this afternoon, thus temporarily breaking the connection recently made between the Troy and Boston, and the Bennington and Rutland Railroads.

Fire at Belleville, Canada.

Belleville, Ontario, Saturday, April 18.

A fire on Front-street this morning destroyed eight small stores. Loss $30,000.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Late and Reliable Intelligence from the Seat of War—The Brazilian Iron-clads Reach Asuncion—Reverses of the Paraguayans.

The American public has been much confused by various telegrams from South America concerning the war on the River Plate. We have Rio dates to the 10th ult. We now have official information that on the 19th of February six Brazilian iron-clads (monitors) forced the passage of the River Paraguay, in spite of Humaita and its 200 guns *en barbette*. The Paraguayans had all the modern appliances of electric lights, &c., and it is computed that out of 3,000 balls fired 700 hit the iron-clads.

Brazilian papers give as unofficial (but which they esteem credible) news that three of the iron-clads had gone up as far as Asuncion, where the Italian, American and French flags were flying from the various embassies. Berges, the Paraguayan Minister of Foreign Affairs, hoisted a white flag, and said that Asuncion was militarily abandoned. The Brazilian land forces had also gained advantages. The war is, however, by no means at an end.

Fatal Accident.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Rollins, at No. 644 East Thirteenth-street, over the remains of Geo. Thompson, aged 13, who was induced, on Tuesday, to ride on a cart by a man in the employ of Andrew Lestrange, who was partially intoxicated. The boy fell off in Fourteenth-street, near Avenue B, and was run over by the cart, sustaining such injuries that death ensued yesterday. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

THE ERIE SLAUGHTER.

The Condition of the Injured at Port Jervis—Experience of Col. Bringhurst, of Indiana—The Robbery of the Victims—Tampering with the Telegraph by a Railway Official.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Port Jervis, Saturday, April 18, 1868.

There is no new casualty to report since my last dispatch, which is saying much, bearing in mind the confessed condition of the road, and the fact that three accidents occurred within the forty-eight hours preceding. The new time regulation promulgated yesterday will probably insure comparative safety to man and beast. Twenty-five miles per hour is considered by the experts as safe time over even rotten rails. The wounded, with three or four exceptions, are progressing favorably. There is but little hope, however, that many of them can bear removal for many days. It is somewhat remarkable how few have had limbs broken; indeed, it is difficult to realize, remembering the scene of the fatality, the possibility of being hurled down that precipice and escaping with a single bone unshattered. The wounds are chiefly cuts and abrasions, the most serious injuries, however, being those caused by the concussion of the internal organs. This is accounted for by the fact that so many at the time (3 A. M.) were sleeping either in their berths or on the seats, thus going down laterally with the cars.

Now that the excitement has somewhat moderated, accounts of the disaster and experiences of participators in it, of the most reliable character, are obtainable. Last evening I had an interesting interview with Col. Bringhurst, proprietor of the *Editors' & Proprietors' Journal*, Logansport, Ind., who I am happy to say was sufficiently improved to be able to start for Philadelphia this morning. Mr. Bringhurst, who is a herculean-looking fellow, a very model of manly strength, was Colonel of the Forty-sixth Indiana Regiment, and was for four years in the thick of the fight. His story, at the risk of giving one too many of these horrible narratives, is so interesting that I cannot refrain from telling it.

STORY OF COL. BRINGHURST.

Having a, perhaps, morbid dislike to sleeping cars, Mr. Bringhurst had occupied a seat with his little girl in the seventh car—last but two. Mary, a pretty child, eight years old, was seated in his lap, her head leaning against his shoulder. His seat was on the north side of the car, and in about the middle of it. He had slept on and off during the night, and with the others was conscious during his waking minutes that the train was going with great speed. Mr. Bringhurst uses expressive phrases now and then. He said, "She was going like old Harry." The first indication that there was something wrong was the thumping of the car ahead of him on the sleepers, then that of his own. He leaped to his feet, sat the little girl down on it; her head toward the aisle, and made for the bell-rope. A fellow-passenger, a young man, had already seized it, it came away in his hand; it was broken further ahead. The car now began to tilt, and he to realize what was about to happen. The people began to rise. He made toward his child, but before he reached her the car turned over, and with the first concussion he lost consciousness.

When he recovered his senses, or rather partially recovered them, he found himself seated on the ruins of the car. He had at this time no consciousness whatever of what had happened, felt no pain, remembered nothing about his little girl. But he did feel rather uncomfortably seated, got up and moved back a few paces and sat down again upon some timber (probably one of the uprooted telegraph poles,) with his face toward the ruin. As the flames rose up from the burning car before him, and the shrieks of the wounded and dying and the shouts of others rose with them, he fancied he was in a theatre—among the spectators of a new sensation. He remembers clearly his feeling of annoyance at the scene. He thought they were carrying the spectacular drama too far; he thought it was too real. The continued shrieking of the people and the loud voices of men close by, gradually brought to him the impression that something *was* the matter, but what he could not make out. How long he sat in this condition of semi-sanity he does not remember—perhaps only a minute, possibly twenty or thirty. At last he began to surmise that things were not just as they should be, and hailed a man he saw passing: "Halloa! where am I?" "Well, you're pretty near Port Jervis, I guess," was the reply. "Don't think it," said Mr. Bringhurst, "what in the world would bring me that road?" "Don't you want to go up above," said the man with the lantern; "I guess you'd better; you're shook up a bit; look at yourself." He did so; his clothes were in rags; there was blood upon his hands and face. He thought he had better go. They brought a stretcher, put him on it, and carried him up the embankment to the cars. He had not once thought of little Mary all this time. After he had been laid upon a seat, and before his recollection had sufficiently returned, so that he could recognize that he was alone, somebody came to him and said: "Don't be uneasy, friend, your little girl's all right." "That's good," said Mr. Bringhurst, "bring her along." So Mary was brought uninjured, save by a slight scalp wound? But what was Mary's story? Stranger than her father's. Mary says that what she remembers is, that she woke up suddenly, (she was asleep when her father sat her down) found herself on the bank, *and saw the cars rolling down before her*. She sat there until somebody took her away. How did she get out of the car all but unhurt? How did she reach her position up near the top of the embankment in time to see the cars rolling down? We have had a dozen theories about this—one of them is, that the child passed out through the window; in fact, was shot through by the sudden check of the car's momentum. Another is, that the car in which she was, was one of the ill-put-together ones before referred to, the sides of which flew open, and that she was left behind by the ruin in its downward flight. Either of these suppositions bring us as near to a solution of the matter, probably, as ever we shall get. These are the facts, bare and simple, as given me by one of the most impressive, clear-headed gentlemen I have met.

Mr. Bringhurst and Mary have gone on to Philadelphia, whither they were bound in the first instance. The father had to be carried to the train this morning, but his pain is not great, and a fortnight's rest will probably find him all right again, and ready for another fight; his first he made in Mexico.

CONDITION OF THE SUFFERERS.

The physicians say that the sufferers make favorable progress with but very few exceptions. Among the greatest sufferers, mentally and bodily, is poor Snow. It will be remembered that he, his wife and children, were before mentioned in the list of killed and wounded, Mrs. Snow being killed and he and all the children being more or less injured. They were on their way from Ohio to California, where they proposed to settle. They were in the same car with Mr. Bringhurst. Mr. Snow's case is a complicated one, his head only having escaped contusion. He is able to sit up in bed but breathes with difficulty, and is much affected by the loss of his wife. He was unable to see the body before burial, but the poor children, with one exception, visited their dead mother in the fearful morgue. The exception was the baby, a nursling now in the gentle hands of one of the many noble women of Port Jervis.

Miss Sterling, a young lady of Tennessee, Alleghany County, Penn., lies at the Delaware House. She has been insensible ever since the accident, yet there is no external evidence of injury save a slight scratch on her face. She puts her hand up to her head frequently and makes efforts to remove all applications thence.

Mr. Decker's case is another of the saddest. He was rescued much injured, and partially burned, from the last car. His wife was missing. He learned nothing of her until yesterday, when a relative who joined him from Elmira recognized some of the trinkets found with the charred remains of a body in the ruins as those of Mrs. Decker. A key among them fitted a satchel which she carried and which was saved. Poor fellow, it is said his agony was great when he heard this last news. He loved her fondly and she him. May they complete their love-life in a better land.

THE ROBBERIES.

In one of my earlier dispatches I wrote of the robberies perpetrated upon the dead and wounded. It was pretty generally circulated, and indeed with remarkable assiduity, that this fiendish work was done by passengers of the cars which escaped the ruin. I never did believe this story. I now am satisfied that it is unworthy of belief, and was circulated, as many another story was, to remove the odium of this deviltry from the doors of those who did it. Where are the zealous detectives who, for the love of popularity alone, from time to time startle us with their skill? Is there not a field for them here? Where is Pinkerton?

Believe me, there is more money in strange pockets in this region than either the Coroner or the jury or the worthy Mayor wots of. Gold watches and diamond rings are not so plenty a crop in Pike County as broken rails, but they might be found by a cunning seeker. It won't do, gentlemen, employes of the Erie Railroad Company, to blame this robbery on your terrified passengers, who thought more of their God at the time than of the money on the bodies of their dead companions.

TAMPERING WITH TELEGRAMS.

It is difficult, without using language of questionable elegance, to find words expressive enough of my indignation on a matter which came to my knowledge this morning. Last night I went to the office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, which is at the Erie Railroad depot, and used by this Company's employes, some of whom are determined to be peculiar in all things. I transmitted my message. The *Herald* correspondent followed with his dispatch. This morning I met this gentleman, who told me that he had just seen Mr. Guppy, Deputy Superintendent of the line, and that he had reproved him for sending the message he did last night. My friend was naturally surprised, and gave free vent to his opinion of things. The deputy also commented on the character of my dispatch. This "young man by the name of Guppy" recognized that, true to his name, he had put his foot in it. It is needless to say that Mr. Guppy read or had read to him our dispatches after we had left the office. That he obtained the particulars which we presumed to be exclusively our employers until they chose to give them to the public is self-evident, and that he had no right whatever, being neither operator nor clerk, nor bootblack at the telegraph office to hear or see a line is equally as true. This little episode about the "young man by the name of Guppy" is another illustration of how all things in Port Jervis, including inquests, are tooled by the Company.

EVIDENCE WANTED.

I learn that a reverend gentleman named H. S. Loyd is in possession of important testimony, which no doubt he will make public, whether it pleases directors or not. That testimony will go to prove my repeated statement that those who said that there were but eight passengers in the burned car said that which they knew to be untrue. It will tell something, too, about the rate of speed of the train. The list of missing I gave you last evening told its tale, but there is yet another one, if possible more confirmatory. Mr. Loyd, I understand, has the testimony of two passengers *who got the last two berths in that sleeping car!* If this testimony be reliable—and why not?—then there are sixteen dead who have left no record but the inky stains upon the rocks, whose sad stories have yet to reach us from the living who will seek them but find them not.

Gen. Grant in Town.—Gen. Grant and his son were at the Astor House yesterday morning, and after taking breakfast went West.

Important Movements in the Retail Dry Goods Trade.

From the N. Y. Express.

Stewart's mammoth establishment in Broadway, Ninth and Tenth streets, and Fourth-avenue, is nearly completed, and will be the largest place of the kind in the world. J. & C. Johnston have enlarged their place of business on the corner of Ninth-street and Broadway, and it now covers nearly one half the block, occupying 78 feet on Broadway, with a depth of 163 feet. It will be opened on Monday, 20th inst. The two immense concerns do the largest share of the retail dry goods business of the City, and may be taken as examples of what enterprise and courage will do for the aspiring tradesmen. It is said that the increased growth of the two establishments has enhanced the value of real estate greatly in their neighborhood. If we may base our calculations upon the sales made to the ladies of the metropolis at these mammoth marts of all that is useful and beautiful in the shape of fabrics for personal adornment and protection, we may safely pronounce "hard times" at a great distance from our female population. True, the novelties offered, particularly by the Messrs. Johnston, in the shape of rich silks, satins, poplins, serges—in short, of a stock of new Spring and Summer goods that may be termed unequaled, are sufficiently tempting to bring money out of the shortest purses. No doubt when the attractive display is spread before the people next Monday, purchasers will be uncommonly numerous and correspondingly extensive. It is stated, by those who have a special eye for such wares, that so great a collection of choice goods, new to the market, was never before gotten together even in princely New-York warehouses. It comprises, along with the general stock of goods, everything the female heart can long for as to a first-class wardrobe. The Messrs. Johnston have succeeded, by their improvements, in making their store unprecedentedly light, airy and agreeable. Indeed, apart from its wares, it is remarkably cheerful and inviting. Just fancy the effect of 17 well "dressed" large windows in one store. But as all feminine New-York will be there on Monday, further description of the new establishment is unnecessary.

"A man down East has obtained a patent for Ladies' Paper Pantalets. We are looking to Ward, of Broadway, for Paper Shirts for gentlemen first. If they take well the ladies may try them."—*Evening Express.*

"Good deeds smell sweetly in this naughty world," says the poet. If it were not certain that PHALON'S new perfume, "FLOR DE MAYO," were floral, one might suppose it was distilled from good deeds. Sold by all druggists.—*Advt.*

A Card.

UNHEARD-OF PRICES FOR CLOTHING.

The goods damaged by

FIRE

on the 1st inst., at our store, Nos. 45 and 47 Chambers-st., having all been removed, the balance of our stock, comprising our most choice and seasonable goods, has been arranged in lots, and marked in figures, and will be offered to the Manufacturers, Jobbers and Retailers for ten days, after which we shall sell at retail to the entire public until the 1st of May.

KIRTLAND, BABCOCK & BRONSON.

—*Advertisement.*

Hazard & Caswell's
PURE AND SWEET
COD LIVER OIL,
"BEST IN THE WORLD."
Manufactured on the sea-shore by
CASWELL, HAZARD & CO.,
Under Fifth-av. Hotel. —*Advt.*

A Story of King David.

BY TENNY'S SON.

Many a story is told
About King David of old,
But now a new story I'll tell
Of a modern King David, known well
In the City of Gotham.

Says this David to himself one day,
(Reading what humbugs had to say
About their washing compounds vile,
With which they do housewives beguile,)
I'll try and stop this.

Try and stop this selling Fluids,
Try and stop this selling Crystals,
Try and stop this selling Powders,
Try and stop this selling Soaps,
Which rot the clothes.

Try to induce the confiding public,
The darling, too confiding public,
To buy a Soap that's really good,
(That's daily better understood,)
A Soap that will not injure clothing,
Prize Soap that will injure nothing;
Prize Soap far-famed,
Prize Soap well named.

So to this task he bent his mind,
And he succeeded, as you will find,
(And well he ought,
For forty years' experience taught
Him how to do it.)

And now Prize Soap is being sold
By Grocers, both young and old;
The grateful public find it best—
And this King David with the rest
A just reward is reaping.
TRY IT, YOU WILL LIKE IT.
Good Grocers Keep It.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR, East 25th-st., near Madison-av.—Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Rev. W. F. Morgan, D. D., will officiate in the Morning, and Rev. J. B. C. Beaubien in the Afternoon.

REV. H. J. MORTON, D. D., OF PHILAdelphia, will preach a special sermon in the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner of 9th-av. and 28th-st., before the Young Men's Association of the Parish, on SUNDAY EVENING, 19th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Anthem, "Thine, O Lord, is the Greatness," &c., Kent.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT—Hall of the 37th Regiment, Broadway, between 35th and 36th sts. The first services of this Church will be held on SUNDAY, April 19. The Rev. Eastburn Benjamin will preach at 10½ A. M., and the Rev. Samuel Cooke, D. D., at 3½ P. M. The blind are especially invited to meet the Rector at 3 P. M.

FIRST EXHIBITION OF BETHANY MISSION SABBATH-SCHOOL, 84th-st. and Broadway, will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, April 23, at the West 53d-st. Baptist Church, near 7th-av. Exercises will commence at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be taken for the benefit of the school.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER of Park-av. and 34th-st.—The pews will be disposed of by public auction at the above church on MONDAY EVENING, the 20th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Those who desire a choice are particularly notified to attend.

FREE EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF ST. SAVIOUR, 54th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.—Services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. At the morning service Rev. Thos. McK. Brown will preach, in the evening Rev. J. Tuttle Smith.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION—MADison-av. and 35th-st.—There will be divine service and sermon in this Church on SUNDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. Montgomery will preach.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in his church on 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*A Faith you can give Reasons for.*

SPIRITUALISM.—THERE WILL BE A PUBlic circle THIS (Sunday) EVENING, at the rooms of J. B. CONKLIN, No. 100 12th-st., corner 4th-av.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, EAST 14th-st.—This Church is closed for cleansing and repairs.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR—CORNER of Lexington-av. and 30th-st. Rev. James E. Homans, Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REUNION FORSYTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—The adjourned reunion meeting of the former and present members of the Forsyth-st. M. E. Sunday-school, will take place on SUNDAY. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Bishop Janes is expected to be present. Preaching at 7½ P. M. by Rev. H. F. Pease, Presiding Elder.

BROOKLYN SOCIETY OF THE NEW CHURCH, (SWEDENBORGIAN.)—Rev. J. C. Ager will deliver a lecture THIS (Sunday) EVENING at the chapel of the Polytechnic Institute, Livingston-st., near Court. Subject—*The Miracles, as a Part of the Lord's Work.* Services at 7½ o'clock. Morning service as usual at 10½. Seats free.

REV. DR. ROBINSON, PROFESSOR IN the Rochester Theological Seminary, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock, in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, and at 7½ o'clock in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., when collections will be taken in aid of the New-York Baptist Union for Ministerial Education.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER—CORner 4th-av. and 82d-st. Right Rev. Bishop Potter will administer confirmation in this church on SUNDAY next at 4 P. M. In the morning the Rector, Rev. J. W. Shackelford, will repeat the sermon delivered before the American Church Union, on *The Objective Faith.*

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. Inskip, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The God who Answereth by Fire;* and at 7½ o'clock P. M., Subject—*The Life of Faith.* The evening service will be followed by a prayer-meeting. Strangers and others are invited to attend. Seats free.

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH, No. 9 University-place, between Waverley-place and 8th-st., New-York.—Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. precisely. Bible Class every TUESDAY; Prayer-meeting every THURSDAY, both at 7½ P. M. Rev. L. C. Henriod, Pastor, from Neuchatel, (Switzerland.)

MRS. SARAH A. BYRNES WILL SPEAK before the Society of Spiritualists, at the Everett Rooms, Broadway and 34th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. At 8½ o'clock Hon. Jno. W. Edmonds will read a communication throwing some light on the design and use of the Pyramids.

THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, lately in 21st-st., Rev. Alex. R. Thompson, D. D., Pastor, will meet for worship, please God, in Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. Sunday-school and children's service at 2½ o'clock P. M.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, Rutgers College, 5th-av., above 41st-st.—Rev. R. S. Howland, D. D., Rev. T. K. Conrad.—Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Anthem on the afternoon of the 19th inst., "Teach me, O Lord," &c.

ZION CHAPEL, 3D-AV., NEAR 39TH-ST., REV. Jas. Murray, Curate.—SUNDAYS, service and sermon 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; Sunday-school, 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. The Holy Eucharist on the second Sunday morning in every month. Baptism at any service. Seats free.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. H. F. Pease, Presiding Elder of the New-York District, will preach at 10½ A. M., and the Pastor, Rev. W. H. Du Puy, at 7½ P. M. Sacrament at close of morning service. Seats free. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. DR. DOWLING, THE PASTOR, will preach at the Berean Baptist Church, Bedford-st., SUNDAY next, morning and evening. The subject for the evening—*Past Feeling.* The ordinance of Believers' Baptism will be administered at the close of the evening sermon.

DODWORTH HALL.—REV. THOS. C. BENNING, addresses First Spiritualist Society at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Ancient and Modern Manifestations.* Dr. Hallock discourses at 7½ P. M. upon *The Material Side of the Spiritual Movement*, and at the close important propositions will be considered. The public invited.

REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER WILL preach in old Market-st. Church on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, April 19, at 3½ o'clock. All the old members of this congregation are invited to attend this reunion service. Rev. Dr. Ferris is expected to take part.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.: the original Mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. Shaffer, Superintendent. Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M.; short addresses by visitors; singing of select pieces by the children.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Rev. George C. Pennell will preach at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M.; the afternoon service for deaf mutes; Rev. John J. Roberts will preach in the church at 7½ A. M., and in the chapel, corner of 18th-st. and 8th-av., at 7½ P. M.

REV. MR. WRIGHT, D. D., WILL PREACH (D. V.,) on SUNDAY MORNING, 19th inst., at 10½ o'clock, in the Mariners' Baptist Temple, corner Oliver and Henry sts. The friends of Sunday-schools are affectionately invited. A collection will be taken in aid of the Sabbath-school connected with this Church.

ALLEN-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Preaching at 10½ by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. Weed. At 7½ most interesting services by the Five Points Mission and Mission children. At 3 P. M. prayer meeting. Seats free. All invited.

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THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, on 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor, will be opened for divine worship on SUNDAY, 19th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

NOTICE.—ASSEMBLY ROOM, LINCOLN HALL, 33d-st., corner 8th-av.—Rev. R. C. Shimeall, Minister. Services, 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject for evening: *Is the Exact Chronology of the Bible Attainable?* Services at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

AT THE CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR, Sixth Universalist, 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. J. M. Pullman, MORNING and EVENING. Morning subject—*The Destruction of Soul and Body in Hell.* Strangers are invited.

ANNIVERSARY OF 42D-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church Sunday-school, between 7th and 8th avs., Dr. Scott, Pastor, will be held on SABBATH EVENING, April 19, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Drs. Sutphen and Henry.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st.—Presbyterian Congregation.—Preaching on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. by the Pastor, Rev. Geo. S. Chambers, and at 4½ P. M. by Rev. Dr. Archibald.

AT THE CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN Church, 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., the Pastor, Rev. Jas. B. Dunn, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and give the first of a series of lectures on *The Signs of the Times* at 7½ P. M.

CANAL-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH in Greene-st., near Canal.—Services by the Pastor, Rev. David Mitchell, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening—*What is Charity?* All welcome.

REV. DR. WILLIAMS, PASTOR OF the Amity Baptist Church, will preach on the SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., in the Chapel on 54th-st., west of 8th-av. Rev. Mr. Ham, of Rhode Island, will preach in the evening at 7½.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. W. S. Clarke will preach in National Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 129th-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Services commence at 3 o'clock. Sunday-school at 2 o'clock.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner Downing-st.—Rev. Dr. Sawyer will preach in this Church SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Subject of evening discourse—Isaiah lxi., 11. Galleries free.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH, (CONGREGATIONAL,) West 41st-st., near 6th-av., Rev. Lyman Abbott, Pastor.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Lecture in the evening at 7½ on *Pharisaism, Past and Present.* Sabbath in the Chapel at 2½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, corner Madison-av. and 47th-st.—The Rector, Rev. E. O. Flagg, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, 19th inst., at 10½ o'clock and 3½ o'clock P. M. Sunday-school at 9 o'clock A. M.

CHAPEL OF THE SHEPHERD'S FLOCK OF THE CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, No. 330 West 42d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; Rev. John W. Trimble Minister in charge.—Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH.—16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—A sermon will be preached on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. John S. Davenport, on *Theories of Christian Ministry.* Seats free. No collection.

SWEDENBORG AS A MAN.—SUBJECT OF lecture by Rev. Chauncey Giles, in the New Jerusalem House of Worship, 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited. Seats free.

BLOOMINGDALE BAPTIST CHURCH, 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., SUNDAY, by the Pastor, Rev. W. Pope Yeaman, late of Kentucky.

CHURCH OF ALL SOULS, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st.—The Rev. G. H. Hepworth, of Boston, Mass., will preach in this church on SUNDAY, April 19; morning service, 10½; evening, 7½.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER Park-av. and 34th-st., Rev. Dr. Samuel Osgood, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. Price, Rector, will hold Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., in the Hall corner Broadway and 28th-st. Sermon by the Rector.

NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHers' Association.—Monthly meeting, MONDAY EVENING, April 20, at 7½ o'clock, in Baptist Tabernacle, 2d-av., near 10th-st. Subject—*Sunday-school Music.*

THE ENGLISH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. JAMES, on East 15th-st., near 3d-av. Rev. A. C. Wedekind, D. D., Pastor, will hold service as usual at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

IMPORTANT SUBJECT.—PRO. S. S. SNOW, S. M. C., will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Future Abode and Inheritance of the Redeemed.*

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH—ROOM NO. 18 Cooper Institute.—Elder S. W. Bishop will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All are invited to come.

THE MORAVIAN PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL Congregation, Rev. A. A. Reinke, Pastor, will hold divine service at the hall No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., at 10½ A. M.

THE CLOSING SERVICES OF THE Chapel of the Holy Comforter (floating Bethel for seamen) at the foot of Hubert-st., North River, will be held on SUNDAY, 19. Morning 10½, afternoon 3 o'clock.

REV. J. A. DEVINE WILL PREACH in the Presbyterian Church, corner Thompson and Houston sts., on SABBATH, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 3½ P. M. The public are invited.

DUANE M. E. CHURCH. — HUDSON-ST., near Spring.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. Alexander McLean. Prayer-meeting at 3 P. M. Strangers invited.

AUGUST COMTE'S CHURCH OF HUMANITY will be explained by Henry Edgar, at the hall, corner of 5th-av. and 14th-st., on SUNDAY, April 19, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

LAIGHT-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. Philip L. Davies, of Camden, N. J., the celebrated Welsh preacher, will preach morning and evening on SUNDAY, 19th.

THE LARGE CHAPEL IN LYRIC HALL 6th-av., near 42d-st., can be rented on SUNDAY EVENINGS; has a good organ and is furnished complete.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST., BEtween 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching by Rev. Cyrus Foss MORNING and EVENING. Strangers invited.

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12,000 Ga. St. 7s.	89	800 M. S. & N. I	88⅛
2,000 N. Car. State 6s. new	60	10 do	89
3,000 Missouri 6s	86¾	800 Cleve. & Pitts	88
20,000 do	87	10 Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	106⅞
500 N. Y. Cen. 6s. '83.	98	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf	71¾
4,000 do	97½	600 do	71⅞
2,000 Erie 5th M	90	1200 do	72
2,000 Alt. & T.H. Inc.	81	100 do b30	72⅛
1,000 Chi. & N.W. 1st.	88½	200 do b30	72¾
2,000 Tol. & W. 2d M	82	200 Clev. & Tol	103
17 Merchants' Bank	119	400 do	102¾
25 Bank of Amer	142	100 Chic. & R. I. R.	90
100 Cum. Coal Pf b60	33	1300 do	90⅛
100 do	32	500 do	90⅛
870 West. U. Tel	37¼	200 do s10	90⅛
350 do	37	400 do	90⅛
100 do	36⅞	500 do b10	90⅛
300 Quick. Min	28	100 Mil. & St. P	60⅛
300 do	28⅛	500 do	60⅛
100 Pacific Mail	94	200 Mil. & St. P Pf	73¾
2000 do	94½	500 do	73⅛
200 do	94⅝	13 New-Jersey R	114⅜
100 do s30	94¼	20 do	115
100 do s10	94⅝	500 P., Ft. W. & C	101⅜
20 do	94⅝	100 do	101⅝
		50 do	101⅜
		200 do	101⅜
		100 do b15	102
		100 do b10	102
		200 Ohio & Miss. R	30⅞
		400 do	31

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 Adams Ex	59⅛	800 Erie R	67⅛
800 Mariposa Prf	9½	300 do c	67⅛
100 do	9⅝	500 do	67¼
100 Mer. U. Ex	21¾	200 do c	67⅛
100 do	32	200 Reading R c	87⅜
100 Quicksilver b10	27¼	100 do	87⅜
150 do c	27¼	200 Mil. & St. P. Pf	73
300 do	27⅜	300 do	72⅞
300 do b10	27⅞	400 Pitt. Ft. W. & C.	102
300 Pac. Mail	93	200 do b10	102
100 do s30	93	800 Clev. & Tol.	102⅞
100 do c	93	800 Ohio & Miss. R.	31
100 do	93	600 do b3	31
100 do	93¼	400 do	30⅞
200 do	93⅛	100 do b10	31
1000 do	93⅝	300 Mich. S. & N. I.	87¾
400 do	93½	100 do	87⅞
200 do	94	500 do	88
200 do c	93⅞	600 Cleve. & Pitts	88
300 do c	93¼	500 do c	88⅛
800 do	93½	100 Chi. R. I. & P	89
100 do b3	94	900 do	89⅝
800 N. Y. Cen	112⅞	100 do b10	90
400 do	112¾	1100 do	89¾
200 do c	112⅞	200 do c	89⅝
200 do	112⅞	200 Chi. & N. W.	61½
100 do	112⅞	1200 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	72
800 do	112⅞	100 do b10	72¼
200 West. U. Tel.	37	300 do c	72⅞
100 Erie Pref	71	200 do b3	72

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

300 Adams Ex	60	800 N. Y. Cen. R	113
100 Mer. U. Ex	32¾	600 do	112⅞
100 do	32⅝	400 do c	112⅞
100 do	32¾	1200 do	112¾
100 do	32⅝	400 do b3	112⅞
100 Quick. Min	27⅞	1800 Erie R	66⅞
1100 Pacific Mail	91	300 do c	66⅞
400 do	90⅞	100 Mil. & St. P. P	72¾
200 do b5	91	100 P., F. W. & C. c	101⅜
300 do c	91⅛	200 Ohio & M. R.	30⅜
100 do	91	200 Clev. & Pitts R	87⅜
100 do s20	91⅛	200 Clev. & Tol	102¼
200 do	91⅛	400 Chic. R. I. & P	89¼
300 W. U. Tel b3	36¾	100 do b10	89¼
500 do	36⅞	100 do b10	89⅛
100 do	36⅞	200 do	89⅛
100 Hud. Riv. R	127½	400 Chic. & N.W. Pf.	71⅜
300 Reading R	87⅛		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

10 Amer. Ex	60	200 Reading R	87½
40 do	61	800 do	87¼
200 Adams Ex	60	200 do	87⅛
100 Quicksilver	27	200 Mil. & St. P.	60¼
400 Wells-Fargo Ex	28¼	200 do	60
300 do	28⅛	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf	72
300 Pacific Mail	92¼	100 Mich. So. & N. I	87½
100 do b30	93¼	100 Cl. & Tol b10	102½
200 do	92½	100 C., R. I. & P	89⅛
100 do	92	100 do	89¼
100 West. U. Tel b3	36⅞	100 Chi. & N. W. b10	62
100 N. Y. Cen	112⅞	600 Chi. & N.W.R. Pf.	72⅛
300 do	112⅞	600 do b3	72¼
100 do b30	113⅛	100 do	72¼
800 O. & Miss. R	30⅛	100 do s3	72⅛

SATURDAY, April 18, P. M.

There was a further decided improvement in the Money market this forenoon, and at the close of the day the Brokers were offered larger balances than they were able to employ at 7 ₩ cent. The prospect seems every way fair for smooth sailing next week between the Money lenders and the Brokers at this rate of interest. The sales of Gold were at 138⅝@138⅞@138½@138⅜ ₩ cent, the Gold Room closing about the same point 138⅜ as on Friday night. The Treasury Office received $2,555,000 during the week for Customs, but as the Office was a seller of Gold part of the time, the Bank average of Specie is rather higher than last week. The export of the week was large, $1,625,498, but nearly the whole of this was in Calafornia Gold and Silver bars—only three shipments of $100,000 each being in Gold Coin. The advance of Bills on London to 110 ₩ cent, however, induces the calculation, among some of the Bankers, that the shipment of Coin, in the shape of Double Eagles, will be gradually increased.

The Bank statement of the week will show an increase in Loans and Deposits of nearly two millions each, while owing to the sales of Gold for Currency by the Treasury Office and some temporary withdrawals early in the week for the use of one of the Savings Banks, the Greenbacks are $1,150,000 less than on the previous average.

On the Stock Exchange the public funds were steady in prices, and somewhat inclined to firmness in demand; but many of the dealers are disposed to await the further favorable or more positive turn in the money market before venturing upon speculative purchases for an advance.

The Railway market was feverish in quotations throughout the day, as may be illustrated by the fact that New-York Central sold as low as 111⅞ and as high as 114 ₩ cent., alternating, frequently, between 112½@113½ ₩ cent. Erie sold up to 68⅛ and a fraction below 67 ₩ cent. The changes in the Western Roads were not so violent. The ultimate quotations as compared with Friday night are noted below. On the Miscellaneous list, Pacific Mail sold up to 94½ ₩ cent. and back again to 90⅞ ₩ cent. Western Telegraph advanced on the previous sales. The Express Stocks were steady:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	101⅞	101⅞	Missouri	87	87
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111	111⅛	Northwest	61	61
U. S. Con. 5-20s	108	108	N. West Pref	71⅛	72¼
N. Y. Central	112⅛	113⅛	Rock Island	88⅞	89⅛
Erie	67¼	66⅞	Fort Wayne	101	101⅜
Hudson	123⅜	126	W. U. Telegraph	36⅞	36⅞
Reading	87⅜	87	M'chants' Union	31⅛	32¼
Mich. Southern	87⅛	87⅛	St. Paul Pref	71⅛	72
Ohio and Miss	30⅛	30⅜	St. Paul Com	59	60
Pittsburgh	88⅛	87	Pacific Mail	90	91¾
Toledo	101⅛	102¼	American Gold	138⅜	138⅜
Tenn 6s. new	66⅛	66¼	Bills on London	110	110

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₩ cent. 1868	139½	5-20 cou., 1865, new is	107⅞
6 ₩ ct. reg., 1881	111⅛	5-20 coup. '67	108
6 ₩ cent. sm'l c'pn 1881	110	5 ₩ cent. reg. 1871	119½
500 & 1,000, 1881	112⅛	10-40 reg	101⅞
5-20 reg., 1862	104	10-40 500 & 1,000	101⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	111	7 3-10 2d series	106⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	109⅜	7 3-10 3d series	106⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	109⅜		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Canal 7s, 1870	101½	Illinois c. 6s '79 aft. 1870	100
N. Y. reg. B'y Loan	108	Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	100
N. Y. Canal 6s, 1872	101	Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	100
N. Y. Canal 6s, 1873	101	Illinois war loan	100
N. Y. Canal 6s, 1874	101	Tennessee 6 ₩ c., 1868	75
N. Y. Canal 6s, 1875	101½	Tennessee 6 ₩ c. ex-c	66½
N. Y. Canal 6s, 1877	101½	Tennessee 6 ₩ c. n. bds	66
N. Y. Canal 5s, 1878	101½	Virginia 6s. ex-c	49½
N. Y. Canal 5s, 1874	96	Virginia 6s. n. b	45
Ohio 6 ₩ c., 1870	100½	Georgia 6s	73
Ohio 6 ₩ cent., 1875	100½	Georgia 7s, new bonds	89
Illinois C. bonds 1860	100	North Carolina 6s. x. c	50½
Illinois reg., 1860	100	North Car. 6s. n. b	59½
Ill. 6s. cou., '79 aft. 1860	100	Missouri 6s	86⅞
Ill. 6s. cou., '79 aft. 1862	100	Mo. 6s. H. & St. Jo. is	86⅛
Illinois c. 6s. '79 aft. 1865	100	Connecticut 6s	100

And the following for the City Bank Stocks.

New-York	133	Bank of N. America	105½
Merchants'	119	Hanover	113
America	142	Irving	106
City	180	Market	117
Phenix	106	Nassau	107½
Tradesmen's	137	Shoe and Leather	115
Chemical	156	Corn Exchange	120
Seventh Ward	110	Continental	104
Commerce	118	St. Nicholas	106
Mec. B. Association	116	Commonwealth	109
Ocean	103	Impt'rs. & Traders'	127
American Exchange	119½	Ninth National	105
Bank of the Repub	116		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	97	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	76
Erie 7s. 5th ind., 1888	90	Quin. & Tol. 1st M. '90	72
Buff., N.Y. & Erie 1st '77	96	Ills. & So. Iowa 1st M	75
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M.S.F. '85	104½	Gal. & Chi. Ex	100½
Mich. C. 8 ₩ c. '69-'72	106½	Chi & R. I. 1st M	100
M. C. new 1st M. '8s, '82	111	Morris & Essex 1st M	99½
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. 2d M.	95	Morris & Essex 2d M	86½
Mich. S. & N.I.S.F. 7 ₩ c.	101	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	98
Mil. Cen. 7 ₩ c. 1870	112	Cleve. & P. 3d M. conv.	90
Alton & T. H. 1st M	93½	Cleve. & P. 4th M	74
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	81	Ohio & Miss. 1st M	92
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	81	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	89½
Con. 7 ₩ cent. conv	88½	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M	83
Con. 7 ₩ cent. 1st M.	88	Chic. & Mil. 1st M	85
Tol. & W. 1st Mort	91½	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st M	82
Tol. & W. 1st M. Ex	91½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	94½
Tol & W. 2d M	82		

The last monthly circular from the Bureau of Statistics enables us to bring up our tables of the Foreign Commerce of the United States to the close of the seventh month of the current Fiscal Year:

FOREIGN MERCHANDISE MOVEMENT — SEVEN MONTHS.

Imported.	Paying duty.	Free of duty.	Total.
July	$31,936,990	$2,453,786	$34,390,776
August	31,905,788	2,595,507	34,501,295
September	29,098,714	2,673,127	31,771,841
October	27,864,093	2,652,820	30,516,913
November	23,920,917	1,792,029	25,712,946
December	19,022,530	2,161,636	21,184,166
January	20,216,311	1,795,636	22,011,947
Total seven months	$183,965,343	$16,124,541	$200,089,884
Less foreign gold and silver	$6,813,883		
Less dutiable goods reëxport'd	7,652,666		
Less free goods reëxported	498,729		— 14,965,278
Leaving for United States markets			$185,124,606
In bond, June 30, 1867	45,070,180		
In bond, Jan. 31, 1868	39,763,991		— 5,306,189
Total taken for home markets			$190,430,795

SPECIE MOVEMENT—JULY 1 TO JAN. 31.

Exported from New-York	$34,556,107	
Pacific and other Outports	14,272,521	—*$48,828,628
Less Foreign Specie imported		6,813,883
Net outgo of Specie, seven months		$42,014,745

*Of which $5,534,765 Foreign Specie.

Domestic Produce Movement—Seven months.

July	$26,826,711	November	$35,826,435
August	21,927,897	December	32,190,820
September	20,155,724	January	32,131,498
October	28,419,989		

Total values, chiefly Currency	$198,979,074
Reduced to Gold, Atlantic ports, at 140	$134,985,000
Gold values from Pacific ports, estimated	10,000,000
Total Gold value	$144,985,000
Add net outgo of Specie, as above	42,014,745
Total Dom. Prod. and Specie outw'd	$186,999,745
Against Foreign Goods for home market	190,430,795
Apparent balance ag'st United States	$3,431,050

The following statement of the sales of Gold and purchases of United States 7-30 ₩ cents has been rendered to Washington by the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York:

SALES OF GOLD FROM JAN. 1, 1868, TO APRIL 4, 1868.

Date.	By whom sold.	Amount.	Rate.
Feb. 20	Jay Cooke & Co.	$200,0 0	140¼
Feb. 21	P. M. Meyers & Co.	100,000	140⅜
Feb. 21	P. M. Meyers & Co.	100,000	140¾
Feb. 21	P. M. Meyers & Co.	50,000	141⅛
Feb. 21	P. M. Meyers & Co.	150,000	141
Feb. 21	P. M. Meyers & Co	100,000	141⅝
Feb. 26	P. M. Meyers & Co.	100,000	141½
Feb. 26	P. M. Meyers & Co.	120,000	141⅛
Feb. 26	P. M. Meyers & Co.	30,000	141¼
March 10	McGinnis Bros. & Smith	200,000	140¼
March 11	P. M. Meyers & Co.	100,000	139⅝
March 12	McGinnis Bros. & Smith	100,000	140
March 14	P. M. Meyers & Co.	100,000	139⅛
March 14	McGinnis Bros. & Smith	200,000	139¼
March 14	McGinnis Bros. & Smith.	50,000	139
March 16	P. M. Meyers & Co.	65,000	139⅜
March 16	P. M. Meyers & Co.	35,000	139½
March 16	P. M. Meyers & Co.	40,000	139¾
March 16	P. M. Meyers & Co.	60,000	139⅝
March 16	McGinnis Bros. & Smith.	100,000	139½
		100,000	139⅝
March 18	P. M. Meyers & Co.	100,000	138½
March 18	McGinnis Bros. & Smith.	80,000	138½
		120,000	138⅝
March 19	McGinnis Bros. & Smith.	95,000	138¾
March 19	McGinnis Bros. & Smith.	105,000	138½
March 19	McGinnis Bros. & Smith.	100,000	138⅝
March 19	P. M. Meyers & Co.	25,000	138¾
March 19	P. M. Meyer & Co.	75,000	138⅛
March 19	P. M. Meyers & Co.	100,000	138⅝
March 20	Jay Cooke & Co	100,000	138⅝
March 20	P. M. Meyers & Co.	200,000	138⅜
March 20	McGinnis Bros. & Smith	50,000	138⅛
March 20	McGinnis Bros. & Smith	150,000	138⅜
March 20	McGinnis Bros. & Smith	100,000	138⅜
March 21	McGinnis Bros. & Smith	200,000	138⅜
March 21	McGinnis Bros. & Smith	100 000	139
March 21	P. M. Meyers & Co.	100,000	138⅝
March 21	P. M. Meyers & Co.	100,000	138¾
March 21	Jay Cooke & Co.	50,000	139⅛
March 21	Jay Cooke & Co.	50,000	139⅛
March 23	McGinnis Bros. & Smith	100,000	139⅛
March 23	Jay Cooke & Co.	100,000	138¼
March 24	P. M. Meyers & Co.	50,000	138⅛
March 24	P. M. Meyers & Co.	50,000	138¼
March 24	McGinnis Bros. & Smith	175,000	138¼
March 24	McGinnis Bros. & Smith	25 000	138⅛
March 24	P. M. Meyers & Co.	100,000	138⅛
March 25	McGinnis Bros. & Smith	100,000	138⅛
March 25	McGinnis Bros. & Smith	100,000	138⅜
March 25	McGinnis Bros. & Smith	60,000	138¼
March 25	McGinnis Bros. & Smith.	40,000	138¼
March 26	McGinnis Bros. & Smith.	400,0.0	138⅜
March 26	P. M. Meyers & Co.	300,000	138⅜
March 27	Jay Cooke & Co.	200,000	138¼
March 27	McGinnis Bros. & Smith.	190,000	138¼
March 27	McGinnis Bros. & Smith.	10,000	138⅛
March 27	McGinnis Bros. & Smith.	50,000	138½
March 27	McGinnis Bros. & Smith.	150,000	138⅜
March 27	P. M. Meyers & Co.	100,000	138⅜
March 27	P. M. Meyers & Co.	300,000	138¼
March 28	McGinnis Bros. & Smith.	300,000	138½
March 28	McGinnis Bros. & Smith.	200,000	138⅝
March 28	McGinnis Bros. & Smith.	100,000	138¾
March 28	McGinnis Bros. & Smith.	100,000	138⅞
March 28	Jay Cooke & Co.	100,000	138⅜
March 28	P. M. Meyers & Co.	50,000	138⅝
March 28	P. M. Meyers & Co.	250,000	138⅛
March 28	P. M. Meyers & Co.	50,000	139
March 28		50,000	168⅞
March 30	McGinnis Bros. & Smith.	300,000	139
March 30	McGinnis Bros. & Smith.	100,000	138⅞
March 30	Jay Cooke & Co.	100,000	138½
March 31	P. M. Meyers & Co.	135,000	138½
March 31	P. M. Meyers & Co.	40,000	138⅝
March 31	P. M. Meyers & Co.	25,000	138¾
March 31	McGinnis Bros. & Smith.	85,000	138⅝
March 31	McGinnis Bros. & Smith.	115,000	138½
March 31	McGinnis Bros. & Smith.	100,000	138⅝
April 1	McGinnis Bros. & Smith.	100,000	188½
April 1	McGinnis Bros. & Smith.	100,000	138¾
April 1	P. M. Meyers & Co.	100,000	138¼
April 2	P. M. Meyers & Co.	200,000	138
April 2	McGinnis Bros. & Smith.	200,000	138
April 3	McGinnis Bros. & Smith.	200,000	138
April 3	Jay Cooke & Co.	100,000	138
April 3	P. M. Meyers & Co.	100,000	138⅛
April 4	P. M. Meyers & Co.	250,000	138¼
April 4	McGinnis Bros. & Smith.	250,000	138¼
April 4	Fisk & Hatch	300,000	138¼
Total		$10,800,000	

PURCHASES OF SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES.

Date.	Of whom purchased.	Amount.	Rate.
Jan. 3	Vermilye & Co.	$250,000	104¾
Jan. 6	Jay Cooke & Co.	250,000	104¾
Jan. 8	Vermilye & Co	250,000	104¾
Jan. 11	Fisk & Hatch	200,000	105⅜
Jan. 11	Vermilye & Co.	300,000	105⅝
Jan. 13	Vermilye & Co.	300,000	105¾
Jan. 15	P. M. Myers & Co.	999,500	105⅞
Jan. 16	Vermilye & Co.	250,000	105¾
Jan. 17	Jay Cooke & Co.	500,000	105⅝
Jan. 17	Fisk & Hatch	200,000	105¾
Jan. 17	H. A. Heiser's Sons	27,090	105⅝
Jan. 17	Vermilye & Co.	250,000	105⅝
Jan. 17	P. M. Myers & Co.	300,000	105⅞
Jan. 18	Rodman, Fisk & Co.	100,000	105⅞
Jan. 20	Jay Cooke & Co.	250,000	105⅞
Jan. 20	Hatch, Foote & Co.	100,000	105⅞
Jan. 21	T. S. Quackenbush	50,000	105⅞
Jan. 21	Vermilye & Co.	400,000	105⅞
Jan. 21	Edward Sweet & Co.	100,000	105⅞
Jan. 21	Fisk & Hatch	250,000	106
Jan. 24	Jay Cooke & Co.	500,000	107
Jan. 27	Fisk & Hatch	500,000	107⅞
Jan. 28	Jay Cooke & Co.	350,000	108
Jan. 28	Rodman, Fisk & Co.	300,000	108
Jan. 29	Vermilye & Co.	500,000	107¾
Jan. 30	Vermilye & Co.	200,000	107⅞
Jan. 30	Vermilye & Co.	200,000	107⅞
Jan. 31	Fisk & Hatch	2,500,000	107⅞
Jan. 31	Jay Cooke & Co.	2,000,000	107⅞
Jan. 31	Vermilye & Co.	500,000	107⅞
Feb. 20	Rodman, Fisk & Co.	5,400	107⅛
Feb. 20	White, Morris & Co.	50,000	107⅛
Feb. 21	Fisk & Hatch	300,000	107⅛
Feb. 21	Vermilye & Co.	600,000	107⅛
Feb. 21	P. M. Myers & Co.	100,000	107⅛
Feb. 24	Vermilye & Co.	300,000	107⅛
Feb. 24	Jay Cooke & Co.	250,000	107⅛
Feb. 24	Vermilye & Co.	300,000	107⅛
Feb. 24	Jay Cooke & Co.	250,000	107⅛
Feb. 25	Jay Cooke & Co.	300,000	106⅞
Feb. 25	Vermilye & Co.	200,000	108⅛
Feb. 25	Vermilye & Co.	300,000	107
Feb. 25	Jay Cooke & Co.	200,000	107
Feb. 26	Jay Cooke & Co.	500,000	106⅞
Feb. 26	Vermilye & Co.	250,000	106⅞
Feb. 26	Vermilye & Co.	250 000	106⅞
Feb. 26	Fisk & Hatch	200,000	106⅞
March 18	Fisk & Hatch	1,000,000	105⅞
March 18	Jay Cooke & Co.	200,000	105⅞
March 19	Vermilye & Co.	300,000	105⅞
March 19	First National Bank	200,000	105⅞
March 19	Rodman, Fisk & Co.	30,000	105¾
March 20	Central National Bank	100,000	105¾
March 24	Frank & Gantz	300,000	105¾
March 24	First National Bank	98,600	105¾
March 24	Hatch, Foote & Co.	200,000	105¾
March 24	Smith, Randolph & Co.	50,000	105¾
March 24	Fisk & Hatch	250,000	105¾
March 24	H. A. Heiser's Sons	17,500	105¾
March 25	H. A. Heiser's Sons	350,000	105¾
March 25	Fisk & Hatch	300,000	105¾
March 25	Vermilye & Co.	500,000	105¾
March 26	Smith, Randolph & Co.	100,000	105¾
March 26	First National Bank	50,000	105¾
March 26	Rodman, Fisk & Co.	26,600	105¾
March 26	Fisk & Hatch	300,000	105¾
March 31	Rodman, Fisk & Co.	50,000	105¾
March 31	H. A. Heiser's Sons	300,000	105¾
March 31	Hatch, Foote & Co.	250,000	105¾
March 31	H. Clews & Co.	12,100	105¾
March 31	Lounsbury & Fanshaw	50,000	105¾
March 31	Vermilye & Co.	300,000	105⅝
March 31	Jay Cooke & Co.	300,000	105⅝
April 1	Smith, Randolph & Co.	100,000	105⅝
April 1	First National Bank of Brooklyn	50,000	105¾
April 1	Mechanics Bank	50,000	105¾
April 1	Dorr Russell	15,000	105¾
April 1	H. A. Heiser's Sons	67,000	105¾
April 1	Vermilye & Co.	250,000	105¾
April 1	Fisk & Hatch	300,000	105¾
April 2	Jay Cooke & Co.	300,000	105¾
April 2	Torrey, Gidding & Torrey	40,000	105¾
April 2	Smith, Randolph & Co.	50,000	105¾
April 2	Central National Bank	25,000	105¾
April 2	Frank & Gantz	100,000	105¾
April 2	Drexel, Winthrop & Co.	50,000	105¾
April 2	Fisk & Hatch	200,000	105¾
April 2	Hatch, Foote & Co.	200,000	105¾
April 2	Phoenix Bank	100,000	105¾
April 2	Rodman, Fisk & Co.	175,000	105¾
April 2	Ocean Bank	100,000	105¾
April 2	H. A. Heiser's Sons	300,000	105¾
April 2	Tradesman's Bank	50,000	105¾
April 2	P. M. Meyers & Co	55,000	105¾
April 2	J. L. Brownell & Co.	50,000	105¾
April 2	Stone & Downer	55,000	105¾
April 3	Vermilye & Co.	250,000	105¾
April 3	Jay Cooke & Co.	300,000	105¾
April 3	Lockwood & Co.	560,000	105¾
April 3	Newton, Russell & Co.	25,000	105¾
April 3	Howes & Macey	5,000	105¾
April 3	Fisk & Hatch	250,000	105¾
April 3	Central National Bank	10,000	105¾
April 3	Hatch, Foote & Co.	25,000	105¾
April 3	Baker & Kitchen	34,000	105¾
April 3	Rodman, Fisk & Co.	35,000	105¾
April 4	Rodman, Fisk & Co.	25,000	105¾
April 4	Ninth National Bank	50,000	105¾
Total		$27,058,100	

We are indebted to Messrs. GEO. I. JONES & Co., of Milwaukee, for a copy of the Tenth Annual Statement of the trade and commerce of that city for the year 1867, as reported to the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce by its Secretary, Mr. WM. J. LANGDON.

The aggregate amount of Imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie) at the port of New-York for the week ending April 17, 1868, was $3,399,049.

We learn from Liverpool, by cable, to-day from GUION & Co., that the suit for loss of steamer *European*, known as the "Nitro-Glycerine Case," has been withdrawn.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned to May 8.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Held by Davis, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1079—Weston vs. Chamberlain.	3904—McDonald vs. McDonald.
1171—Barnes vs. Gilson et al.	713—Kirtland, Assignee vs. Northrup et al.
1175—Brown vs. Dean.	265—Corwin vs. Field.
793—Continental Nat'l B'k vs. National Bank of Commonwealth.	303—Uttlebach vs. Kahn.
283—Ogden vs. Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad Co.	731—O'Callaghan vs. Third Av. Railroad Co.
625—Woodbridge vs. Berne	717—Cohen et al. vs. McGay
669—Harris vs. Mercantile Trading Co.	531—Merritt vs. Hutchinson.
775—Nedham vs. Pearsall.	973—Hardenburgh vs. Del. and Hunson Canal Co.
819—Grotman vs. Wolberg et al.	1165—Blumenthal et al vs. Cohen.
1103—Parker, Jr., vs. Brett et al.	925—Minzesheimer vs. Gruterman imp'd.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 9:30 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Third Monday calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
3775—Jackson vs. Clark.	3801—Monk vs. Union Mutual Life Ins. Co.
3528—Cameron vs. Hamburger.	3633—Taylor vs. Elastic Cone Spring Co.
3947—Divine vs. Feinberger.	3833—Comissioner of Pilots vs. N. J. Steamboat Co.
4031—Elliott vs. Robinson.	
3407—Connell, Admx., vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company.	3335—Jackson vs. Bendall et al.
3711—Corey et al. vs. Snoddy et al.	3837—Quano vs. Heintze.
	3591—Hoehle vs. Berlein.
3771—Lewin vs. Third-avenue Railroad Co.	3765—Smith vs. Lloyd.
	3847—Baldwin vs. Stewart.

Part II.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
3354—Hope, Administrator, vs. Knickerbocker Ice Co.	3942—Graham vs. Broadway and Seventh-avenue R. R. Co.
3896—Folsom vs. Southart.	3944—Gilmore vs. Dorman.
3714—Bery et al. vs. Lowenberg et al.	3946—Brown et al. vs. Finn.
	3948—Dingee vs. Gordon.
3848—Quintard vs. Newton.	3952—Laubie vs. Demond.
3642—White et al. vs. Arkush.	3956—Dietz vs. Jones.
1774—Jaffray et al. vs. Ramage et al.	3742—Larken, by guardian, vs. Hudson River R. R. Co.
3688—Toledo, Logansport, & N. I. R. R. Co. vs. Hawkes.	3920—Citizens Bank vs. Broadhead.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
——Eastbrook vs. Polley.	651—Fach vs. Peekskill Iron Company.
——Taylor vs. Crary.	616—Metzger vs. Beringer.
890—Chapman vs. Davis.	719—Brod vs. Gutt.
782—Renkopf vs. Schiefert.	——Squires vs. Osgood.
——Mahon vs. Powers.	804—Dutsch vs. Loder.
905—McDermott vs. Cussick.	654—Hattemer vs. Helburn.
619—De Barry vs. Zadig.	916—Howard vs. Cogney.
760—Cockroft vs. Conner.	917—Murphy vs. Kelley.
698—Becker vs. May.	918—O'Donnell vs. Shipman.
7 4—Boyd vs. Hawkins.	919—Kain vs. Harrison.
863—Hogg vs. Carey.	920—Waldron vs. Ritchings.
868—Tasto vs. Archibald.	921—Bradstreet vs. Colt.
881—Cottier vs. Wetmore.	922—Monks vs. Whalen.
780—Hopkins vs. Shaw.	923—Dunn vs. Johnson.
865½—The M. I. Co. vs. Kelly.	
——Wilson vs. Abell.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN.

Nos.	Nos.
67—Tobin vs. Union.	100—Lewis vs. Campbell, Sheriff.
71—Brown vs. Bachus.	102—Crane vs. Bergeman.
74—Post vs. Reinhardt.	104—Shaefer vs. Stockton.
75—Williams vs. Babcock.	107—Lee vs. Corbett.
77—Doherty vs. Fowler.	109—Walden vs. Peters.
86—Doherty vs. Aurbach.	116—Shay vs. West Union Tel. Co.
87—Spader vs. Haskins.	2—Dunham vs. Williams.
92—Cox vs. Coney Island Railroad Co. and the Brooklyn Railroad Company.	27—Gridley vs. Granger.
	34—Ravenhill vs. Hamilton.
96—Hubbard vs. Healey.	46—O'Neil vs. Kehoe.
98—Aitenbrand vs. Van Anden.	55—Kehoe vs. Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad Company.
99—Home Life Insurance Co. vs. Sherman.	

CITY COURT OF BROOKLYN.

Nos.	Nos.
94—Kinsella vs. Calley.	10—Doherty vs. Campbell.
149—Thomas vs. Bamber.	12—O'Reilly vs. Bangs.
137—Hoffman vs. Smith.	17—Baker vs. Remington.
138—Hoffman vs. Smith.	19—Peterson vs. Superintendents of the Poor.
64—Keenan vs. Cappell.	
3—McEllaney vs. McDonnell.	20—White vs. Alexander.
4—Harrison vs. Troidevaux.	22—Gardner vs. Cumberson.
6—Coffee vs. Dolan.	27—Kenmore vs. Barrett.
7—Stewart vs. Waters.	34—O'Neil vs. O'Neil.
8—Horan vs. Richardson.	36—Henderson vs. Rall.
9—Philips vs. Monzani.	

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Cardozo.

"HIS LORDSHIP'S LARDER IN COURT"—AN INTERESTING CASE.

Davies vs. *Monk.*—The proprietor of a well-known restaurant on Broadway called "His Lordship's Larder" filed a bill in equity and prayed an injunction against the defendant, who occupied the basement story of the same building and carried on the business of sign painting and making metal signs, to restrain the defendant from keeping up certain large signs of his on the side of the building on Walker-street, which they claimed obstructed their own light and also injured them in other respects.

Mr. Morange presented the case on the part of the plaintiff, and made a lengthy argument, in which he quoted many legal authorities and presented a number of affidavits for the purpose of showing that the defendant had merely a license, if anything, to put up those signs, which was revocable at any time; that his clients had taken the premises in good faith, and the exposition of these signs affected their rights seriously. The counsel also presented a photographic picture of the premises.

Dennis McMahon, for the defendant, introduced affidavits showing that the defendant had procured from the superior landlord a license to put up these signs, and had paid $500 for the privilege, and also had procured the consent of the preceding tenants to his posting them up. The argument became animated between the counsel, each contending that in case the opposite parties' claim was allowed, it would work destruction or great damage to his client's business.

Judge CARDOZO said there were on'y two questions in the case. *First*—Did the defendant obtain such a license from his superior landlord to put up these signs? *Secondly*—Was such license valid by law without being in writing under seal? The plaintiff evidently moved in after the defendant had put up his signs, and is therefore chargeable with notice. The two counsel were respectively heard on those points, and the Court took the papers for decision. Subsequently the Court decided in favor of the defendant and denied the motion with costs to abide the event.

H. Morange for plaintiff; D. & T. McMahon for defendant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHENR DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

Before Judge Blatchford.

SUB-TREASURY CLERK—EMBEZZLEMENT—HABEAS CORPUS.

The United States vs. *Joseph Bloomgarten.*—This matter came before the Court on Saturday on the defendant's motion to be discharged under a writ of *habeas corpus.*

The facts of the case are as follows:

In February last a discrepancy to the amount of $12,000 was discovered in the accounts of the defendant, who was then Currency Clerk in the Sub-Treasury at Louisville, Kentucky. He was immediately arrested on a warrant issued by the District Attorney of that District, but was soon after discharged on the grounds that it had been decided by a District Court in the State of Pennsylvania that a clerk in the Sub-Treasury was not an officer of the United States and could not be held under the statute for the loss of funds under his supervision.

Bloomgarten wrote what is alleged by the Government to be a full confession of his embezzlement, in it stating how he spent the money, a greater part of which was for lottery-tickets and like gambling. It also stated the manner in which he covered up his frauds. The whole was written in a story form, not using his own name as the hero, but had his signature at the end. It gives the most minute details of the act of embezzlement—how the money was abstracted, and how the fraud was so concealed as to escape detection for some time. It in reality does not purport to be a confession, but the officers of the Sub-Treasury have no doubt but that it is such. There is also the testimony of a fellow-clerk of the defendant, which goes far to prove that Bloomgarten is really the person referred to in his so-called story. After his discharge in February, Bloomgarten came to this City. In March, the Supreme Court decided that such a clerk was an officer of the United States, and upon this decision the District-Attorney of Louisville sent to District-Attorney Courtney to arrest Bloomgarten, who was then in this City, and send him to Louisville. A warrant was issued, and Bloomgarten was arrested and brought before Commissioner Osborn, who committed him temporarily in this City preparatory to his removal to Louisville, Ky.

Mr. Cook on part of the defendant moved for a discharge under a writ of *hapeas corpus* and *certiorari* on the ground that the arrest was illegal. He stated that the manuscript called by the Government a confession of felony was not a confession but, on the contrary, was a work of fiction, a story written for amusement by the defendant who had considerable literary talent and who wrote the manuscript merely for his own pleasure. That no proofs had been established that the defendant was guilty of embezzling the funds as alleged, and therefore the arrest was unjust and illegal, and the defendant should be discharged.

The Court took the papers and reserved its decision until Monday morning.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Gideon J. Tucker, Surrogate.

WILLS ADMITTED.

The wills of the following persons have been admitted to probate: Wm. A. B. Clement, Wm. Spencer, Henry Hartang, Henry Sice, Joseph Cahn, B. S. Kip, Robert Watson, John W. Willson, Jane Teresa McDonough, John P. Batchelder, John Ulshoefer, Geo. Doelfel and James L. O'Conner.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Letters of administration were granted on the estates of Susau Hyland, Theo. Sypher, Horman Pehling, Moses Cleeman, Geo. D. Hoffman, John S. Cornwell, Margaret Davey, Jacob Fleischman, Mary A. Bills, Bridget Gatchy, Philliphine Hausch, Martin Schreider.

GUARDIANS APPOINTED.

The following named were appointed guardians, viz.: Chas. F. Staphani, guardian of Mary and Wm. Barnett, Ellen Lienan of Benjamin S. and Wm. E. Wells, Catharine Freisch of Jacob, Matilda and Louis Dedzel, John Black of Joseph C., Minnie Adele and George Eddy Black, and James B. and Charles M. Black.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—APRIL 18.

By Judge Cardozo.

Griffin *vs.* McCabe; motion denied without costs.

Mundy *vs.* Hardway et al.; reference granted.

Bixby *vs.* Janssen; motion granted.

Paine *vs.* Cook; motion denied without costs.

Goodyear et al. *vs.* Deloury; motion granted.

The National Bank of Richmond *vs.* Walker; motion granted.

Markham *vs.* Jaudon et al.; motion for attachment granted.

Mack *vs.* Blum et al.; execution may issue and levy be made, and the proceedings to be stayed until the trial of the action mentioned in the opposing affidavit.

Rawson *vs.* Lozier; motion granted.

Abraham *vs.* Abraham; reference ordered.

D. W. Van Auman *vs.* McCormick; motion denied with $5 costs, to abide the event.

The Central National Bank *vs.* Samuel T. Suit et al.; motion granted.

Sawyer et al. *vs.* Chambers et al.; motion denied.

Newton *vs.* Robbins et al.; motion granted on payment of $7 costs and stipulating to refer if the plaintiff so elect.

Ronner *vs.* Levy, &c.; motion.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

There was yesterday a slight revival in crime manifest, and the Court was called upon to give judgment in eighteen cases of petit larceny, ten of assault and battery, one of defrauding hotels, and one of cruelty to animals. The principal case was that of

A NOTORIOUS CHARACTER THROTTLED.

When of late any particularly mean achievement in the way of rowdyism has been dragged to light in the Police Courts it was almost certain that in some way or other William Varley, more infamous however under his *alias* of Reddy the Blacksmith, was concerned in it. This man for a long time managed to evade the grasp of justice, as is alleged, through his political influence; but yesterday he was arraigned again and found his potent spell, whatever it was, entirely gone. Sarah Smith was the complainant against him and showed a scarred, bruised face, as the last feat of Reddy in his peculiar line. A poor abandoned woman of the town, with some remnant of self-respect left, Reddy had made her a beastly proposal which she had rejected, and the beating followed. These facts being substantiated by evidence, Justice DOWLING took the prisoner in hand and reviewed his recent career with considerable vigor. "And you boast" said the Justice "that you can always get off through your political influence?" "No, Judge," interrupted the prisoner apologetically, "I have'nt any political influence." "I know it" answered the magistrate, "and your boasting is only false pretences." Then sentence of six months in the Penitentiary was passed, and in addition, a sentence of three months more to commence at the expiration of the first term. This latter term was based on a charge upon which Reddy was tried two years ago and judgment suspended.

A BAD RECORD.

At a previous session George Tripping had been tried for a petit larceny and judgment suspended to make inquiries as to his antecedents, and they had been made with a bad result for the prisoner. The Justice remarked that he had been recently convicted of a felony in Westchester County, and it was a singular fact that wherever he had been employed articles had been missed, and that at one of these places silver-ware valued at $1,000 had disappeared. To this allegation the prisoner unconsciously nodded assent, and after the recital of a few more incidents in his career of a like nature he was sentenced to a term of six months in the Penitentiary.

IN PURSUIT OF A SON.

Delia Broderick, a woman of decent and matronly appearance, was called to answer for an assault upon Mary Andrews, an aged and somewhat rickety female. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and through her counsel stated in extenuation that she had gone to the complainant's house in pursuit of her son, a boy of seventeen, who had been turned from the straight and narrow path by the complainant's daughter, a married woman of twenty-eight. Thereupon ensued a lively tongue-lashing, equally bestowed, each upon the other, by the counsel and complainant, and the case was continued.

"EASY THE DESCENT."

Francis Undt, lately of excellent character, and who, met anywhere in the street, would have been adjudged an honest gentleman of easy means, stood at the bar arraigned for stealing a piece of ribbon valued at $1. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $50. The complainant had interceded in his behalf, Justice KELLY remarked, or he would have been sent to the Penitentiary as an example and a warning. The magistrate, in justification of the course he had intended to pursue, said that thieves of the class to which the prisoner belonged were the most difficult to guard against, as their seeming respectability gave them opportunities for pilfering not enjoyed by the suspected criminal.

SCHMIDT AND SCHWEITER.

The first, surnamed Philip, and the latter, prefixing Charles, came to give justice an account of their troubles. Schmidt had been employed by Schweiter to do some work, and the latter being dissatisfied, had remonstrated; whereupon, as he alleged, Schmidt without just cause had assaulted him, cutting his fingers with a piece of brass. The prisoner, however, brought his witnesses to prove that Schweiter was taking away the work without paying for it, and that in the struggle to prevent him from doing so, his fingers had been accidentally lacerated. The matter having assumed this phase, the prisoner was discharged without comment upon the remarkable power Schweiter had developed as a witness.

TAKING TIME BY THE FORELOCK.

Edward Allen and George Simons entered the store of William Wardt to sell him some patent gas burners, and while one showed how all the gas could be saved the other proved how time could be made, by slipping behind the counter and taking a valuable clock from the shelf and slipping it under his coat. This little incident had been unobserved by the storekeeper, but a little girl on the sidewalk had noticed, as also had a German, in whose saloon, next door, the two men had a moment before "gomes and dakes lager mit derselves." This evidence was sufficient, a judgment of guilty was pronounced and the prisoners remanded for inquiries as to character.

ONE MORE.

John Connolly was the only addition to Mr. Berge's list of convictions. He had been arrested driving a horse having large sores on different parts of the body. He provod in mitigation that the sores were of recent origin, being the result of kicks received from another horse on the previous night; and in consideration of this fact the accused was discharged upon payment of a fine of $5.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY ON A PIER.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, JOHN BROWN, a sailor, was suddenly assaulted by three men on Pier 6 East River, when they knocked him down with their fists, and there detained him in a recumbent position until they had secured his silver watch and a small sum of money in fractional currency. BROWN, on being released by the robbers, gave chase and called on Officer ELLIS, of the First Ward, for assistance. They soon succeeded in arresting all three of the men, who gave their names as JAMES GRAY, WM. WRIGHT and CHARLES S. STEWART. The prisoners were arraigned before the sitting magistrate during the forenoon, and were remanded for examination. The complainant was committed to the House of Detention as a non-resident. These cases of highway robbery are becoming alarmingly frequent of late, no less than five having been reported at this Court during the week. In case of conviction the prisoners in all of these cases will doubtless receive a severe sentence.

ARREST OF A GAMBLER.

CHARLES FEIST, of No. 42½ St. Marks-place, appeared in Court yesterday and made oath that on the 4th of March last, he visited the faro-bank kept by one LORENZO BROADWELL, at No. 14 Ann-street, where he gambled and lost the sum of $50. On this complaint the magistrate granted a warrant, and the accused was arrested by Capt. JOURDAN, of the Sixth Precinct. When arraigned to answer the charge the accused was allowed to furnish bail for his appearance for examination on Monday, the 27th inst.

SHOPLIFTER.

ERNEST EIKE, a young man of respectable appearance, entered the store of HENRY R. RUSSELL, at No. 360 Bowery, yesterday afternoon, under pretence of desiring to purchase goods. He failed to do so, however, and was detected by ANDREW MCGRATH, a salesman, in the act of stealing a shawl valued at $14. He was traced to other stores in Broadway, and finally arrested by Officer SPARROW, of the Twenty-fifth Precinct, and found in possession of the stolen property, besides a gold watch and $75 in cash. On this showing the prisoner was fully committed for trial in default of bail.

ALLEGED LARCENY BY AN EXPRESS DRIVER.

Detective MACDOUGALL, of the Central Office, arrested GEO. MACE, a driver for the Castle Garden Express Company, on complaint of MATHEW D. O'CONNER, the Superintendent of the Company, who accused MACE of having received a trunk belonging to PETER EBBELINK, of No. 6 Duane-street, valued at $200, on Thursday, with orders to deliver it at the owner's residence, instead of which he appropriated it to his own use. On being arraigned before the Court MACE insisted that the trunk had been stolen from him, but as he could not prove it he was held for trial.

DISHONEST DRIVER.

On the 15th inst., a bundle containing two pieces of silk valued at $67, was missed from the shipping department of H. B. CLAFLIN & Co.'s store in Church-street; and as Mr. FRANCIS E. RULAND, the Superintendent, saw STEPHEN SMITH, one of the drivers, rummaging among the parcels prior to the silk being missed, he followed him to the stable in Sullivan-street, and there found both the bill and the wrapping of the missing silk. SMITH was arrested and yesterday remanded for examination to-morrow.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Recent Changes—The Seventh Regiment Promenade Concert—Col. Farrar's Case—Current Movements and Miscellaneous News.

The following changes in the National Guard are officially announced by Adjt.-Gen. Marvin for the week ending April 11:

COMMISSIONED.

Fifth Regiment—Frederick W. Lutz, Commissary of Subsistence, *vice* Schultz, promoted.

Thirteenth Regiment—John C. Lefferts, Captain, *vice* Cuff, resigned; Ava W. Powell, Second Lieutenant, *vice* Chrisfield, resigned.

Twenty-first Regiment—James Smith, Colonel, *vice* Wright, resigned.

Forty-fifth Regiment—Rutger B. Miller, Quartermaster, *vice* Weaver, promoted; Stephen Sicard, Chaplain, *vice* Pattengill, resigned.

Seventy-first Regiment—Geo. D. Wolcott, Major, *vice* Bell, resigned.

Eighty-eighth Regiment—Wm. Watt, Adjutant; Ambrose Gregg, Quartermaster; Tobias J. Green, Surgeon; Charles J. Bacon, Assistant Surgeon; Theodore M. Bishop, Chaplain—reappointments; Chas. M. Lee, Commissary of Subsistence, original appointment.

One Hundred and First Regiment—Wm. A. Walker, Adjutant, *vice* Prescott, resigned; Gardiner C. Platner, Quartermaster, *vice* Andrus, removed; Fredric L. Prince, Commissary of Subsistence, original vacancy; Leverett E. Seymour, Captain, *vice* Rowe, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel; Asher Baldwin, Jr., First Lieutenant, *vice* Walker, appointed Adjutant; Fredric L. Butterfield, Second Lieutenant, *vice* Seymour, promoted Captain.

RESIGNED.

Fifth Division—Assistant Adjutant-Gen. Paul T. Jones, April 9.

Eleventh Brigade—Inspector Benjamin Haskell, April 11.

Fifth Regiment—First Lieut. Fred. W. Weber, April 6.

Eighty-fifth Regiment—First Lieut. Theodore A. Newville, April 11.

First Regiment of Cavalry—First Lieut. M. Donohue, April 6.

First Regiment of Artillery—First Lieut. J. B. Keirsted, April 6.

PROMENADE CONCERT AND RECEPTION BY THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

A grand promenade concert and full-dress reception was given on Thursday evening, at the Academy of Music, under the auspices of the active and veteran members of the Seventh Regiment, as a complimentary benefit to their indefatigable bandmaster, Prof. C. S. Grafulla. The affair, as might be anticipated, was a perfect success, and afforded those present an evening of great enjoyment. The house was not decorated, except that the stage machinery was hidden by the usual tent draperies, and the effect was a very pleasing one, the scene inside the house being unalloyed by the presence of tinsel decorations, so that every one felt relieved and more at home. The Committee of Arrangements issued only 2,500 tickets, so that the ample accommodations of the Academy were not strained to any great extent, though the attendance was a brilliant and imposing one. This restriction of tickets was an admirable feature, and enabled those securing them to enjoy themselves without any annoyance from the crowd and crush so customary on such occasions.

By 8 o'clock the seats in the parquette began filling up and by 9, when the line of promenaders first formed, the house was well filled. The floor was soon occupied by a triple row of promenaders during the performance of the first portion of the musical programme by the military band of 100 performers, under the conduct of Prof. Graffula, in which the operas of "Semiramide," "L'Africaine," "Zampl," and "La Belle Helene" were duly rendered. The appearance of the house at that time was a very fine one, the display of feminine toilettes being especially superb.

At 10 o'clock the Floor Committee, under the guidance of Capt. Kipp, changed the evenings festivities, when the floor was quickly cleared for the programme of fourteen dances, which comprised the customary selections. The various dances were duly honored by a crowded floor on each occasion, and the festivities were kept up until near 2 o'clock in the morning.

A majority of the active members of the regiment appeared attired in their full-dress uniform, recently readopted, the officers being especially resplendent. The veteran members of the command were also out in full strength, their neat badges appearing to good advantage on their dress-coat lappels. The badges worn by the several committees were especially neat, consisting of small pennons, worked in gold and silk, on the dress coat of the wearer, the usual colors designating the different committees. Among the distinguished guests present we noticed Major-Gen. Alex. Shaler, of the First Division, attended by several members of his staff; Brig.-Gen. Joshua Varian, commanding the Third Brigade, with his staff; Adjt.-Gen. S. E. Marvin, Judge-Advocate Gen. Young, Commissary-Gen. of Subsistence Libenau and Col. Martin, of the Governor's staff, were also present during the evening. Lieut.-Col. Harry Rockafellar and Capt. Benjamin, of the Seventy-first Regiment; Col. Emmons Clark and his associate officers of the Seventh also appeared, with other leading officers of the First Division.

The Police arrangements were, as usual with Capts. Cameron and Brackett, excellent, and the comfort of those arriving and departing thereby assured. From the appearance of the house last evening and the large number present Mr. Grafulla is well assured of a substantial benefit, which he well deserves. During the evening considerable interest was manifested in the new and beautiful instruments now used by this famous band of musicians. These instruments are generally known as the Schreiber patent brass band and orchestral instruments, being so modeled as to do away with all sharp angles, thus allowing the bells to open upward and the sound to pass freely into the air, producing a harmony impossible in the ordinary instruments.

COL. FARRAR'S CASE DECIDED.

In Special Orders No. 36, dated April 6, the Adjutant-General announces that Col. William H. Farrar, of the Thirty-seventh Regiment National Guard, having appealed from the proceedings, findings and sentence of a General Court-martial constituted by General Orders No. 4, dated Headquarters First Division National Guard of the State of New-York, May 17, 1867, (which proceedings, findings and sentence were subsequently approved by the Division Commander,) to the Commander-in-Chief, the following decision, after a careful review of said case in reference to said appeal, is rendered: The appeal of Col. William H. Farrar, Thirty-seventh Regiment National Guard, is dismissed, and the proceedings, findings and sentence of the Court in his case are approved. By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

This decision of the Governor will take no one by surprise, and it is to be hoped that the example thus set will be a profitable one to all officers of every grade.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Lieut.-Col. Dusenberry announces that in addition to the drills of the 17th and 28th inst., this command will assemble for battalion drill at the State Arsenal on Tuesday evening, April 21. First Sergeant's Call at 7:40 P. M. Line will be formed at 8 o'clock P. M. At this drill none but members of the regiment will be admitted to the Arsenal. So much of General Order No. 1, current series, as relates to division drills of the 22d, 23d and 24th inst., is countermanded.

Appointment—Andrew Mulhern, (late One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Regiment, New-York Volunteers) Drum Major, *vice* Geo. W. Hill.

THE NINTH REGIMENT.

This regiment will assemble for drill at the State Arsenal, Seventh-avenue, in full fatigue uniform, on Monday, April 27. Roll call of companies 7:45 P. M. precisely. Line will be formed at 8:15 o'clock. Arms will be furnished the command at the Arsenal.

A mass meeting of the members of this regiment will be held at the Regimental Armory on the evening of Monday, April 20, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration matters of importance concerning the welfare of the organization.

Col. John H. Wilcox earnestly enjoins every member to be present.

The annual election was held in Company F of this regiment, Tuesday evening, April 7, to fill expired term vacancies, when Sergt. Wm. H. King was elected Secretary, in place of Private Lambert D. Green; Private John C. Ladd was elected Treasurer in place of Sergt. Wm. H. King—made Secretary. The following members of the Court-martial were elected: Second-Lieut. Samuel J. Glassey, President, Sergt. Martin W. McKinnon, Privates Charles A. Flammer, Joseph Orr, and Sylvester J. Shuck. Captain and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. Wm. E. Van Wyck presided, and appointed the following Committees: Recruiting Committee—Sergt. John H. Wood, Corporal Joseph Methudy, Private Albert Cole, Private Chas. A. Flammer, Private Joseph Orr. Armory Committee—Sergt. Samuel C. Smith, Corporal Samuel Wyatt, Private Jas. F. Cowan, Private Phillip Marback, Private Sylvester J. Shuck. Finance Committee—Sergt. John H. Wood, Sergt. Wm. H. King, Private John B. Cholwell.

MILITARY EXCURSION.

A battalion of the Twenty-second Regiment, composed of Companies B and D, under command of Capts. T. H. Cullens and R. Vose, are making very extensive preparations to visit Boston and Providence some time during the month of July next. It is understood that they will be received by the Boston "Tiger" Regiment and Second Massachusetts Battery. The two visiting companies will probably number about 150 muskets, and the battalion will be accompanied by the field and staff of the Twenty-second Regiment. The programme of the affair will be very elaborate. It is understood that they will give a grand promedate concert and military reception at the Music Hall in Boston, and on the following evening give a reception and hop at one of the principal watering places near Boston. On their arrival in Providence they will be received by the militia of that city, who promise to entertain them with a Down East clam-bake, one of those affairs peculiar to that section of the country.

THE FOURTH REGIMENT.

This regiment will assemble for battalion drill, at the Arsenal, corner of Thirty-fifth street and Seventh-avenue, on Wednesday, the 22d inst., in fatigue uniform, without turbans or gloves. This drill will be attended by the General commanding the brigade, and it is hoped that the regiment will, on that evening, parade its entire strength. Tickets for the friends of the regiment can be obtained by members from their Company Commandants.

Pursuant to orders from Brigade Headquarters, a Regimental Court-martial will assemble at the Armory, on Tuesday, the 21st inst., at 8 P. M., for the trial of all offences, delinquencies and deficiencies among the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the regiment. Detail for the Court—Captain J. O. Ward.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

The Fifth Regiment will parade to-morrow in celebration of the anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson, and the officers will dine together at their Armory. The regiment will be reviewed at the City Hall by the Mayor, and at Tompkins-square by Brigadier-Gen. Burger.

Battalion drills were held during the week by the Eighth, Eleventh, Fifth, Twenty-second and Fifty-fifth Regiments, at the State Arsenal and Tompkins-square, all being quite successful, considering the fact that the commands are not quite perfected in the new tactics.

The Twelfth Regiment paid Col. Ward the compliment of a serenade on Thursday night, he having recently returned to the City.

On dit, that Major Edward Gilon, of Gen. Ward's staff, is a prominent candidate for the Coloneicy of the Seventy-first Regiment. He is opposed by many of the officers, however.

Col. Thorp, late of the Fourth Regiment Zouaves, is organizing a squadron of cavalry, each member to furnish his own horse and to be a first-class equestrian. This squadron will no doubt be a crack organization.

At the wing drills of the Twenty-second Regiment, held on Friday and last evening, the candidates for the Aspinwall medals were drilled before their respective battalions. This fact rendered the candidates quite nervous, and the manner of examination by Col. Post was not calculated to lessen this feeling. The Colonel gave several wrong orders on purpose to confuse the men, and his rapidity of command did not give them sufficient time to execute the several movements properly. Despite these trying circumstances, however, the candidates exhibited great proficiency in drill, and the Committee will find it difficult to make their selections.

Col. J. V. Meserole, of the Forty-seventh Regiment, has been elected Brigadier-General of the Eleventh Brigade, *vice* Smith, resigned.

Capt. Ed. P. Rogers, of Company K, Seventh Regiment, having resigned, the company held an election recently and unanimously reëlected Capt. Rogers, who will probably accept the honor and serve again.

Lieut.-Col. Scott, of the Eighth Regiment, has been presented with a handsomely-engrossed set of resolutions by his old command, Company F. Capt. Heathcote, of Company G, was presented with a sword, sash and belt by his company, and Capt. Clark, of Company B, received the same compliment at the hands of his company. These presentations were made at the battalion drill at the State Arsenal on Monday evening.

It is rumored that the Seventh Regiment will give an exhibition drill at Jerome Park some time next month. This will be a novelty indeed.

Gov. Fenton has conferred a well-merited compliment by issuing a commission as Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel to Capt. William E. Van Wyck, commanding Company F, Ninth Infantry Regiment, N. G., late Captain Company G, One Hundred and Thirty-first Infantry Regiment, New-York State Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Irish Bend, La., April 14, 1863, (the roar of artillery there was the occasion of his loss of hearing for four months,) and distinguished and conspicuous services during the late war.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE ERIE CONTROVERSY.

The Contempt Case of Jay Gould—Affidavits Showing His Inability to Attend Court—The Proceedings Adjourned till Tuesday.

The contempt case of JAY GOULD in the matter of the Erie Railroad controversy came up before Judge BARRETT, yesterday, in the Court of Common Pleas, Part II.

Mr. VANDERPOEL, on the part of the Sheriff, said that he understood Mr. GOULD was not present, and he was not aware that the case stood in any different position than that it was in when last before the Court.

Mr. BURRILL, in behalf of Mr. GOULD, said that it was his desire to save the Court from any embarrassment, and to assure the party on the other side that there need be no apprehension of Mr. GOULD attempting to escape from the Court or place himself voluntarily beyond its jurisdiction. On the occasion of the last proceedings the Court expressed a wish to be satisfied that if Mr. GOULD was not in a condition to be present on that day that he was not intentionally guilty of contempt. Mr. BURRILL then submitted three affidavits to show that sickness prevented Mr. GOULD from appearing before the Court.

The first affidavit was from Mr. GOULD himself. He states that he was too unwell to attend on the day specified, and that he understood the proceedings had been postponed till the 18th, at which time he expected to be present, but found that his health again prevented him from carrying out his intentions.

The next affidavit was from Mr. H. H. MARTIN. He declares that he called upon Mr. GOULD at his room in Albany, and found him in such a condition that it would have been dangerous to his health to leave for New-York.

Dr. H. M. PAINE made an affidavit that he attended Mr. GOULD in Albany; that GOULD had been in ill-health for some time past, and that he would have been in danger of suffering from relapse had he exposed himself to the cold. Neither on the 13th of April nor at the present time was he in a proper condition to travel from Albany to New-York.

Mr. BURRILL further stated that by presenting these affidavits he wanted to satisfy the Court that it was not the intention of Mr. GOULD to keep away. Counsel would prefer that the proceedings should be kept alive, for the purpose of satisfying the Court in regard to the good faith of Mr. GOULD.

Mr. FULLERTON said it was Mr. GOULD that they wanted. It was rather cool for the other side to suggest that they were not prejudiced by the absence of Mr. GOULD. They wanted Mr. GOULD in person.

Judge BARRETT remarked that he understood the object of the *habeas corpus* was to test the legality of the order requiring Mr. GOULD to give further bail. If he gave further bail, he assented to the legality of the order. He did not see anything to prevent Mr. GOULD from abandoning the *habeas corpus*, in order to give the bail ordered to be given by Judge BARNARD. He did not see what suspicion could be had as to the state of Mr. GOULD's health, unless they doubted the affidavits made in solemn form.

Mr. FULLERTON believed that if there was no Legislature in session at Albany affecting the Erie interests, Mr. GOULD would have been now in New-York. He might be ill, no doubt he was ill, but still he thought that was an excuse to keep him in Albany. There was one thing that could be done. He might be remanded to the custody of the Sheriff, and then be required to give bonds.

Judge BARRETT stated that counsel for the Sheriff was protected, whether they had the custody of Mr. GOULD or not.

Mr. BURRILL stated there was one objection to Mr. GOULD's being placed in the custody of the Sheriff of New-York, in Albany. He wished to show that Mr. GOULD was acting in good faith in the matter of his remaining away, and did not wish to keep the *habeas corpus* alive, that it might be of benefit to themselves. If the Court would adjourn the proceedings till next Saturday, and wish bonds to be given, counsel would do that; or, if prefered, would have Mr. GOULD place himself in the custody of the Sheriff of New-York in Albany.

Mr. FULLERTON suggested that the time to give bonds was when the discharge was made.

Judge PORTER thought it was due to his Honor, the Court and the administration of justice, that an opportunity should be given Mr. GOULD to prove that he was acting in good faith.

Mr. FULLERTON said the execution of bonds did not express the point. The particular they had to express was contempt. They would consent to the adjournment of the *habeas corpus*, and let the proceedings of contempt remain.

Judge BARRETT finally decided to adjourn the proceedings till Tuesday next, at which time the proper order concerning the *habeas corpus* will be drawn up, and the case of contempt considered.

THE REFERENCE BEFORE MR. REDFIELD—ANOTHER INJUNCTION.

One branch of the investigation in the Erie litigation was brought to a summary conclusion yesterday afternoon, by another injunction by Judge DAVIS, served upon Mr. A. A. REDFIELD, referee, who was sitting under the order of reference by Judge BALCOM, for the purpose of taking testimony as to the alleged partiality of Judge BARNARD, &c. The titles of the cases of which this testimony forms a part, are: Erie Railway Company and James S. Whitney *vs.* Marshall B. Champlin and others, and the Erie Railway Company and James Fisk, Jr., *vs.* Cornelius Vanderbilt and others.

At a few minutes after 1 o'clock, the hour appointed for the examination of JAMES H. COLEMAN, the Drew party appeared by Mr. D. G. SHEARMAN, who asked the referee if Mr. COLEMAN were present. Receiving a negative reply, he asked that a note be made of his absence as a part of the record for the Court. At 2 o'clock, the hour named for Mr. HASKIN's appearance, Mr. SHEARMAN again attended and called attention to the absence of the witness, remarking that his case had been repeatedly adjourned to suit the convenience of Mr. HASKIN, and asking that the fact of his absence be noted upon the record to be submitted to the Court.

He was proceeding with his remarks when the injunction was served upon the referee, a *verbatim* copy of which is below given, and which it will be seen orders the stay for the present of this whole examination:

SUPREME COURT—INJUNCTION.

The Erie Railway Company against Marshall B. Champlin and Others.—Upon the pleadings in this action and the notice of motion hereto annexed, dated April 15, 1868, and the affidavits annexed thereto, let all proceedings upon the order, a copy of which is annexed to said notice and therein referred to, and the examination of the witnesses named in said order be stayed until the hearing and determination of the motion so noticed and the entry of the order of the Court thereupon, but not exceeding twenty days.

(Signed) NOAH DAVIS,
Justice Supreme Court.

DATED APRIL 17, 1868.

Mr. REDFIELD then adjourned the examination till 4 o'clock P. M. to-day.

The Late Hon. George Hall.

The feeling on the part of the people of Brooklyn relative to the death of Hon. GEORGE HALL is one which manifests the sense of a great loss. Mr. HALL not only filled prominent positions, but honored them by activity and usefulness. His self-sacrificing character was such as to win the admiration of the citizens generally, not only during his official career, but all through his life, and now that, in the fullness of time, he has died, expressions of sorrow are universal.

Yesterday the Common Council of Brooklyn held a special meeting, the Mayor being present, and Alderman BERGEN, President, in the chair, when resolutions were unanimously adopted expressing sorrow for the death of Mr. HALL and eulogizing his character.

The directors of the Firemen's Trust Insurance Company, of which Mr. HALL was President from the date of its formation, held a meeting on Friday evening, and passed resolutions expressive of their sorrow in reference to the sad event, and condoling with the family of deceased.

A meeting of the Association having charge of the Inebriate's Home for Kings County was held in the Sessions room, in the court-house, last evening, when appropriate resolutions were adopted.

The Board of Exempt Firemen also held a meeting last evening when, among other resolutions, it was decided to attend the funeral in a body to-day.

Meetings of the various temperance organizations were held last evening, when it was resolved that Sons of Temperance, Temples of Honor, Good Samaritans, Father Matthew Societies should meet in front of No. 9 Court-street to-day at 2 o'clock to attend the funeral of their departed friend and brother.

The funeral will take place from the late residence of the deceased in Livingston-street, to-day, at 2 o'clock precisely. Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER and Rev. H. M. GALLAGHER will officiate, and the remains will be conveyed to Greenwood. The pall-bearers will be City Treasurer N. B. MORSE, Ex-Mayor BRUSH, Dr. G. E. THORNE, President of the Board of Education, Messrs. John M. Hicks, B. W. Davis, A. W. Benson, E. W. Fiske and Walter Barre. The inscription on the coffin is as follows:

"GEORGE HALL, born Sept. 21, 1795; died April 16, 1868."

Throughout Friday and yesterday the flags on the City Hall, Court-house and other prominent buildings in the City were at half-mast. If the weather is fine to-day the funeral will be one of the largest that has ever taken place in Brooklyn.

The Last Service in St. Matthew's Church in Walker-street.

To-day the last services, morning and evening, will be held in this German Evangelical Lutheran Church. Another old landmark will then be gone; the noise of business will be heard where for about forty-five years the word of God was preached and hymns of praise were sung from the year 1822 in the English, and then from 1830 exclusively in the German tongue. Like an open gate, this Church stood and looked across the Atlantic ocean, offering a seat to the way-worn German emigrant, and meeting his heart with the language of the Fatherland. There was hardly a Sunday in which her Deacons did not help a stranger to a seat, and thousands of them formed here the idea of erecting a church in the far West. So she has been called with great propriety a "Mother Church," and there is hardly a village or a county through the whole West where there is not a recollection in one or another heart of the first divine service attended in this new world at this church. Duc BERNHARD, of Sachse-Weimar, the German traveler in the United States, was deeply moved when he heard in the old Swamp Church, the former building of the same congregation, the fine hymn of his forefather, WILLIAM II., Duc of Sachse-Weimar, born 1598, died 1662—the beautiful hymn—"Herr Jesu Crist dich zu uns wend," and we have no doubt that thousands yet will have the same feelings in the edifice which the congregation will now occupy, corner of Broome and Elizabeth streets, from the first Sunday in May, this year.

The character of the Church and her history made it a duty to the congregation not to follow the stream of fashion and move "up town," but to obey only the pressure of circumstances. The perfectly dark rooms of St. Matthew's gave no adequate accommodations for the eight hundred children of the Sunday-school, and for the "St. Matthew's Academy" or parochial school. We have no doubt the congregation will prosper at the new place as long as it keeps the old humble missionary spirit, the fruit of that Evangelical belief, whose motto is, "Pure doctrine and sound faith."

Board of Aldermen.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. COMAN in the chair.

A resolution was presented by Mr. CUDDY to strike out from all resolutions to pave streets now pending before the Common Council the words "Nicholson" and "Stafford" and to substitute the word "McGonegal."

The resolution was referred.

A message was received from the Mayor vetoing the resolutions to lay Nicolson pavement in Maiden Lane, part of Nineteenth-street, and Second-avenue from Fourteenth to Nineteenth-streets.

It was laid over.

An invitation to review the Fifth Regiment, N. G., in front of the City Hall, at 2:30 P. M. on Monday next, was accepted.

The Board then adjourned to the 27th inst.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. STACOM in the chair.

Resolutions were adopted to lay Nicolson pavement in Second-avenue, from Fourteenth to Nineteenth streets, and in Seventeenth-street, from Sixth-avenue to Broadway.

The following resolution was presented:

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be directed to take the necessary legal measures to have Broadway, from Seventeenth to Fifty-ninth-street, widened on the east side thereof, so as to make said street conform to the width of the proposed Boulevard at Fifty-ninth-street, of which Broadway, between the parts above indicated, when widened, is intended to be a continuation southerly.

It was referred to the Committee on Street Openings.

The Board then took a recess until 5 o'clock, when a quorum not being present, the Board adjourned to Monday next.

Coroners' Cases.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

TIMOTHY MURPHY, a laborer, while employed in excavating in Seventy-ninth-street, near Avenue A, on Friday morning, was suddenly buried beneath a portion of the embankment which gave way. Before he was extricated life was extinct. Coroner ROLLINS held an inquest during the afternoon and obtained a verdict of accidental death.

INFANTICIDE.

Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest on Friday at the Fifteenth Ward Police Station, over the body of an infant which had been found lying on a pile of bricks in Tenth-street, near Fourth-avenue. As the remains exhibited traces of violence, and Dr. WETTENGEL expressed the opinion that death had resulted from strangulation, the jury rendered a verdict of infanticide against some person or persons unknown.

FALSE REPORT OF DEATH.

CATHARINE KELLAHER, the woman who was reported to have died at Bellevue Hospital from the effects of burns inflicted by MARGARET REGAN, of No. 48 Cherry-street, with a hot flat-iron, appears now to be yet alive and out of danger. The Police were evidently misinformed, and Coroner KEENAN on Friday released the accused, inasmuch as he had no jurisdiction in the case.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ELECTRICITY AS A MOTIVE POWER.—There is now on exhibition at No. 335 Broadway, a machine which derives its motive power from electricity. The machine itself consists of a series of electro-magnets placed on each side of a belt wheel. Projecting from the wheel and attached to it are a number of arms having steel plates at the end, and by means of the successive magnetic attraction of these plates the wheel is made to revolve. By an ingenious contrivance an even speed is secured and regulated. The agents, Messrs. GAUME & BASTET, claim that the cost of running the machine is but twenty cents per day. A small battery in an adjoining room supplies the electricity. The wheel is 38 inches in diameter, and can be made to complete 140 revolutions a minute. A number of practical mechanics have examined the machine, and pronounced it to be valuable as a means of applying motion to small printing-presses, sewing-machines, street-cars, and to other purposes, where only limited power is required.

ISSUE OF LICENSES.—Marshal TAPPAN reports 171 licenses issued during the week. The fines amounted to $18; total receipts, $356.

DRY GOODS

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

LINEN TABLE DAMASK,
NAPKINS,
DOILIES.
TOWELS, &c., &c.,
BARNESLEY, IRISH AND SCOTCH SHEETINGS,
PILLOW CASE LINENS,
FAMILY LINENS.
QUILTS, BLANKETS, TOILETS, &c., &c.,
BROWN and BLEACHED COTTON SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS.

PRICES COMPARING FAVORABLY WITH THE LOWEST IN THE MARKET.

GOODS HEMMED, MARKED AND DELIVERED READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

MATTRESSES, BOLSTERS AND PILLOWS ALWAYS ON HAND.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY.

LACE CURTAINS,
Muslin Curtains,
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
GILT CORNICES, TRIMMINGS, &c.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT AT LOW PRICES.

WINDOW SHADES fitted in the best manner with spring or ordinary fixtures.

An elegant assortment of
PIER AND MANTEL GLASSES,
WITH "CONNECTING CORNICES."
All orders promptly attended to.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
657 & 659 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.

DECORATIVE PAPER HANGINGS.

NEW STYLES FOR SPRING.

WE HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION, on our screens, a magnificent assortment of designs, and are prepared to decorate Walls and Ceilings in the most elaborate manner.

Especial attention called to our stock of LOW-PRICED GILT AND CHINTZ PAPERS for bedrooms.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway,
OPPOSITE BOND-ST.

AT LEGRAIN'S.
SILKS FOR DRESSES.
NEW CHINE SILKS for dresses at $2 75 per yard, really worth $5 50.
BLACK SILKS at $2 75, cost to land $3 50.
STRIPED and PLAID SILKS for young ladies at $1 50, worth $2 25.
WOOLENS FOR DRESSES.
New assortment of SILK SERGES, TAFFETAS and POPLINS.
FROM AUCTION.
WASHING POPLIN, 5-4 wide, at 50c., worth $2.
POPLIN D'ETE, in all colors, at 37c., worth 60c.
BLACK GOODS
25c. per dollar cheaper than any other store.
DOMESTIC MUSLINS manufactured expressly.
SHIRTINGS, LEGRAIN'S GOLDEN TICKET, 27c.; BLUE TICKET, 25c.; PINK TICKET, 23c; GREEN TICKET, 18c.,
Recommendable for the wearer.
LEGRAIN, NO. 729 BROADWAY.

SILK DEPARTMENT.
RICH AND MEDIUM QUALITIES IN PLAIN, COLORED, CHINE, STRIPED, AND BROCHE SILKS.
ALSO,
THE FINEST LINE IN ALL GRADES BLACK SILKS, AT POPULAR PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
LINENS, SHEETINGS, DAMASKS, NAPKINS, TOWELS AND TOWELINGS, IN GREAT VARIETY.
BLANKETS, EXHIBITION QUILTS, WHITE GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.
CALICOES, CAMBRICS, PERCALES, MARSEILLES, GINGHAMS, &c., &c.,
ALL AT POPULAR PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

JUST RECEIVED,
A CHOICE INVOICE OF REAL THREAD LACE POINTES,
IN NEW AND SUPERB DESIGNS.
ALSO,
BLACK AND WHITE LLAMA LACE DITTO,
The finest stock in the City and AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

MANTILLA DEPARTMENT.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
have now on
EXHIBITION FOR RETAIL SALES,
An elegant selection of
PARIS NOVELTIES.
FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR,
IN CLOTH AND SILK GARMENTS,
Paris made and of their own manufacture.
ALSO,
a splendid line of RICH and MEDIUM QUALITIES in WALKING SUITS.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now open a chice selection of all the latest NOVELTIES IN PARIS SPRING AND SUMMER FABRICS
Imported this season, in MEDIUM AND RICH STYLES,
AND AT LOW PRICES.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR
LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering a
CHOICE COLLECTION OF NOVELTIES
In the above goods.
FRENCH CASHMERE, BROCHE, AND PAISLEY DITTO.
ALSO,
A large and varied assortment of LATEST STYLES IN SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

AT W. JACKSON'S, NO. 551 BROADWAY.
MOURNING GOODS FROM AUCTION.
FINE TAMISE CLOTHS, $7 50 PER DRESS, WORTH $12.
FINE HENRIETTA, $7 50 PER DRESS, WORTH $12.
FINE PARISIENNE CLOTH, $10 PER DRESS, WORTH $15.
FINE CRAPE CLOTH, $6 PER DRESS, WORTH $9.
FINE SCOTCH GINGHAMS, 31c. PER YARD, WORTH 5 c.
BALMORAL SKIRTINGS, 50c. PER YARD, WORTH 75c.
PURE MOHAIR AND POPLIN ALPACAS AT 62½c., 75c. AND 87½c., JUST ONE-THIRD BELOW THEIR REAL VALUE.
BUSHIRE CRAPES AND TAMARTINES, 37½c., WORTH 62½c. PER YARD.
RICH BLACK SILKS, IN ALL THE MOST POPULAR MAKES, ¾ WIDE, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75, $3, &c., REAL BARGAINS.
CANVAS AND IRON GRENADINES FROM ¾ TO 2 YARDS WIDE.
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS, IN GREAT VARIETY, AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
will make on MONDAY, April 20,
AN ELEGANT DISPLAY OF
DRESS SUIT MATERIALS, at 37½c., 50c., and 75c. per yard, upward.
PLAID AND CHECK SILKS, from $1 25 per yard, upward.
EXTRA HEAVY FANCY DO., fresh goods, at $1 50, $1 75 and $2 per yard.
Purchased at the recent
LARGE AUCTION SALES.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.
INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS,
PLAIN CENTRES, $50 upward;
FILLED CENTRES, EXTRA RICH, at $200, value $300.
MORE ELEGANT AT PROPORTIONATELY LOW PRICES.
Will be offered on Monday, April 20.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

AT NOS. 767 AND 769 BROADWAY.
J. & C. JOHNSTON
WILL OPEN THEIR NEW STORE,
CORNER OF 9TH-ST. AND BROADWAY,
ON
MONDAY, APRIL 20,
AND WILL OFFER AT RETAIL FULL LINES OF NEW GOODS.
Silks, Satins, Dress Goods, Cloths, Domestics, Hosiery, Gloves, Laces and Gents' Undergarments.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer on Monday, April 20,
HANDSOME VELVET CLOTH SACQUES, $5; value $10.
HANDSOME BLACK SILK SACQUES, at $12.
PARIS MADE SILK SACQUES, at $15.
SILK and POPLIN WALKING SUITS, VERY RICH, together with a large variety of
ELEGANT NOVELTIES, JUST IMPORTED.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

MACKENZIE'S MANTILLAS.—THE VICtoria, $30; Argyle, $25; Duchess of Sutherland, $30. At STORMS, THURBER & CO., 751 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

BRUSSELS CARPETS.

ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS CARPETS,
NEW PATTERNS JUST RECEIVED.
CROSLEY AND BRINTON AND LEWIS, MAKERS.
HEAVY OIL-CLOTHS, (LANSINGBURG MAKE,)
WELL SEASONED, GOOD QUALITY AND PRETTY PATTERNS.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
NO. 273 CANAL-ST.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY,
NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST.
FAMILY DRY GOODS AND UPHOLSTERY.
CURTAINS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, DRAPERIES,
BROCATELLES, DAMASKS, REPS, PLUSHES AND MOREENS.
QUILTS, COUNTERPANES, BLANKETS, LINENS,
SHEETINGS, NAPKINS, PIANO AND TABLE-COVERS, &c., &c.
ALSO,
At the Grand-st. store only,
NEW CARPETINGS,
IN WILTON, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY, TWO-PLY,
INGRAIN, and STAIR-CARPETING,
AT RETAIL.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST.,
NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY.
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
UNDERGARMENTS, HOSIERY, GLOVES,
CORSETS, ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
HANDKERCHIEFS.
ALSO,
PARASOLS.
ALL THE NEW STYLES, IN GREAT VARIETY.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY.
NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST.,
PARIS SILKS! PARIS SILKS!
PARIS SILKS!
RICH BLACK AND COLORED SILKS, AND
A MAGNIFICENT LINE OF
FANCY SPRING DRESS SILKS!
AT VERY LOW PRICES, AT RETAIL.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
SPRING SHAWLS, CLOAKS, SACQUES AND MANTILLAS.
IMPORTED DIRECT, AND OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, VERY LOW, AT RETAIL.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY.
NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST.
SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS.
THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN GREAT VARIETY,
AT RETAIL.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST.,
NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY,
GENUINE PARIS KID GLOVES,
AT $1 PER PAIR.

SPRING OPENING.
O'SULLIVAN & GREIG,
Having completed their alterations, will open their new and extensive rooms on
TUESDAY, APRIL 21,
with a splendid stock of rich Paris garments in cloaks, dresses and suits, as well as an elegant assortment of their own manufacture.

LLAMA LACE SHAWLS, ROTONDES AND BURNOUS, NEW CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS AND NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS, SUITABLE FOR SUITS, RICH BLACK PARIS TRIMMINGS, ORNAMENTS AND BUTTONS.

BLACK THREAD AND GUIPURE LACES IN VERY FINE QUALITIES. A large stock of
BONNETS, BEST BLACK SILKS.

Also their Ladies' and Children's Outfitting Department, which will be found complete with every article in the latest and best style.

They would also invite special attention to a choice collection of

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND THREAD LACE POINTS,

in new and uncommon designs, at extremely low prices.

O'SULLIVAN & GREIG,
No. 771 Broadway, corner of 9th-st.

GREAT NOVELTIES
will be offered by
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
at retail, on Monday, in
SILKS, FINE DRESS GOODS, &c.
ALSO,
100 PIECES SILK AND WORSTED BLACK GRENADINES, in all widths, from 65c. up to the finest imported.
GREAT BARGAINS.
150 PIECES IRISH and FRENCH POPLINS, of all shades, $1 25 upward.
100 PIECES BLACK GROS GRAIN and TAFFETA SILKS, VERY CHEAP.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 Broadway, between Franklin and Leonard, will offer on Monday, at retail,
1,000 PIECES WHITE PIQUES and MARSEILLES, from 25c. up to the finest imported; also, will make great additions to their stock of
POPLIN DRESS GOODS,
from auction, at 25c. and upward.
ALSO,
PRINTED PIQUES, PERCALES, JACONETS and ORGANDIES: MERRIMACK and other FAST COLOR PRINTS, 10c. and up.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
have received per recent steamers
EXTRA NOVELTIES IN
FRENCH MOQUETTES, AXMINSTER, WILTON, VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS,
BODY BRUSSELS CARPETS, &c., &c.,
and will largely replenish their
POPULAR STOCK OF
ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS, at $2 25 per yard.
CROSSLEY'S VELVETS, at $3 per yard.
ENGLISH WILTONS, $3 50 per yard.
FIRST QUALITY AXMINSTERS, at $5 per yard.
Also English Oil-Cloths, Mats, Rugs, &c.,
AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

IDER & BROTHER,
MILLINERY and FANCY GOODS, MILLINERY, &c.
Near 4th-st. No. 367 Bowery. East side,
Beg to call the attention of ladies to their large assortment of Hats and Bonnets, Ribbons, Silks, Satins, Crapes, Crystalized Nets, Flowers, Feathers, Dress Trimmings, Buttons, Veils, Ruffling, Edging, &c., &c., all of superior qualities and at very moderate prices.
N. B.—Bonnets and Hats made and trimmed in the latest styles and best manner.

CARPETS AND FURNITURE.—H. O. FARRELL has just received from the great auction sale a very large fresh importation of Crossley & Sons superior Brussels Carpets, which he now offers at lower prices than to be found elsewhere in the city; they are the choicest patterns in the market; also an immense stock of valuable Ingrains, Three-plys and Stair Carpets, together with Oilcloths, all widths, Window Shades, Lace Curtains, &c., &c.; also the largest and most varied stock of Parlor, Bedroom and Kitchen Furniture in the United States may be found at his immense wareroom, Nos. 486 and 488 8th-av., connecting through to Nos. 267, 269 and 271 West 35th-st.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS—A FINE assortment in long and square shawls. N. B.—Doing my own buying and selling, I can undersell larger houses with heavier expenses. J. RUSSELL, No. 33 East 20th-st., near Broadway.

CARPETS.

CARPETS—CLEARING-OUT SALE OF CARpets, oil-cloths, window shades, &c., on easy terms. Payments taken monthly. A rare chance for housekeepers. D. KELLY & CO., corner 26th-st. and 6th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED BROWN-stone house, in a desirable neighborhood, by a family of four; rent not to exceed $1,800. Address P. O. Box No. 5,882.

AUCTION SALES.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL ON MONDAY, APRIL 20, at 10½ o'clock, the entire elegant furniture, large French plate, pier and mantel mirrors, all the fine carpets, beds and bedding, all first-class; superb 7-octave piano-forte, all the basement and kitchen furniture, gas chandeliers, &c., contained in the five-story house No. 25 East Houston-st., near Broadway. Descriptive catalogues now ready at the office of the auctioneer, No. 79 Nassau-st.

AUCTION SALES.

By LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO. GEO A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer—Clinton Hall, Astor-place.
MR. COZZENS' LIBRARY.
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, April 22 and 23, At 7½ o'clock P. M.,
will be sold by auction as above the private library of the
LATE MR. A. M. COZZENS.
Comprising a very choice and elegant collection of books, in various departments of literature, in fine bindings and best editions, many of them very scarce and valuable. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

MR. ROSSITER'S PAINTINGS.
The entire collection of paintings, studies and sketches belonging to Mr. T. P. Rossiter will be sold by auction, on FRIDAY, 24th, at the Clinton Hall Art Galleries, Astor-place. Catalogue ready and pictures on exhibition, day and evening.

By W. L. WALL & CO., Auctioneers, Nos. 315 and 317 Pennsylvania-av., Washington, D. C.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF MEDICAL STORES, &c., AT AUCTION.
On TUESDAY MORNING, 28th April, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, at our salesrooms, without reserve, the following medical stores, comprising:
24 cases powdered opium, in half pound bottles, Philadelphia Laboratory.
24 cases powdered ipecac, in half pound bottles, Philadelphia Laboratory.
24 cases powdered soc aloes, in half pound bottles, Philadelphia Laboratory.
5 cases chloroform, in half pound tin cans, Astoria Laboratory.
50 cases ether sortior, in half pound tin cans, Astoria Laboratory.
100 cases pulverized rhubarb, in half pound bottles, Philadelphia Laboratory.
10 cases Bermuda arrow root, in five pound cans.
1,000 gross quart packing bottles.
The above goods can be seen three days before the sale, and will have to be removed within five from the day of sale.
Terms—Cash in Government funds.
W. L. WALL & CO., Auctioneers, Washington, D. C.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.
TUESDAY, APRIL 28, AT 10½ O'CLOCK,
AT 5TH-AV. AND 54TH-ST.,
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
MADE TO ORDER BY THE BEST CITY MAKERS.
THE CHANDELIERS, BRONZES, CLOCK, &c.,
IMPORTED BY TIFFANY & CO.
THE CARPETS, CURTAINS, &c., BY A. T. STEWART & CO.
THE MIRRORS, CARVED CORNISE, &c.,
BY WILLIAMS & STEVENS.
Being the entire furniture contained in the fine private residence of Capt. Wm. P. Williams.
The horses, carriages, stable furniture, &c., on the following day.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer, office No. 39 Nassau-st.; Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.
RECEIVER'S SALE.
WEDNESDAY, April 22, at 10½ o'clock,
FINAL SALE OF THE STOCK OF
H. DARDONVILLE, NO. 678 BROADWAY,
consisting of unfinished stock, globes, chimnies, porcelain shades, coral and mechanical lamps, chandeliers, &c., brackets, marine lamps, 200 gallons oil, oil tanks, tools, &c.
ALSO,
The store fixtures, fine mahogany cases, counters, glass, shelving, desks, chairs, stools, carpets, &c.
By order of J. HASSON, Receiver.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer, office No. 39 Nassau-st.; Art Gallery No. 82 Fifth-av.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
On TUESDAY, April 21, 10½ o'clock, at private residence, 20th-st., near 4th-av.
On THURSDAY, April 24, 10½ o'clock,
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
at private residence No. 329 East 14th-st.
On TUESDAY, April 29, 10½ o'clock,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, at private residence No. 37 West 32d-st.
Full particulars in time.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer, Office No. 39 Nassau-st.; Art Gallery No. 82 5th-av.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.
ON MONDAY, APRIL 20, AT 11 O'CLOCK,
AT THE
LORILLARD MANSION,
Bronxdale, Westchester, (near Williamsbridge,)
ALL THE RARE AND VALUABLE hot-house and green-house plants, shrubbery, ornaments, garden furniture, &c., contained in the conservatories and grounds, by order of P. LORILLARD, JR., Executor.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer, office No. 39 Nassau-st. Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.
AT THE
MANSION
No. 11 East 14th-st.,
all the elegant furniture contained therein. Particulars in time.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 39 Nassau-st.; Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
ELEGNNT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
ROSEWOOD, PIANO, &c., made to order for the present owner by Hutchings, Brunner and Moore & Brooks, of Brooklyn.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER
will sell by auction, on
WEDNESDAY, April 22, 1868,
at 11 o'clock, at the residence, No. 6 Bedford-place, on Fulton-av., between Classon and Franklin avs., Brooklyn:
Consisting of Wilton and medallion and Brussels carpets, elegant carved rosewood suite, covered in crimson and blue cataline, and cost $1,600; reception and Turkish chairs to match, carved rosewood marble-top centre tables, rosewood mirror door and back satin lined etageres, blue and gold brocatel window curtains, elegant carved rosewood round corner piano with pearl keys, gilt frame French plate pier and mantel mirrors, cornices to match, gilt marble-top console tables, oil-paintings and engravings, a French 21 day calendar clock, fine rosewood satin lined bookcases, carved black walnut library tables, 2 carved oak marble-top buffets, oak marble-top extension table, china, crockery and glassware, carved black walnut and rosewood bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands and commodes, best of spring and hair mattresses, paillasses, feather bolsters and pillows, &c., &c.; also a fine assortment of silver plated ware.
Permits to see the above can be obtained from the auctioneers, No. 93 Liberty-st.
Fulton-av. cars, Fulton ferry, pass the door every few minutes.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell, by auction, on MONDAY, April 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 14 8th-av., near 12th-st.:
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, mahogany sofas and chairs in hair cloth, mahogany corner etagere, mahogany secretary bookcase, gilt frame oval mirror, mahogany side-tables, china decorated vases, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, hair and straw mattresses, pillows and bolsters, black walnut extension dining-table, oak cane-seat chairs, window shades, stair carpets and rods; also, kitchen furniture.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on MONDAY, April 20, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 48 West 34th-st., all the valuable furniture, consisting of velvet, medallion and Brussels carpets; elegant ebony and ormulu parlor suites, rich silk window curtains, lace curtains, ebony mounted cabinet, rich ormulu vases, painted vases; first-class rosewood piano, gilt fire-screen, gilt reception chairs, mosaic inlaid tables, carved figure; oil paintings by Moray, Mignot, Hubbard and others; parlor suite in crimson reps, curtains to match; inlaid extension dining-room table, mantle mirrors, fine cutlery and glassware, &c., &c.
BEDROOMS—Carved black walnut and rosewood round end bedsteads, carved black walnut and rosewood bureaus, chairs to match, extra size rosewood bedstead, wardrobes, suite in reps, curtains to match; bedding, mattresses, velvet curtains, marble-top hall-stand, kitchen ware and other costly furniture. This will be found a first-class sale in every respect, and worthy of particular attention.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, April 22, at 10¼ o'clock, at the residence No. 136 West 12th-st.,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, April 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 538 7th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Full particulars hereafter.

A. M. CRISTALAR & SON, Auctioneers.
HOTEL FURNITURE.
Sale WEDNESDAY, April 22, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 29 Jay, corner of Washington-st., the entire furniture of the Erie Hotel, containing over eighty rooms.
Full particulars in Monday's paper.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 23, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 16 East 42d-st., near 5th-av.;
The entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of carved rosewood parlor suites, in rich satin brocatel, rosewood centre table, etagere, inlaid and ormolu cabinet, by Rour; oriental chairs, rockers and lounges, in velvet plush; black-walnut extension table; arm-chairs and lounges in reps; bronze clock and mantel ornaments, elegant vases, black-walnut bedsteads, bureaus, dressing bureaus, spring and hair mattresses, feather beds, velvet and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE SUBURBAN PROPERTY, SITUATE IN THE TOWN OF WEST FARMS, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, FORMERLY KNOWN AS "LEGGETT'S HOMESTEAD."
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, about 55 acres of land, situate on the Southern Boulevard in the town of West Farms, Westchester County, N. Y., about 3 miles from Central Park, and 1½ miles from Harlem Bridge, bounded by the Southern Boulevard, Hunt's Point Road and Leggett's Creek, within half an hour of the City Hall, by Underground Railroad, the bill for the construction of which has just been signed by the Governor.
This property is in the immediate vicinity of the fine estates of Messrs. Faile, Spofford, Gilbert, Barretto, Bryan, Dickey, Hoe and Cassanova, and has a commanding view of New-York City, Long Island Sound and East River; no property more desirable can be found anywhere in the vicinity of New-York, for those wishing to purchase for the purpose of erecting suburban residences; its accessibility by horse and steam cars and steamboat, the character of the surrounding improvements, its position uniting the conveniences of city with the advantages of the country, the healthfulness of location, beauty of scenery, its facilities for boating, bathing and fishing, all combine to render this property most attractive. The land will be sold in villa plots of from one to three acres, which have been judiciously laid out by a competent engineer, and in such manner that so far as possible each plot will be equally benefited by the natural advantages of the place. There is on the place a mansion house, gardener's cottage, barn, farmhouse, bathing and boat house: also, a private dock, fine growth of trees, &c.
Topographical maps with sketches of different views taken from the place can be had on application to the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York, on and after the 23d inst.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
COTTAGES AND VILLA PLOTS AT OYSTER BAY AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, three new and beautiful cottages, (Swiss, French and Moresque styles,) together with about 56 acres of land, at Oyster Bay, Long Island, about 27 miles from City Hall, New-York. The cottages are new, built in the most substantial manner and fitted with every convenience conducive to comfort. The land will be sold in plots of from two to five acres and so subdivided as to give each plot an eligible building site. As a summer retreat Oyster Bay is one of the most delightful places in the vicinity of New-York, and to those fond of boating, bathing or fishing, particularly desirable.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED ON 11TH-AV., Boulevard, near 140th-st., 16, 32 or 64 lots, (very cheap;) also first-class residence, with 16 lots, same locality, and fine 10 acre property near 185th-st. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THREE-STORY and French roof-brick house, No. 120 West 53d-st., between 6th and 7th avs. WM. G. LATHROP, Jr., No. 38 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE EXTRA FINE finished house No. 308 West 28th-st. Inquire at No. 380 West 32d-st., or No. 75 Reade-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN FRANKLIN-AV., BETWEEN De Kalb and Lafayette avs., two new three-story, basement and sub-cellar, Philadelphia brick houses, brown-stone basements and trimmings; all improvements; terms easy. Inquire at the buildings, or of BILLIN & SON, Builders, No. 288 Navy-st., after 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE CHEAP OR RENT—FINE four story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x60x100, all improvements, No. 135 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

NEWARK, N. J.—FINE THREE-STORY house, 38x38 and extension, modern improvements, for sale low; others at Newark, Bloomfield, Mt. Clair and Elizabeth, $3,000 to $50,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—NORTH SHORE, STATEN ISLAND, Gothic cottage, eight rooms; five lots, with stable, fruits, &c.; price $5,500. J. M. PHELPS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WHITE OAK AND PINE TIMBER lands in Central Pennsylvania. Particulars of J. M. PHELPS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—COTTAGES, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, IN RIDGEFIELD, CONN.—This village possesses great advantages for persons requiring a dry and healthy atmosphere; situated on a ridge of land 800 feet above tide-water, it is free from fevers of every description. The country being very undulating, the drives are peculiarly attractive. Many families who are obliged to go far into Massachusetts and New-Hampshire would do well to examine this locality so contiguous to New-York for the same advantages. Apply to E. J. HAWLEY, No. 87 Wall-st., New-York.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—TO LET, FOR one or three years, a newly-furnished dwelling-house, with about four acres of land; location high; size of house, 50x50; gas in every room, water, dumb-waiter, &c.; icehouse filled, good garden spot, plenty of shade trees, apples and grapes; large barn and carriage-house, stable accommodations for five or more horses; half a mile from depot; 16 trains daily. For further particulars apply to GEORGE W. FORSYTH, Esq., at Morristown, or at No. 128 Broadway, Room No. 1.

TO LET—AT FORDHAM, THE RESIDENCE of the late H. W. T. Mali; the grounds are extensive and handsomely laid out; the house is large and commodious and is fully furnished, and is situated directly on the Heights, commanding beautiful views of the Harlem and North Rivers; large stable, carriage-house, gardener's house, &c.; garden with every variety of fruits; four miles north of Central Park, one mile from railroad depot and half a mile from steamboat landing. Apply to H. H. CAMMAN, 31 Pine st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON STATEN Island, one mile from Vanderbilt Landing on the Richmond road; beautifully situated with a very fine view and handsome grounds in perfect order; ice-house filled; carriage and horse, cow, poultry, &c.; can be seen and possession given at any time. Inquire at first toll gate on the Richmond road, or at No. 124 5th-av., before 12 M., or between 2 and 3 o'clock.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE THREE-story brown-stone basement brick house on Hewes-st., between Lee and Bedford avs., Brooklyn; will be put in perfect order; immediate possession. Apply to KELSEY & CORNWELL, No. 27 South 7th-st., Brooklyn, or CHAS MOTT, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT AT Fordham, containing thirteen acres of land, large house, with modern improvements; stables, carriage-house, &c.; garden with all varieties of fruits; within convenient distance of railroad. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET—ON STATEN ISLAND, A FARM OF twenty-seven acres, with good house of twelve rooms, a good well of water, and plenty of fruit; within two miles of Port Richmond. Rent $300 per year. Inquire of HAUGHWORT & VANNAME, Port Richmond, S. I.

TO LET—AT FLUSHING, LARGE FAMILY mansion, seven-eighths mile from depot; house 50x40, 15 rooms, 12 closets; two-stories, basement, large attic, lawn, evergreen hedges, fruit, shrubbery; stable room, if wanted; suitable for large family or two families; rent low. L. B. PRINCE, No. 67 Wall-st.

HOUSE TO LET—A NICE BROWN STONE house in Henry-st., near Rutgers, with all modern improvements and in good order; occupied by the owner at present. It is in a very nice neighborhood. Apply to J. P. PAYTON, No. 155 Henry-st., and he will show you the house.

TO RENT—COUNTRY SEATS IN LONG Island for the Summer season or the year; accessible in thirty-five minutes from Wall-street; situation most agreeable, and houses well furnished and very commodious. Apply to J. M. PHELPS & CO., 5½ Pine-st.

TO LET—AT SALISBURY, CONN., FOR THE Summer or year, a large, convenient house, mostly furnished; good water; convenient outhouses; one or more acres of land; two cows, fowls, &c. Apply to G. C. L., Box No. 75 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front high-stoop house in 45th-st., corner Broadway; a delightful residence and excellent location. Apply for particulars and permits to owners. LEWIS SCHIELE, No. 374 Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS, 4 STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, No. 8 West 37th-st., to rent; also furnished houses, Nos. 32 West 46th and 65 East 35th sts.; others $1,100 to $10,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

TO LET AT NYACK—THE CLARENDON Hotel, eligibly situated and a delightful Summer resort. Inquire of WM. F. GOODWIN, No. 170 Broadway, third floor, Room No. 4, or HORATIO G. PRALL, Nyack.

TO LET FURNISHED—GENTEEL AND handsomely furnished house in Brooklyn, near South Ferry; $150 month. Apply to J. M. PHELPS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—A COUNTRY residence at White Plains, Westchester County, 42 acres, with farm implements. Rent $1,000 per annum. Apply to D. G. LEGGET, No. 176 Front-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, TO A SMALL PRIvate family only, the brown-stone dwelling, No. 108 East 23d-st., near 4th-av., for six or seven months. Apply on the premises.

NORTHERN, N. J. R. R.—TO RENT, A number of desirable residences. Also, at Bloomfield and Mount Clair. Furnished and unfurnished. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

TO LET—PART OF THE DWELLING-HOUSE, NO. 0 East 14th-st., between University-place and 5th-av.; also the brick stable on 13th-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF THE ENGlish-basement house No. 311 East 23d-st., near 2d-av.; rent $420. Apply on the premises, after 10 A. M.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS, NO 20 Union-place, corner of East 15th-st. Apply at the bank on the premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO RENT—IN PLIMPTON'S NEW BUILDING, intersection of Stuyvesant and 9th sts., rooms suitable for savings bank, insurance company, real estate, dentists' and other offices; splendid location for drug store, clothing, &c. Also, large halls for masonic societies and other purposes. Apply upon the premises from 4 to 6 P. M.

DRY STORAGE ROOMS, ALL SIZES, for furniture, baggage, trunks, or other property; always accessible; taken upon elevators; porters, truckmen, packers, always in attendance. HAEGER, No. 300 34th-st., near 8th-av.

UNION-SQUARE.—ONE-HALF OR WHOLE floor in building No. 35 Union-square, Broadway side, for business purposes only. Possession May 1. Inquire on premises. BELL BROTHERS.

TO LET—BANKING OFFICES ON BROADway, No. 62, first floor, elegantly furnished. Apply to B. F. POLLARD, in the basement.

TO LET—THE BRICK STABLE ON 13TH-ST., between University-place and 5th-av. Apply to H. W. PRESCOTT, No. 20 East 14th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MRS. F. W. PUTNAM HAVING TAKEN the elegant large double mansion,
NO. 6 MADISON-SQUARE, (23D-ST.,)
one door east of Broadway, is prepared to make engagements with parties for rooms en suite, with private table.
The location of this elegant mansion cannot be surpassed, being in the immediate vicinity of the first-class hotels. Applications may be made for a few days at No. 140 5th-av.

TO LET—TO A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN, A suite of furnished rooms, without board, at Vanderbilt Landing, Staten Island, one minute's walk of the boat; rent for the season, in advance, $250; must be applied for immediately. Inquire at the dwelling between the Aquehauga House and the drug-store; boating and fishing convenient.

BOARD, WITH ROOMS SUITABLE FOR families or single gentlemen, can be found in Newark, N. J., at No. 344 Broad-st.; location central, about five minutes' walk from railroad depots; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING their own house, F. S. S. S. F., have elegant rooms (furnished) to let, en suite or singly, with superior board. Liberal terms and unquestionable references required. Address H., Box 2,346 New-York Post-office.

NO. 33 EAST 24TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to let to gentlemen from first of May for the year or till first of October; also two parlors furnished or unfurnished. Apply after 3 o'clock P. M.

NO. 119 2D-AV.—TO LET WITH FULL board, very pleasant well-furnished rooms to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; table first-class; references exchanged.

MEDICAL.

LADIES REQUIRING MEDICAL ASSISTANCE should consult Dr. ALLEN, No. 179 Greenwich-av., a regular successful practitioner. Lady physician attendance; elegant rooms provided; consultation letter free.

LADIES' TROUBLES CURED BY DR. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.; gentlemen cured of private diseases, emissions, impaired manhood; circular sent free.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EMPIRE WOOD DEPOT, NOS. 78 AND 154 East 25th-st., near 3d-av.—Cord and kindling wood, pine, oak and hickory, of the very best quality, at the lowest market prices. W. G. WILLIAMS.

FURNITURE, BOOKS AND LIBRARIES bought for cash at No. 125 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts. 50,000 books for sale.

A SUPERIOR TRUCK FOR SALE, nearly new. Apply corner of 14th-st. and 2d-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
JANAUSCHEK.
Directress.....................Fanny Janauschek
GERMAN DRAMA.
JANAUSCHEK'S FAREWELL PERFORMANCES.
The public is respectfully informed that
MLLE. FANNY JANAUSCHEK,
on her return from a
BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL TOUR
through the principal cities of the United States, will give, previous to her departure for Europe,
FOUR FAREWELL PERFORMANCES AND A MATINEE,
in the course of which Mlle. JANAUSCHEK will appear in two new characters, viz.:
ELIZABETH AND PHADRA.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 22, at 8,
FIRST FAREWELL PERFORMANCE,
MEDEA.
FRIDAY EVENING, April 24, at 8,
ELIZABETH, OR THE EARL OF ESSEX.
SATURDAY, GRAND MATINEE, MARY STUART.
MONDAY, April 27—DEBORAH.
WEDNESDAY, April 29—PHADRA.
Admission ticket.....................$1
Reserved seats (extra).....................50 cents.
Family circle.....................50 cents.
Tickets can now be had and seats secured at the Academy of Music, at Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway, and at No. 114 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.
FINAL FAREWELL READING.
Mr.
CHARLES DICKENS
WILL READ
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, April 20,
(last time,)
his
CHRISTMAS CAROL
and
THE TRIAL FROM PICKWICK.
The Readings will commence at 8 o'clock.

STEINWAY HALL.
MORNING AND EVENING READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE
BY
MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE.
The public are respectfully informed that Mrs. KEMBLE will read the
FOUR FOLLOWING PLAYS OF SHAKESPEARE:
ON TUESDAY EVENING, April 21,
KING HENRY THE FIFTH.
ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, April 22,
TWELFTH NIGHT.
ON FRIDAY EVENING, April 24,
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
ON SATURDAY MORNING, April 25,
ROMEO AND JULIET.
The Evening Readings will commence precisely at 8 o'clock P. M.
In consequence of general request, the MORNING READINGS will commence at 2 o'clock P. M.
Admission to each Reading, $1.
Reserved Seats, $1 50.
Single tickets, for each reading, may be procured at Steinway Hall from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
No more tickets will be sold than the actual number of seats in the body of the hall. To avoid interruption, the audience are respectfully requested to be seated before the commencement of the Readings.

STEINWAY HALL.
THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1868,
BENEFIT OF THE MASONIC SCHOOL AND ASYLUM FUND.
LIEUT.-GOV. STEWART L. WOODFORD
will deliver a new Lecture on
CRETE.
GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.
Admission, Fifty Cents. Reserved seats, One Dollar.

STEINWAY HALL.
BARILI'S 1868 VOCAL ALBUM MATINEES
MONDAY, April 20, and TUESDAY, April 21, at 3 o'clock. Programmes and tickets to be had at Vilanova & Dechauer's music-store, No. 28 East 14th-st.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY.
ELOCUTION.
H. A. LITTELL.
For particulars see under head
"LECTURES."

GRAND CHARITY CONCERT—ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, 22d inst., at the Theatre of the Union League Club House, for the benefit of the CHARITIES OF NEW-YORK, under the patronage of the following ladies: Mrs. Wm. B. Parker, No. 11 Brevoort-place; Mrs. John Sherwood, No. 18 West 32d-st.; Mrs. Edward Cooper, No. 8 Lexington-av.; Mrs. Wm. T. Blodgett, No. 182 5th-av.; Mrs. Geo. F. Betts, No. 24 East 25th-st.; Mrs. De Bermingham, No. 48 West 19th-st.; Mrs. S. L. M. Barlow, No. 1 Madison-av. Mesdames Gazzaniga and States, Mr. Ole Bull, Mr. Lansing, Signori Lotti and Ardavani have kindly volunteered their services. Tickets $2. Musical Director, Sig. ALBITES.

MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE'S READINGS.—Choice seats to be had at the Theatre Ticket-office, Reading-room, Fifth-av. Hotel.

LECTURES.

MR. WATERHOUSE HAWKINS' course of four lectures on the ANIMAL KINGDOM, PAST AND PRESENT, (which were postponed on account of his accident,) will be given at Cooper Institute, on WEDNESDAY, April 23, and FRIDAY, April 24, on MONDAY, the 27th, and TUESDAY, the 28th, at 8 o'clock. Single admission, 50 cents. Tickets for the course, $1 50; for reserved seats, $2 50. To be had at the bookstores, at Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway; at Miller's, No. 647 Broadway; at Appleton's, No. 90 Grand-st., and at the office of the Cooper Union.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY—DEPARTment of Reading, Elocution, English Literature, Gesture and Vocal Gymnastics, under the charge of Prof. H. A. LITTELL. All persons are admitted on the same terms, whether they be members of the Association or not; also private lessons. For a four-page letter-sheet circular, address H. A. LITTELL, in care of Messrs. M. A. Hoppock & Co., Nos. 18 and 20 Vesey-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE
ROCHESTER CITY SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE WATERWORKS COMPANY BONDS, WHICH ARE A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY, UNDOUBTED FOR INVESTMENTS, WITH A SINKING FUND PROVIDED FOR THEIR REDEMPTION. DUE 1887. SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST COUPONS, JANUARY AND JULY, AND PRINCIPAL PAID AT THE CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, OF THE CITY OF ROCHESTER.
IT IS A WELL-KNOWN FACT THAT ALL SECURITIES ISSUED FOR WATER PURPOSES IN LARGE CITIES HAVE PROVED TO BE THE SAFEST AND MOST PROFITABLE FOR PERMANENT INVESTMENTS.
A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE BONDS ARE OFFERED FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, AT A REDUCTION BELOW PAR FOR THE PRESENT ONLY, BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.
TO CONNOISSEURS OF MINERALS.
A rare and splendid cabinet collection of choice minerals, consisting of gold, silver, copper, lead and other specimens, the greater part of which cannot be duplicated, as their equal is not to be found in the United States; must be seen to be appreciated; can be purchased low. Apply to
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 43 Pine-st.

STOLEN $3,700 WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COUPON BONDS—On the night of the 17th instant; numbers and denominations as follows:

No. 17	$600 00	No. 208	$500 00
No. 48	600 00	No. 842	500 00
No. 187	500 00		
No. 188	500 00	Total	$3,700 00
No. 189	500 00		

The public are cautioned against purchasing these bonds, as payment has been stopped.
A reasonable reward will be paid for their return to the owner.
WM. HUNTER, No. 86 Liberty-st.
NEW-YORK, April 18, 1868.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK,
ASTOR-PLACE.
CHARTERED 1853.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF NEXT MONTH.
FIVE CENTS TO $5,000 RECEIVED.
J. SLOAN, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

FIRST STEAMER
FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, VIA KEY WEST.
REGULAR LINE.
GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES OF FREIGHT.
THE FAVORITE STEAMSHIP
PERIT,
Capt. E. A. DELANOY,
Is now loading at Pier No. 4 North River, and will leave on SATURDAY, April 25, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad; also, goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca and Brazos without charge.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP FRANCE, GRACE,
will leave SATURDAY, April 25, at 9 A. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
BLACK STAR LINE—EVERY SATURDAY.
The first-class steamships
HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves SATURDAY, April 25
MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves SATURDAY, May 2,
at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 3 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida.

STEAMBOATS.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.
The steamboat NORWALK, Capt. E. VAN WART, will commence her regular trips to Peekskill, stopping at all the landings, on WEDNESDAY, April 22, leaving Harrison-st. at 8 o'clock every morning, without exception.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, April 18, 3 P. M.	Friday, April 17, 1:30 P. M.
Monday, April 20, 3 P. M.	Monday, April 20, 6:15 A. M.
Tuesday, April 21, 3 P. M.	Tuesday, April 21, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Ap. 23, 7:30 A. M.	Wednesday, Ap. 22, 7:30 A. M.
Saturday, April 25, 9 A. M.	Friday, April 24, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, April 28, 10 A. M.	Monday, April 27, 9 A. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.....................Mr. Lester Wallack.
Doors open at 7¼ o'clock. To commence at 8 o'clock.
First appearance this season of the accomplished and favorite artist,
MR CHARLES FISHER.
MONDAY EVENING, April 20th, 1868, Tom Taylor's drama of
HENRY DUNBAR.
With the following great cast:
Henry Dunbar.....................Mr. J. W. Wallack
The Major, with several aliases.....................Mr. Charles Fisher
Henry Carter, a detective.....................Mr. A. W. Young
Jerrams, head waiter at the "George,".....................Mr. Geo. Holland
Clement Austin, cashier to the firm of Dunbar & Balderly.....................Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Balderly, junior partner of Dunbar & Balderly.....................Mr. G. Browne
Hartogg, a jewel merchant.....................Mr. J. C. Williamson
Arthur Lovell, a barrister.....................Mr. C. H. Rockwell
Thomas Tibbles, Carter's mate.....................Mr. T. Ward
Unfraville, Miss Dunbar's footman.....................Mr. Pope
Messinger.....................Mr. E. Cashin
Margaret Wentworth.....................Miss Rose Eytinge
Laura Dunbar.....................Miss Annie Ward
Mary Tighty.....................Miss Mary Barrett
Tuesday, April 21, "The Rent Day" and "Ici on Parle Francais."
Wednesday, April 22, "The Honeymoon."
Thursday, April 23, "Henry Dunbar."
In reply to a great number of inquiries and applications, Mr. Wallack begs to announce that a third
ROSEDALE MATINEE
Will be given on SATURDAY, APRIL 25, for which seats may now be secured.
Doors open at 12½.....................Performance commences at 1.
In active rehearsal and will shortly be produced an ORIGINAL ROMANTIC DRAMA, replete with great interest, novel and picturesque effects.

FRENCH THEATRE.
H. L. BATEMAN.....................Lessee and Director
THE MOST UNQUESTIONABLE SUCCESS EVER ACHIEVED IN OPERA.
Fifth week of
OFFENBACH'S CHEF D'ŒUVRE,
LA BELLE HELENE.
Opera Bouffe in 3 acts,
produced with the utmost splendor.
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY.
GORGEOUS AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES.
RICH AND ELEGANT PROPERTIES,
and the following powerful cast, embracing nearly all the great artists composing
BATEMAN'S PARISIAN OPERA COMPANY.
CHARACTERS.
Helene, Queen of Sparta.....................Mlle. Tostee
Paris, son of King Priam.....................M. Guffroy
Menelaus, King of Sparta.....................M. Leduc
Agamemnon, King of the Kings.....................M. Duchesne
Calchas, Grand Augur of Jupiter.....................M. Lagriffoul
Achilles, King of Phthiotis.....................M. Valter
Ajax I., King of Salamis.....................M. Benedick
Ajax II., King of the Locrians.....................M. Monier
Orestes, son of Agamemnon.....................Mlle. De Felcourt
Bacchis, attendant of Helene.....................Mlle. Juliani
Parthœnis.....................Mlle. Marguerite
Lœna.....................Mlle. Mathilde
Philocomes, servant of Calchas.....................M. Hamilton
Euthycles, a blacksmith.....................M. Fleury
A slave.....................M. Perrigueur
Princes and Princesses, courtiers, mourners of Adonis, Helene's attendants, guards, people, slaves, &c.
LA BELLE HELENE will be performed EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK
except Saturday.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 25,
at 1 o'clock,
LA BELLE HELENE.
Seats ready one week in advance at the theatre, and Nos. 701 and 210 Broadway.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Engagement with the popular American actor
Mr. G. C. BONIFACE,
who will appear as JACK CADE.
IRISHMAN'S HOME.

GRAND PANORAMA
OF THE WAR
FROM FORT SUMTER TO ITS CLOSE,
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock,
No. 954 BROADWAY, corner 23d-st.,
Graphically delineated by
Miss SALLIE BROWNSON GOODRICH.
MATINEES WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 2 P. M.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats 75 cents.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND
BALL D'OPERA.
MONDAY EVENING, April 20, 1868.
Tickets can be had at the office of the Opera House and the principal hotels and music stores. Tickets, admitting gentleman and lady, $5. Extra lady's ticket, $2. Proscenium boxes, $25. Balcony boxes, $10.
Downing's 71st Regiment Band has been engaged for the occasion. Supper furnished by R. Christ, of the Marble House, Union-square.

METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT, PRECINCT No. 26.
NEW-YORK, April 20, 1868.
NOTICE.—COMPANY TO THE GRAND BALL de Opera, this evening, at Pike's Opera House, will be admitted at the entrance on 23d-st. Coaches will approach from the west through 23d-st., passing out on 8th-av. In taking up, coaches will form in the same order established for the delivery of their company.
Gentlemen will please take the coach at the door, and not wait for any particular coach. Fare in all cases will be $1 for each passenger, without regard to distance in the City. No coach will be allowed in line but such as are passed by inspection.
CHAS. N. BRACKETT,
Captain and Inspector Hackney Coaches.

MUSEUM CURIOSITIES AND THEATRICAL NOTICE.
Parties in possession of curiosities, either natural or scientific, for sale or for hire, are requested to address P. T. BARNUM or GEORGE WOOD, Wood's Museum, corner of 30th-st. and Broadway, New-York. It is respectfully suggested that any applications for engagements in the dramatic department of the Metropolitan Theatre need not be made prior to June 1.
GEORGE WOOD, Manager.

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC will open the Spring term of the school on MONDAY next, at their new rooms, No. 141 8th-st., (Steck's Building,) between Broadway and 4th-av. Applications received.

FINE ARTS.

THE BEAUTIFUL OBJECTS OF ART
Collected by S. P. AVERY at the "Paris Exposition," and over 200 WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS by 112 celebrated artists of the FRENCH AND BELGIAN SCHOOLS, including the names of GUSTAVE DORE, HORACE VERNET, TROYON, CALMELET, HAMO CABANEL, COOMANS, ACHENBACH, MARDEN, DAVID, MOZIN, FICHEL, TOURNEY, VIBERT, &c.
Also, TWO VERY FINE DRAWINGS BY F. O. C. DARLEY, N. A. And among the other various objects is a plaster model reduced by scale and colored after a portion of the ALHAMBRA.
A cast in bronze, taken from the face of NAPOLEON I. after death by his surgeon, Dr. Antommarchi.
And many articles of taste in the way of SILVER, GLASS, CHINA, BRONZE, &c.
All to be sold at auction on the evenings of TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, April 21 and 22, by ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING UNTIL TIME OF SALE, at his gallery No. 82 5th-av.

AT MINER & BARKER'S ART GALLERY,
No. 845 Broadway.
NOW ON EXHIBITION, DAY AND EVENING,
THE GREAT NATIONAL WORK OF ART,
BY FERDINAND PAUWELS,
OF ANTWERP,
ENTITLED THE NEW REPUBLIC,
representing the Proclamation of Emancipation in the United States, with portraits of Washington, Lincoln, Henry Ward Beecher, Galusha A. Grow, and about thirty other life-size figures. This picture is pronounced by artists, the Press and connoisseurs, to be the finest of its character ever exhibited in the United States. Also, a collection of very fine modern Oil-paintings, by Robie, E. Verboeckhoven, H. Schaefels, D. Col, D. De Noter, L. Van Kuyck, Chas. M. Webb, W. Verschuur, Dillens and others.
A. D'HUYVETTER, Proprietor.

MUSICAL.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., manufacturers of the MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS, fifty styles, $110 to $1,000 each; also, METROPOLITAN ORGANS; also, MASON & HAMLIN PORTABLE ORGANS, $75 to $225 each, offer the best assortment of organs in the country. Organs to rent or for sale, payable by quarter yearly installments. Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

HAZELTON BROS.
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
With Full Iron Frame and Agraffe Treble.
Factory and Warerooms, Nos. 147 and 149 Greene-st., corner of Houston-st.

HAINES BROTHERS'
JUSTLY CELEBRATED PIANOFORTES
are the
STANDARD PIANOS OF THE DAY.
"Try them and you will hear no other."
Terms very moderate and easy.
Warerooms,
NO. 46 EAST 14TH-ST.,
Union-square.
New pianos to rent on instalments.

TAYLOR & DUPUY'S PIANO-FORTE manufactory and wareroom, No. 208 Sullivan-st. Those wishing a first-class instrument will do well to examine our new scale 7 and 7⅓ octave pianos before purchasing elsewhere.

ARION PIANO-FORTE.—PATENTED; highest premium awarded over all, even the renowned World's Exposition Pianos. Send for descriptive pamphlet, price list, &c. Manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 187 and 189 Bowery. MANNER & CO.

AN ENGLISH LADY, EXPERIENCED in teaching music, English and French, desires a situation in a family. Apply to, or address, W. E. R., Ashland House, 4th-av., New-York.

PIANOS.—TWENTY-FIVE SECOND-HAND piano-fortes, of various makers, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

INSTRUCTION.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, &c.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teach book-keeping practically; they also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and give an elegant business style of writing; open day and evening all Summer.

TEACHERS.

TO PRINCIPALS OF FEMALE COLLEGES.—A gentleman wishes (for the next scholastic year) the position of Professor of Modern Languages in a prosperous female institution. Having had many years of experience in teaching languages, is fully qualified for such a situation; he will invest $1,500; unquestionable references given and required. Address PROFESSOR, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—ELOCUTION. H. A. LITTELL. For particulars see under head "Amusements."

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE AT A SACRIFICE FOR CASH.—Magnificent medallion back parlor suit, seven pieces, covered with the richest description of green and gold French satin brocatel, will be sold for $200; one do. crimson and gold brocatel, $200; one oval back Rep suit, $145; one do., $85; also, a great variety new parlor, bedroom and dining-room furniture, latest styles; mattresses, &c., at a bargain. ERNEST ROTH'S Furniture Wareroom, No. 58 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—SEVENTH WEEK.
Crowded every night and matinee. Reserved seats all sold out days in advance. Throngs turned away.
G. L. FOX'S SPECTACULAR BALLET PANTOMIME
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
G. L. FOX.....................as.....................CLOWN.
"The next moment the stage is one succession of marvels; doors turned into blank walls, boxes into chairs, walls into tables, billiard-tables into cages, puddings into heads, and *vice versa*; while boys grow in five minutes from five years old to twenty."
Mlles. RITA SANGALLI, BETTY RIGL, Mons. BAPTISTAN, LA PETITE RAVEL, CARRIE A. MOORE, and E. T. GOODRICH.
MATINEES, 1½ WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
Begins at 8; closes 10½. Admission, 75c.; family circle, 50c.; orchestra and balcony chairs, $1 50. At matinees, balcony chairs, $1; children, 50c.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.
SECOND WEEK
OF
PARIS AND HELEN,
in which the
SISTERS SOPHIE, IRENE, AND JENNIE
appear as Paris, Helen, and Orestes, supported by a full
BURLESQUE AND OPERATIC CHORUS.
SUCCESS! SUCCESS! SUCCESS!
EVERY ONE DELIGHTED.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
Fourteenth-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT.....................Director
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
MONDAY NIGHT, April 20.
MOST POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON,
as the New-York Circus Troupe is to leave the City for its
ANNUAL SUMMER TOUR
through the country on the 27th inst.
MAGNIFICENT COMBINATION OF BRILLIANT AND ATTRACTIVE NOVELTIES
FOR THE CLOSING WEEK!
First appearance of
ROBERT STICKNEY,
THE GREAT AMERICAN HORSEMAN.
Second week of the celebrated
CONRAD BROTHERS,
who will appear in
NEW AND ORIGINAL PERFORMANCES.
NOTICE.
Mr. STICKNEY and the CONRAD BROTHERS have just returned from Europe, having been engaged to perform in Paris during the
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE,
and in a contest of the equestrians and gymnasts of all nations were awarded
FIRST PRIZE MEDALS
for superiority in their respective specialties. With the exception of Mr. W. H. LESTER, also of the New-York Circus, these are the only artists now performing in the country who appeared in Paris during the Great Exhibition.
THE FAREWELL PROGRAMME
will be found replete with
NEW AND STRIKING FEATURES
of exciting interest, and will bring into requisition
THE ENTIRE VAST RESOURCES
of the only Metropolitan Circus in America.

THE WONDERFUL CYNOCEPHALUS,
THE WONDERFUL CYNOCEPHALUS,
which has proved the greatest attraction ever presented in the equestrian arena, will be introduced in every entertainment.
THE RUNNELLS FAMILY
in their exquisite classic gymnastics.
EL NINO EDDIE,
the extraordinary child-artist.
WILLIAM DUTTON,
the daring young somerset rider.
The superb imported Arabian
TRICK-HORSE, ALEXANDER,
the most beautiful and intelligent horse in the world.
ALL THE GREAT RIDERS, ACROBATS, CLOWNS, GYMNASTS, AND VOLTIGEURS,
comprised in
THE LARGEST AND BEST CIRCUS TROUPE IN THE WORLD,
will be brought forward in
AN UNAPPROACHABLE DISPLAY OF DASHING HORSEMANSHIP AND WONDERS OF ATHLETIC SKILL.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS.
THE MODEL ENTERTAINMENT OF THE DAY,
pronounced by the Press and the public
THE BEST EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCE
and the most
SENSATIONAL ANIMAL EXHIBITION
ever presented, and ECLIPSING ALL THE WORLD in the Dazzling Splendor and Gorgeous Brilliancy of its
MAGNIFICENT OUT-DOOR DISPLAY,
will open in NEW-YORK, for
TWO WEEKS ONLY,
on the spacious grounds on the
corner of BROADWAY and 34TH-ST.,
commencing on MONDAY, April 20,
where its immense company will appear in
TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY.
LOOK OUT FOR THE GREAT PUBLIC PAGEANT in Broadway, Canal-st., Hudson-st., 8th-av., 23d-st. and 6th-av., on
MONDAY MORNING.
A prominent feature of this gorgeous scene will be
A LIVING WILD LION LOOSE IN THE STREETS.
A LIVING WILD LION LOOSE IN THE STREETS.
MATINEE at 2 P. M.; Evening Performance at 7 P. M.
ADMISSION, 50 cents; children under 10 years, 25 cents.
For full particulars see future advertisements, programmes, pictorial sheets and the
MAMMOTH BILL BOARD,
corner of
BROADWAY AND 34TH-ST.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
NOW OPEN,
THE FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PICTURES AND SCULPTURES,
DAY AND EVENING. Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.

NOW ON EXHIBITION,
DAY AND EVENING, AT MINER & BARKER'S ART GALLERY, NO. 845 BROADWAY,
FERDINAND PAUWELS'
Great National Painting of the
NEW REPUBLIC.
Also a fine collection of Modern Oil-paintings by eminent Foreign Artists.

TRENOR'S SOIREE DANSANTE.
THE LAST OF THE SERIES.
The last of these select and very enjoyable soirees take place on
MONDAY EVENING, April 20.
A limited number of tickets can be had of Mr. Trenor, at his beautiful establishment, Lyric Hall, 6th-av., near 42d-st.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE,
JEROME THOMPSON'S CHARMING PICTURE,
"THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET,"
Representing the early home of Samuel Wordsworth.
NOW ON FREE EXHIBITION in the parlors of the 5th-av. Art Gallery, corner 14th-st. Open day and evening.

WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS,
By celebrated French artists, and "Objects of Art." The collection of S. P. Avery, now on free exhibition, day and evening, at No. 82 5th-av., and to be sold at auction on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY NIGHTS, April 21 and 22.

D. F. DIMON'S READINGS AND RECITALS, (third,) from Shakespeare, Dickens and the poets. Harvard Rooms, 6th-av., corner 42d-st., TUESDAY EVENING, April 21. Tickets 50 cents.

ANOTHER NEW NUMBER OF NICK NAX JUST OUT! Full of fun. Only 15 cents!!!

BUSINESS CHANCES.

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THE DICKENS BANQUET.

The New-York Press Entertains the Great English Novelist.

Speeches by Horace Greeley, Charles Dickens, H. J. Raymond, G. W. Curtis, and Others.

A Delightful Feast of Reason and Flow of Soul.

God Bless You, and Farewell to Charles Dickens in America.

In compliance with an invitation extended some two months ago to Mr. CHAS. DICKENS by a committee representing the Press of the United States, a farewell dinner was given to that gentleman last evening, at Delmonico's, in Fourteenth-street, where about 200 gentlemen sat down to tables bounteously spread. The dining-hall was tastefully decorated with the British and American colors, and the tables were mounted with bouquets, vases of flowers and confectionary pieces illustrative of the literature of England and America. Hon. HORACE GREELEY presided, and on his right was the honored guest of the evening. Some delay was caused in the commencement of the festivities by the sudden illness of Mr. DICKENS, and it was reported that he would be unable to attend, but to the great gratification of the assembly he made his appearance in the reception-room at 6:30 o'clock, and entered the dining-room leaning on the arm of the Chairman. The following is a list of the gentlemen present:

Table No. 1.

CHARLES DICKENS.

Horace Greeley,	H. J. Raymond,
R. Hoe,	W. H. Hurlburt,
S. Bowles,	C. E. Norton,
J. R. Hawley,	J. M. Francis,
G. W. Curtis,	M. Halstead,
G. H. Boker,	G. W. Demers.
Jas. Parton,	

Table No. 2.

W. Stuart,	L. W. Jerome,
J. L. Wallack,	W. Osborne,
W. Lamb,	C. B. Seymour,
H. D. Palmer,	C. Fulton,
G. Dolby,	H. Clapp,
W. D. Morgan,	J. H. Hackett,
R. B. Roosevelt,	T. B. Thorpe,
I. H. Bailey,	R. Sewell,
J. A. Whitney,	J. H. Benedict,
J. B. F. Walker,	J. H. Bates,
E. H. Clements,	C. Waggoner,
F. Philp,	J. M. Scovel,
H. A. Dike,	J. H. Browne,
R. S. Chilton,	R. T. Colburn,
C. T. Lewis,	T. W. Knox,
C. F. Briggs,	W. H. Burleigh,
C. Nordhoff,	A. Maverick.

Table No. 3.

T. McElrath,	J. B. Graiff,
T. N. Rooker,	W. W. Harding,
C. A. Runkle,	J. F. De Couts,
J. N. Baleshir,	A. J. Schem,
R. W. McAlpine,	R. Lexow,
J. B. Mix,	J. E. Munson,
J. McConnell,	Aug. Snow,
V. B. Brady,	D. A. Casserly,
H. S. Olcott,	D. O'C. Townley,
J. F. Cleveland,	J. D. Sherwood,
S. Cobb,	Ed. Seymour,
A. C. Armstrong,	A. J. Peabody,
P. S. Hoe,	C. Corson,
R. M. Hoe,	Wm. Orton,
C. Scribner,	A. J. Vanderpoel,
H. M. Field,	C. E. Wilbour.
A. H. Greene,	

Table No. 4.

R. E. Selmes,	I. Butts,
A. Devine,	J. Swinton,
S. S. Conant,	S. E. Pond,
A. Daily,	G. Fay,
F. J. Ottarson,	C. C. Norvell,
R. D. Benedict,	J. S. Homans,
H. J. Winser,	S. Homans,
J. Ireland,	A. M. Stewart,
Th. Nast,	Ed. De Leon.
Geo. Sheppard,	

Table No. 5.

D. C. McEwen,	J. B. Sheridan,
E. T. Davis,	E. L. Youmans,
A. D. Richardson,	O. Johnson,
R. B. Kimball,	F. B. Carpenter,
J. T. Fields,	T. M. Davis,
S. Sinclair,	J. W. Dowling,
W. C. Hart,	A. K. McClure,
E. C. Stedman,	W. Reid,
J. B. Lippincott,	J. R. G. Hassard.
J. R. Young,	

Table No. 6.

A. Ford,	S. Hayes,
W. L. Ormsby,	Geo. Wakeman,
W. W. Vaughn,	L. J. Bigelow,
F. Creighton,	W. S. Stone,
Lacy McMichael,	O. Sawyer,
Walter McMichael,	A. C. Wheeler,
E. L. Godkin,	L. Israels,
E. Cary,	W. J. Demorest,
C. W. Sweet,	D. Taylor.
D. G. Croly,	

Table No. 7.

H. E. Sweetser,	W. A. Hammond,
W. N. Armstrong,	A. D. F. Randolph,
E. G. Holden,	C. H. Sweetser,
H. Holt,	C. F. Heywood,
F. H. Houston,	B. C. Howard,
A. B. Crandall,	W. Drayton,
J. B. Lyman,	S. S. Packard,
E. H. Roberts,	J. Dayton,
J. Gamgee,	T. J. Ham,
G. Thurber,	A. Wilder,
O. Judd,	D. Marsden,
A. J. Doexel,	A. H. Almy,
D. Mellish,	H. N. Hitchcock,
W. B. Dana,	S. Barton,
J. Bonner,	T. E. Leeds,
J. Ely,	D. W. Judd,
J. R. Osgood,	C. P. Dewey.

Table No. 8.

J. W. Simonton,	H. M. Ticknor,
A. D. Manson,	R. K. Potter,
H. T. Lee,	W. Young,
J. G. Spear,	A. D. Shaw,
W. E. Marshall,	J. R. Thompson,
Z. L. White,	W. G. Chase,
J. R. Walter,	H. M. Northrup,
B. Gallagher,	H. W. Worden,
S. T. Clarke,	J. M. Winchell,
W. V. McKean,	G. O. Glavis,
C. H. Webb,	F. G. Fairfield,
C. E. Fitch,	J. Benton,
L. Shear,	H. M. Wynkoop,
T. C. Acton,	L. A. Hunt,
J. M. Francis,	E. K. Olmsted,
C. E. Smith,	C. S. Groot.
J. B. Bouton,	

The bills of fare, intended to fold in twain, were outwardly adorned by small medallions, upon which Cupids in greater or less *deshabille* upheld a circle inclosing the date of the banquet, April 18, 1868. On opening the *carte*, the subjoined list, printed in ink of a rich purple hue, was apparent:

MENU.
Huitres.
Potages.
Consomme à la Sevigne, Crême d'asperges
Hors d'Oeuvres.
Les petites Tim-balles a la Dickens.
Poissons.
Truites a la Victoria; Pass à l'Italienne.
Relevés.
Fillet de boeuf a la Lucullus; Agneau farci a la Walter Scott.
Entrées.
Filets de Brants a la Signora; Croust ades de ris de veau a la Douglas; Cotelettes a la Fenimore Cooper; Galantine a la Royale; aspics de foie gras historiés.
Sorbets.
A l'Americaine.
Rotis.
Becassines, poulets de graine truffes.
Entremets.
Tomates, petits pois, artichauts, laitues braisees.
Sucres.
Soupirs a la Mantilini, macedoine de fruits, Moscovites a l'abricot, gelees au kumel, gateaux savarins et Viennois, glaces a l'orange, glaces variees.
Fruits et dessert.
PIECES MONTEES.
Temple de la litteratture, Trophee a l'auteur, Stars and Stripes, Pavillon international, Armes britanniques, La loi du destin, Monument de Washington, Colonne Triomphale.
DELMONICO.

The cloth having been removed, the President rose and said:

SPEECH OF MR. GREELEY.

GENTLEMEN OF THE AMERICAN PRESS: It is now a little more than thirty-four years since I, a young printer, recently located in the City of New-York, had the audacity to undertake the editing and publishing of a weekly newspaper. Looking around at that time for material with which to make an engaging appearance before the public, among the London magazines which I selected for the occasion was the old Monthly, containing a story by a then unknown writer, and known to us only by the quaint designation of "Boz." [Applause.] That story, entitled, I think, at that time "Delicate Intentions," but in its present form entitled "Mr. Watkins Tottle," I selected and published in the first number of the first journal with which my name was connected. Pickwick was then an unchronicled, if not uncrested character. [Laughter.] Sam Weller had not yet arisen to increase the mirth of the Anglo-Saxon race. We had not heard as we have since heard, of the writer of those sketches, whose career then I may claim to have in some sort commenced; [laughter;] and the relation of admirer and admired has continued from that day to the present time. [Applause.] I am one of not more than twenty of the present company who welcomed him in this country on an occasion much like this, a quarter of a century ago: and when I came to visit Europe some seventeen years ago, one of my most pleasant experiences there, and one of my pleasantest recollections of Europe, is that of buying in the furthest city I visited—the City of Venice, on the Adriatic—an Italian newspaper, and amusing myself with what I could not read—[laughter]—a translation of *David Copperfield*, wherein the dialogue between Ham and Peggotty, with which I was familiar in English, was rendered into very amusing Italian. [Laughter and applause.] And so, friends, I claim a sort of humble connection with the prophet and priest of humanity, who is our guest this evening—the man who in this generation, when many have attempted to preach from that magnificent text of the plowman poet of the world, "a man's a man for a' that," has preached the best sermons from that text, and, perhaps, I may say the most—whose works from first to last have been instinct with not only the still sad music of humanity, which is only one strain of the great epic of the time; but with the cheering, hopeful, triumphant music of humanity; also the humanity of the future, the elevated, enlightened and glorified humanity which must and shall yet be. [Applause.] Friends and fellow-laborers, we honor ourselves to-night in honoring the most successful, the most thoroughly successful, literary man of our time—a man who we may proudly say is not ashamed of having come up, as most of us have come up, from the lower rounds of the ladder of the Press, and though none of us have reached such a height as he has, still, I say, his success is a sign of hope and an encouragement to every one of us. We are each successful in his triumph. We are each in seeing what he has done, how nobly, how worthily he has done it, with what thorough success he has preached the gospel of humanity, until even nobles and kings have listened in admiration—I say we have in this success of his an encouragement to every one of us, saying "Go up higher;" do not fear to say your best, for there has been created a public, (if there was not a public thirty years ago,) ready and eager to the listen to the noblest and most humanizing thoughts which the best of us is now prepared to put before this public. Friends and fellow-laborers, as I am to set you an example to-night of a short speech, I will, without further prelude, ask you to join me in this sentiment: "Health and happiness, honor and generous, because just, recompense, to our friend and guest, CHARLES DICKENS."

SPEECH OF CHARLES DICKENS.

Mr. DICKENS, on rising to respond, was received with such loud and long-continued cheering, that he had to stand for some time awaiting an opportunity to speak. When the enthusiasm had somewhat subsided, he spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I cannot do better than take my cue from your distinguished President, and refer in my first remarks to *his* remarks in connection with the old, natural association between you and me. When I received an invitation from a private association of working members of the Press of New-York to dine with them to-day, I accepted that compliment in grateful remembrance of a calling that was once my own and in loyal sympathy toward a brotherhood which, in spirit, I have never quitted. ["Good," "Good."] To the wholesome training of severe newspaper work, when I was a very young man, I constantly refer my first successes; and my sons will hereafter testify of their father that he was always steadily proud of that ladder by which he rose. [Great cheering.] If it were otherwise, I should have but a very poor opinion of their father, which, perhaps, upon the whole, I have not. [Laughter and cheers.] Hence, gentlemen, under any circumstances, this company would have been exceptionally interesting and gratifying to me. But whereas I supposed that, like the fairies' pavilion in the *Arabian Nights*, it would be but a mere handful, and I find it turn out, like the same elastic pavilion, capable of comprehending a multitude, so much the more proud am I of the honor of being your guest; for you will readily believe that the more widely representative of the Press in America my entertainers are, the more I must feel the good will and the kindly sentiments toward me of that vast institution. [Applause.] Gentlemen, so much of my voice has lately been heard in the land, and I have, for upwards of four hard winter months, so contended against what I have been sometimes quite admiringly assured was "a true American catarrh"—[laughter]—a possession which I have throughout highly appreciated, though I might have preferred to be naturalized by any other outward and visible means. [Renewed laughter.] I say, gentlemen, so much of my voice has lately been heard that I might have been contented with troubling you no further from my present standing-point, were it not a duty with which I henceforth charge myself, not only here but on every suitable occasion, whatsoever and wheresoever, to express my high and grateful sense of my second reception in America, and to bear my honest testimony to the national generosity and magnanimity. [Great applause.] Also, to declare how astounded I have been by the amazing changes that I have seen around me on every side, changes moral, changes physical, changes in the amount of land subdued and cultivated, changes in the rise of vast new cities, changes in the growth of older cities almost out of recognition, changes in the growth of the graces and amenities of life, changes in the Press, without whose advancement no advancement can take place anywhere. [Applause.] Nor am I, believe me, so arrogant as to suppose that in five and twenty years there have been no changes in me, and that I had nothing to learn and no extreme impressions to correct when I was here first. [Applause.] And, gentlemen, this brings me to a point on which I have, ever since I landed here last November, observed a strict silence, however tempted sometimes to break it, but in reference to which I will, with your good leave, take you into my confidence now. ["Go on." "Go on."] Even the Press, being human, may be sometimes mistaken or misinformed, and I rather think that I have in one or two rare instances known its information to be not perfectly accurate with reference to myself. [Laughter and applause.] Indeed, I have now and again been more surprised by printed news that I have read of myself, than by any other printed news that I have ever read in my present state of existence. [Laughter.] Thus, the vigor and perseverance with which I have for some months past been collecting materials for, and hammering away at, a new book on America has much astonished me; [renewed laughter;] seeing that all that time it has been perfectly well-known to my publishers on both sides of the Atlantic that I positively declared that no consideration on earth should induce me to write one. [Laughter.] But what I have intended, what I have resolved upon, (and this is the confidence I seek to place in you,) is, on my return to England, in my own English journal, manfully, promptly, plainly, in my own person, to bear, for the behoof of my countrymen, such testimony to the gigantic changes in this country as I have hinted at to-night. [Applause.] Also, to record that wherever I have been, in the smallest places equally with the largest, I have been received with unsurpassable politeness, delicacy, sweet temper, hospitality, and consideration, and with unsurpassable respect for the privacy daily enforced upon me by the nature of my avocation here and the state of my health. [Applause.] This testimony, so long as I live, and so long as my descendants have any legal right in my books, I shall cause to be republished, as an appendix to every copy of those two books of mine in which I have referred to America. [Tumultuous applause.] And this I will do and cause to be done, not in mere love and thankfulness, but because I regard it as an act of plain justice and honor. [Bravo, and cheers.] Gentlemen, the transition from my own feelings toward and interest in America to those of the mass of my countrymen, seems to be a natural one; but whether or no, I make it with an express object. I was asked in this very City, about last Christmas time, whether an American was not at some disadvantage in England, as a foreigner! The notion of an American's being regarded in England as a foreigner at all, of his ever being thought of or spoken of in that character, was so uncommonly incongruous and absurd to me that my gravity was for the moment quite overpowered. As soon as it was restored, I said that for years and years past I hoped I had had as many American friends, and had received as many American visitors as almost any Englishman living, and that my unvarying experience, fortified by theirs, was that it was enough in England to be an American to be received with the readiest respect and recognition anywhere. Thereupon, out of half-a-dozen people, suddenly spake out two, one an American gentleman with a cultivated taste for art, who, finding himself on a certain Sunday outside the walls of a certain historical English castle, famous for its pictures, was refused admission there, according to the strict rule of the establishment on that day, but who on merely representing that he was an American gentleman, on his travels, had not only the picture gallery, but the whole castle placed at his immediate disposal. [Laughter.] The other was a lady who, being in London, and having a great desire to see a particular museum, was assured by the English family with whom she stayed that it was impossible, because the place was closed for a week, and she had only three days there. Upon that lady's going to the museum, as she assured me, alone, self-introduced as an American lady, the gate flew open, as it were, magically. I am unwillingly bound to add that the lady certainly was young and extremely pretty. [Laughter.] Still, the porter of that institution is of an obese habit, and, according to the best of my observation of him, not very impressible. [Great laughter and cheering.] Now, gentlemen, I refer to these trifles as a collateral assurance to you that the Englishman who shall humbly strive, as I hope to do, to be in England as faithful to America as to England herself, has no previous conceptions to contend against. ["Good!" "Good!"] Points of difference there have been, points of difference there are, points of difference there probably always will be between the two great peoples. But broadcast in England is sown the sentiment that those two peoples are essentially one, [great applause,] and that it rests with them jointly to uphold the great Anglo-Saxon race, to which our President has referred, and all its great achievements before the world. [Bravo.] If I know anything of my countrymen, and they give me credit for knowing something, if I know anything of my countrymen, gentlemen, the English heart is stirred by the fluttering of those Stars and Stripes, as it is stirred by no other flag that flies except its own. [Great applause.] If I know my countrymen, in any and every relation toward America, they begin, not as Sir Anthony Absolute recommended lovers to begin, with "a little aversion," but with a great liking and a profound respect; and whatever the little sensitiveness of the moment, or the little official passion, or the little official policy, now, or then, or here, or there, may be, take my word for it, that the first, enduring, great popular consideration in England is a generous construction of justice. [Bravo.] Finally, gentlemen, and I say this subject to your correction, I do believe that from the great majority of honest minds on both sides, there cannot be absent the conviction that it would be better for this globe to be riven by an earthquake, fired by a comet, overrun by an iceberg, and abandoned to the Arctic fox and bear, than that it should present the spectacle of these two great nations, each of whom has, in its own way, and hour, striven so hard and so successfully for freedom, ever again being arrayed the one against the other. (Tumultuous applause, the whole company standing up and cheering again and again.) Gentlemen, I cannot thank your President enough, or you enough, for your kind reception of my health and of my poor remarks; but believe me, I do thank you with the utmost fervor of which my soul is capable. [Loud applause.]

At the conclusion of Mr. DICKENS' speech the band struck up "God Save the Queen," and the whole company, rising, joined in singing the air.

"The New-York Press" was the next toast, and was responded to by Mr. HENRY J. RAYMOND. On arising to respond he was received with great applause.

SPEECH OF MR. RAYMOND.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: It seems to me, as I have no doubt it will seem to every one of you, that the Press of America ought to respond, at this moment, through some appropriate organ, to the noble and generous sentiments expressed by our guest to night. I have no commission and no claim, and no right to speak for the Press of the United States. [A voice, "Yes you have."] I am here officially, and only officially, to speak for a section, a segment of that great Press; ["No, no;"] but on behalf of that section, and I think with the assent of the whole Press with which that section is so closely, so constantly, so intimately and so proudly connected, I may say that we deem it an honor to us, the Press of New-York and the Press of America, that we have had an opportunity to greet on this occasion the guest who sits at my left hand. ["Bravo, bravo."] The Press of New-York, from its geographical position, to say nothing else, maintains a *quasi* prominence among the Press of the country. That Press has maintained an independent existence, not only in itself, but through its organization. For many years, (if I may say *many* in speaking of the few years during which I have been connected with it,) it has had an organization in form as a Press Club; and it is among the most pleasant of my recollections in connection with the Press of New-York that in that form of organization it has been our good fortune, at various times, to greet as guests, and to entertain, with whatever hospitality we were able to extend to them, gentlemen of distinction and position, who did us the honor to visit us from the countries of Europe. I remember almost the first of those occasions, when that truly great man, then recently expelled from the office of Governor of Hungary, KOSSUTH, the exile, [applause,] came to this country, and charmed so many of our people by the sea shore, and in the depths of the densest wildernesses of the West, and in great cities, and everywhere he went, by the silver voice in which he uttered such sweet words in behalf of liberty and freedom, and by that sad, solemn eye with which, as our eloquent orator, RUFUS CHOATE, has said "he seemed constantly to be beholding the sad procession of unnamed demigods who had died for their native land." He was one of the most honored guests of the New-York Press. Then came to us, and honored us by his presence, as he has honored England and the world by his services, that great statesman whom your people, Sir, [turning to Mr. DICKENS,] now honor as they honor few among their dead or their living—RICHARD COBDEN. [Great applause.] Then, too, came to us, and greeted us with the right hand of brotherhood, your great brother in literature, WILLIAM M. THACKERAY. [Renewed applause.] And I may say that of the many things that touched the hearts of our people, none touched them more nearly, or struck home more closely than the feeling and eloquent words of the heart in which he spoke to us of his brother in letters, CHARLES DICKENS. [Great cheering.] We did not need, sir, that he should tell us how much that name was cherished by the lovers of humanity all over the world, wherever the English tongue was spoken or read; but he never said one word in praise of that name that did not meet with as hearty a response here as human words ever brought from human hearts. He told us then what was true then, and what has been growing more and more true ever since, that the writings of that illustrious brother of his in the world of letters, had done more than any other event or occurrence, more than any other service which he could call to mind to make the men of the world feel that they were brothers, that they had common interests, that they were all sons of one father, striving and marching toward one end, and that each deserved and ought to have the love, the sympathy, the cordial good offices and kindly feeling of every other. [Applause.] These, Sir, are among the felicities of the New-York Press. The Press of other parts of the country have enjoyed them also to a greater or less extent, and I know they have all sympathized with the feelings which pervaded our hearts at our good fortune in meeting such men, and hearing them speak such words of brotherly kindness and love. The President, the honorable the distinguished and the honored President on this occasion, [applause,] has spoken in words which I know came from his heart, as they reached all our hearts, of the service rendered the cause of humanity by our guest this evening. We are all laboring in a common cause. I think it may be truly said that the Press, the free Press, all over the world, has but one common mission—to elevate humanity. It takes the side of the humble, the lowly and the poor—always of necessity, a necessity of its own existence,—as against those who from mere position and power hold in their hands the destinies of the lowly and the poor, for whom the Press is instituted. We are all of us more or less directly, more or less exclusively, connected with the movements of governments,—governments of various forms, in different parts of the world, and through different agencies and ways, in that common effort to elevate the great mass of our fellow men, to improve their material condition, and give them a higher ground to stand upon and a stronger foot to go through the weary task that all of us, in some degree, have to undergo before we fulfill our pilgrimage here on earth. But it often strikes me, when I think of the labors of Governments and the labors of those who try to aid governments, and when I contrast them with the fruits of the efforts, and the machinery through which literary men labor for the same common end,—it often strikes me how coarse and rude and ineffective is the whole machinery of government to accomplish the great end of elevating humanity. It is not through machinery, it is not through organizations, through forms, through constraints, through laws, that we touch the real springs of human action. [Applause.] It is not through those agencies that we learn what it is that elevates humanity, what it is that purifies it, what it is that brings all men to think themselves brothers, and to act toward each other as brothers. It is those who deal with the secret springs of actions who, through the channels of fiction or of congenial and sympathetic human history, touch the springs of the human heart, and make us *feel* as well as convince our intellects; it is those who do most to carry the world on to what we all believe to be it ultimate destination. [Applause.] And certainly in the Press, or out of the Press, in government, or out of government, nowhere on the face of the earth, in any form or in any shape, or through any agency, have there lived many men—I might make it stronger, if I did not dislike to appear extravagant—have there lived many men who have touched so nearly the secret springs of action and of character of the human heart, and have done so much in that way to bring about that unanimity of human feeling, that cordiality of human brotherhood, as the distinguished guest whom we have here to-night. Everything that he has ever written, I say it without the slightest exception of a single book, a single page or a single word that has ever proceeded from his pen, has been calculated to infuse into every human heart the feeling that every man was his brother, and that the highest duty he could do to the world, and the highest pleasure he could confer upon himself and the greatest service he could render to humanity was to bring that other heart, whether high or low, as close to his own as possible. [Applause.] What he has accomplished in that way, how many human hearts he has thus brought together, how much of kind feeling he has infused throughout society, among all men, of all classes, high and low, rich and poor, powerful and weak—how much he has done to infuse into them all the spirit of brotherhood, I know to well the poverty of any language I could use to attempt to describe. [Applause.] But I know that there is not a man here, and there is not a man who has known any man here, who knows anything of his writings, who has made himself familiar with their spirit, or has yielded to their influence, who has not been made thereby a better as well as a wiser, and prouder and kinder nobler man. [Loud cheering.] Excuse the prolixity into which I seem to be running. I will not prolong my remarks. I only desire to return thanks, on behalf of the New-York Press, for the compliment which has been paid it by the assembled Press of the United States. ["Go on, go on."] I think I may fairly claim that the New-York Press—and I know no higher claim that I could put in for it here to-night than this, that the New-York Press from the very beginning, from the time when words first dropped from the pen of our illustrious guest, the New-York Press has appreciated them, and I may add, appropriated them, [laughter,] and that the fruits thereof are apparent in some of the changes, the improvements, the advances, which he has been good enough to speak of here to-night. We all know his characters. They seem like persons. We cherish them as friends. I feel as well acquainted with some of them—yes, a great deal better acquainted with some of them, than I do with many of the men whom I meet here on the streets every day of my life. I know I have derived more good from some of them than from any, or at least many, of the friends whom I meet every day. They do everybody good, for they are always cheerful, always hopeful, always earnest, always kind to every one; and, in spite of all we may claim for our republican institutions and our equality of rights, humanity in this country—I say it fearlessly—owes more of its substantial advances to the writings of Mr. DICKENS than even to the Press of New-York. [Laughter and applause.] His is a kind of public service, which is done without consciousness, and sometimes without intent. Such a man writes what he knows of men, and what he writes addresses itself to all men. It reaches their hearts, and through their hearts governs their conduct; and that is the only government of conduct worth a straw anywhere. [Applause.] I think often of these things in connection with the noble lines of one of our own poets, speaking of the unconscious work done by the great architect of Rome, in the building of St. Peter's; and if you will allow me to quote those lines, (and I am sure you will thank me for substituting them for anything that I could say myself,) I will close therewith, I mean that beautiful passage in EMERSON where he says:

"The hand that rounded Peter's dome,
And groined the aisles of Christian Rome,
Wrought with a sad sincerity.
Himself from God he could not free,
He builded better than he knew;
The conscious stone to beauty grew."

The "Weekly Press" was responded to by GEO. WM. CURTIS, as follows:

MR. CURTIS' SPEECH.

As I now look around upon this cheerful company, I like to think that this pleasant feast is not merely a tribute to an author whose books have made all his readers his friends, but is a fraternal greeting of welcome and farewell from us, who are all, in various ways, reporters, to our comrade, a late reporter of the London *Morning Chronicle*, who shall here and now, and at no other time, and nowhere else in the world, be nameless. He has ceased, indeed, to write for the *Morning Chronicle*, but he has not ceased to be a reporter. He is a famous story-teller; but I ask this table of experts whether that shows him to be no longer a reporter? He is a great novelist, but what are novelists? They are men commissioned by nature to see human life and the infinite play of human character, and write reports upon them. So a certain Spaniard inspected the grotesque aspect of decaying chivalry, and wrote his famous report, *Don Quixote*. So a certain Scotchman beheld the romantic splendor of the Crusader, and called his report *Ivanhoe*. So a sad-eyed countryman of ours saw a tragic aspect in early New-England life, and called his marvelous report the *Scarlet Letter*. And so our nameless friend of the *Morning Chronicle*, with the same commission as that of CERVANTES, of SCOTT, of HAWTHORNE, observing the various aspects of life in his own time, has written his prodigious series of reports which have become *Household Words All the Year Round*. They have not only revealed wrongs, but have greatly helped to right them. One he called, for instance, *Nicholas Nickleby*, and with hilarious indignation Dotheboys Hall was laughed and cried away. Perhaps he called another *Oliver Twist* and the cold poor-house was turned inside out and warmed with the sun of human charity. Upon another I read *Bleak House*; and, as I turn the pages, the long, bitter Winter of the law's delay lies exposed. He turns his eye backward, and it seems to me nobody truly understands the terrible form and spirit of the French Revolution, although he may have read all the historians, if he has not read that wonderful report, *The Tale of Two Cities*. And still, thank Heaven! the good work goes on. The eye and the heart and the hand are untiring. The eager world reads, and reads, and reads; and the reporter's genial magic makes it a great, good-natured Oliver, asking for more. If, in the pursuit of his calling, he came to us who loved and honored him, he still faithfully and frankly reported his observations. The old proverb says nobility obliges. But genius obliges still more. Fidelity to his own observation is all that we can ask of any reporter. However grateful he may be for our hospitality, we cannot insist that he shall pour our champagne into his eyes so that he cannot see, nor stuff our pudding into his ears so that he cannot hear. He was obliged to hear and see, and report many things that were not pleasant nor flattering. It is the fate of all reporters. I do not remember that those very competent observers, Mr. EMERSON and Mr. HAWTHORNE, whom we sent to England, represented that country as altogether a paradise and John Bull as a saint without blemish. They told a great deal of truth about England, as it seems to me our friend told a great many wholesome and valuable truths about us. Naturally we did not find every part of his report very entertaining; but neither, I suppose, did Lord Dedlock find Bleak House very amusing, and I am sure that to this day neither Sergt. Buzfuz nor the Lord Chief Justice Stareleigh have ever been able to find the least fun in Pickwick. For my undivided thirty-millionth part of the population I thank the reporter with all my heart, and I do not forget that if his touch, like the ray of a detective's lantern, sparkled for a moment upon some of our defects, the full splendor of its light has been always turned upon the sins and follies of his own country. If I seem to have wandered from my text, Mr. Chairman, it only seems so. The members of the Weekly Press, to whom I have the honor of speaking, pursue literature as a profession; and I know not where we could study the fidelity, the industry, the conscience, the care and the enthusiasm which are essential to success in our profession more fitly than in the example of the editor of *All the Year Round*. M. THIERS in a recent speech says that the world now needs every day a new book written every day. Hence the newspaper. The responsibility of the authors of that book is enormous. The world is governed by public opinion, and nothing moulds that opinion more powerfully than the Press. Its great divisions as we know them are two: the literary and the political. The paramount duty of the Literary Press is purity; of the Political Press, honesty. Our Copyright law, as you are aware, Mr. Chairman, inflicts a fine for every repetition of the offence, so that the fine is multiplied as many times as there are copies of the book printed. So the man who, as a writer for the Press, says what he does not believe, or defends a policy that he does not approve, or panders to a base passion or a mean prejudice for a party purpose, is so many times a traitor to the craft represented at this table as there are copies of his newspaper printed. And as honest or even dishonest difference of opinion is entirely compatible with courtesy, so even denunciation is a thousand-fold more stinging and effective when it is not vituperation, decency of manner becomes the Press no less than decency of matter. When the manners of the Press become those of Tombs pettifoggers, or Old Bailey shysters, or the Eatanswill *Gazette*, its influence upon society will be revealed by a coarse and brutal public opinion. While we boast of the tremendous power of the Press, let us remember that the foundations of its power as a truly civilizing influence are, first, purity, then honesty, then sagacity and industry. It may sometimes seem otherwise; but it is an illusion. A man may build up a great journal as he may amass any other great fortune, and seem to be a shining miracle of prosperity. But if he have neither love, nor honor, nor troops of friends, his prosperity is a fair orchard bearing only apples of Sodom. It is a curious and interesting fact that, at an official investigation made a few years since in England, a newspaper dealer, in reply to a question of Mr. CORDEN's, gave it as the result of twenty years' experience, that objectionable newspapers, daily or weekly, were short-lived, while the publications of the highest intellectual and moral quality constantly increased in circulation. It is impossible to determine the limits or the merits of individual agency, but there is no doubt that among the most vigorous forces in the elevation of the character of the Weekly Press had been *Household Words* and *All the Year Round*; and since the beginning of the publication of *Household Words*, the periodical literature of England has been born again. Mr. Chairman, the obligation that, in the name of the Weekly Press, I wish to express to our guest, is for his example of high fidelity and of honorable pride in his profession of letters. His career illustrates what CHARLES LAMB called the sanity of true genius. He has never debased it to unworthy ends. He has shown us that it is not a denizen of Bohemia only, but a citizen of the world. He has always honored his profession by asserting its dignity in his own person. If Dr. JOHNSON was content to wait humbly, hat in hand, in Lord CHESTERFIELD's ante-room; if Sir WALTER SCOTT—he, of all men!—was proud to preserve the glass out of which GEORGE Fourth drank his toddy; the late reporter of the *Morning Chronicle*, when the Queen invites him to the Palace to amuse her company, respectfully replies that he cannot come as an actor where he is not welcome as a guest. In that spirit of common respect for a noble calling upon whose roll are written the best beloved names in history, a calling of which the technical "Press," whether daily or weekly or monthly or quarterly, is but a department, let us take the hand of our friend at parting. Wherever he may be, whatever fate befall, his name will be a kind of good tidings. It will always have a pleasant Christmas sound. Old Ocean, bear him safely over! English hedges, welcome him with blossoms of the May! English hearts, he is ours as he is yours! We stand upon the shore; we say farewell; and, as he sails away, we pray with love and gratitude, may God bless him!

The speech of Mr. CURTIS was received with the most marked approval of his hearers, who, at the conclusion, arose and gave him three hearty cheers.

The Chairman said that he had heard from the daily Press, but where there was one reader for a daily paper there were a dozen for the weekly Press. He would therefore offer for the next sentiment the Weekly Press of the United States, and would ask Mr. HURLBUT to respond.

WM. HENRY HURLBUT'S SPEECH.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: The Emperor GALLIENUS once gave a prize to a workman because he had never hit a mark. I can't help thinking that this wily Prince must have been in the minds of the Committee when they asked me to respond to the toast which has just been read. For I certainly have not written, and I don't think I have read a magazine article for seven years past. But if there is no special fitness in my responding to the toast, there certainly is a special fitness in the toast itself. For all who find comfort and value in monthly literature owe a great debt, both directly and indirectly, to our illustrious guest. There were magazines, we all know, long before *Boz* took up his formidable pen to sketch the manners and customs of his fellow creatures. But it is certain the range of English serial literature has been greatly widened, and its quality greatly enriched by his influence. To those of us who were boys when Mr. DICKENS first visited America, serial literature must always seem to have been in a manner his invention. We counted time in our boyhood by dear Old *Master Humphrey's Clock*, we knew the first day of the month by a "new number of *Oliver Twist* or *Nicholas Nickleby*, just as we knew the last day of the week by a holiday. Insatiable urchins that we were, we had no sooner devoured this "new number" when we got it, than, like Oliver, we clamored "for more." But, unlike Oliver, we got more—we have been getting more ever since—and I am sure I speak for all who hear me when I say that we are as far off now as they were from getting enough, and that we hope we may keep on getting more, not for months, but for years to come. Perhaps it would hardly be fair to say that we owe Mr. DICKENS to monthly literature as we owe SHAKESPEARE to the theatre. And yet, I like to believe it of Mr. DICKENS, as I am sure I believe it of SHAKESPEARE, that he never would have given himself the trouble to be an author if he had not been tempted by opportunity. The theatre was the opportunity of SHAKESPEARE, and monthly literature of Mr. DICKENS. But if monthly literature played the witch with Mr. DICKENS, he has returned the compliment by playing the dickens with monthly literature. The traces of his influence are over it all, since first he touched its hem. Always for good, shall I say? No, not always for good, since the best of styles seduces simpletons into imitations which do the original author more discredit than his own foibles (and the cleverest of men have their foibles) deserve. But by enlarging the scope, by elevating the range of literature in its relations with life, Mr. DICKENS has wrought a real and positive good to English letters, and for this monthly literature has rewarded him—by miscellaneously and mercilessly cribbing, at least on this side of the Atlantic, all that he has written. Now this speaking, as I do, by warrant of this committee for monthly literature, I hold to be a wrong demanding redress. If I had no other audience than the editors and publishers of monthly magazines, I might, I suppose, appeal in vain. But I see before me the most complete representation which has for years past been assembled, or which for years to come may be assembled of the real working men of the American Press, of the men who make, night after night, and day after day, the broad sheets, which reeled off from the hundred-armed giants who do our work in caves, go forth to all the world bearing their mingled messages of truth and falsehood, of probable and improbable. These at best know, I am sure, and will testify, that "the laborer is worthy of his hire." I appeal to them henceforth to see to it, that in season and out of season they lose no occasion of supporting that just and righteous and reasonable cause of an international copyright, of which our distinguished guest has for years been so faithful a defender, and by the arrested, I will not say the defeated, progress of which not he alone has been the sufferer, but every man in England and in America whom his example might else have stimulated to authorship. If the *monthly magazine* did not mean to plead for this cause, so much the worse for them that I am their spokesman. If they did, let them be grateful. And so I cede my place, not to a worthier sentiment, but to more eloquent men.

Mr. HURLBUT's speech called forth repeated applause and laughter from the audience.

SPEECH OF CHARLES ELIOT NORTON.

Mr. CHARLES ELIOT NORTON responded very happily to the toast of "The Boston Press." He humorously claimed that the principles and thoughts advocated and enforced in the writings of Mr. DICKENS were, after all, "Boston notions," and that Mr. DICKENS himself was a citizen of Boston. Referring to the Press, he in conclusion remarked that in the journal with which he was himself connected, there appeared, twenty-five years ago or more, one of the earliest critical recognitions of the genius of Mr. DICKENS, the guest of the evening.

Mr. GREELEY said: Boston is considerable of New-England, and yet there is considerable of New-England outside of Boston, and for the New-England Press, I require Gen. JOSEPH R. HAWLEY, of the Hartford *Courant*, to respond.

GEN. HAWLEY'S SPEECH.

Gen. HAWLEY said that it was but a few minutes before, that he had received an intimation that he was to respond to the toast. He had worked very diligently for a few days, in order to get time to come here to-night, and he came to do nothing but enjoy himself. Mr. SAMUEL BOWLES, of the *Springfield Republican*, who, until a moment ago, had sat on his right, was the most fitting person to respond, as the paper which he controlled they considered the model newspaper of New-England. He had, however, chosen to bequeath his work to the speaker's incompetent hands, and he would say only a few words. New-England was always and everywhere speaking for herself; the Chairman of this festival was a New-England man; the editor of the *Evening Post* was another, and the gentleman on the right of our guest (Mr. RAYMOND) was another. [Voice—"No."] Well, said the speaker, if he wasn't born in New-England, she educated him. [Applause.] He thought, therefore, that New-England had spoken enough for herself already. He remembered hanging on a fence to catch a glimpse at our guest on his first visit to New-England. On behalf of all New-England he thanked him. They owed him a debt which could never be repaid. On his departure they could not ask him to say of us anything as kindly as we say of ourselves. [Laughter.] If he would moderate our phrases of self-praise we would be satisfied. [Applause.]

The Chairman then proposed the Press of Philadelphia—a city which in olden times was larger and more populous than the present metropolis of the Union—and called upon Mr. BOKER to respond.

MR. BOKER'S SPEECH.

He disavowed any right to speak for the Press of the country, whether daily, weekly or monthly. He was not connected with any Press whatever except in the capacity of a subscriber who paid his bills generally in advance. [Applause.] Yet he knew full well the debt of gratitude which the Philadelphia Press owed to Mr. DICKENS. He could say for one, that which few Americans could say, and that was that he never read a book of Mr. DICKENS' except in the original English edition. [Applause.] He did not propose to speak here of the question of international copyright, as much as he had it at heart. He understood there was an association in New-York that would shortly present the subject in its proper light before Congress. He would only say that he had joined that Association. [Applause.] Philadelphia, he would only say in conclusion, like every other city in the United States, was grateful to Mr. DICKENS, whose tour through the country had been a triumphal progress. No one had listened to him but with delight, and in bidding him farewell Philadelphia could say that should he ever return to the United States, whether as ambassador of his country [applause] or as an agent for the establishment of an international copyright, he would be thrice welcomed.

MR. DEMAR'S SPEECH.

The Northern Press was responded to by Mr. GEO. W. DEMARS of the Albany *Evening Journal*, who spoke of the entertainment and instruction he had received from the perusal of Mr. DICKENS' morals. Not long ago, in a cabin in the extreme North, he found the complete works of CHARLES DICKENS, and the owner of the humble abode told him that next to the Bible he set the highest value upon these books. In his writings were embodied principles that if carried out in common life were calculated to make mankind wiser and happier. He was happy to meet here to-night, sitting side by side, two such earnest champions of human rights as CHAS. DICKENS and HORACE GREELEY.

SPEECH OF MR. M. HALSTEAD.

The response to the "Western Press" was made by Mr. HALSTEAD, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, who said, if he should protract his remarks in proportion to the geographical extent of the country whence he came, he would keep them here all night. He did not think that he represented the West of the present day, inasmuch as he was a thousand miles East of what now was called the West by the people of his vicinity. Our guest had only seen a small portion of the country, only the portion that hung "on the verge" of the United States. The people of his section, so far from being offended at anything he said about them in the "American Notes," were exceedingly grateful to him for omitting many things that he might have said. [Laughter and applause.] It had been said that the sun never sets upon the domain of England, and it might with equal truth be said that the sun never sets upon the admirers of the genius of the guest of the evening. [Applause.]

"The Southern Press" was the next toast.

MR. DE LEON'S SPEECH.

EDWIN DE LEON responded as follows: We have all read with wonder in our childhood that story in the Thousand and One Nights of the Arabian Prince, who, on his magic carpet, could transport himself at will to remote corners of the earth. What our childhood doubted, our manhood has seen realized; for the successor of that Prince sits among us all to-night. For into what remote nook, into what diversity of land and language, has not the magic woof, woven out of his own brain, transported CHARLES DICKENS? Less fortunate than our Northern brethren, few of us, representatives of the Southern Press, have had the pleasure of looking upon and listening to our guest of to-night—have enjoyed the high intellectual gratification of comparing our ideals of the children of his brain with that of their parent. Yet none the less is his name familiar in our mouths as Household Words; and, from the hour we first met him at the "Pickwick Club" until our pleasant jaunt to "Mugby Junction," the Southern Press has paid full, fair and spontaneous tribute to him. Not having "million-gas-magnifiers" in place of eyes, it, of course, has been impossible for Mr. DICKENS to see or read these tributes; especially as I know the circulation of American journals in England—from North or South—to be only an event looming in the future. Yet I take pleasure and pride in vouching for Southern recognition and Southern admiration of the writer who has never prostituted great gifts to base uses; never pandered to low principles; nor bought popularity and renown at the price of moral debasement. Here, in America, the life-long champion of the weak against the strong—the scourger of shams and humbugs in high places—the advocate of the people, who has never in his pleadings brought a blush to the cheek of maiden modesty—here he should and must be honored, even at an hour when the literature both of England and of America reeks with the pollutions of that unsavory thing, called *Sensation!* True genius is ever healthy. Convulsion is not strength; nor can the mind and soul of any people be nourished by tainted food rehashed from continental shambles. All honor then to the Master who has "touched not, tasted not, handled not" this unclean thing, but has put the temptation far away from him; and—with his friend, compeer and rival—THACKERAY—has offered wholesome food, seasoned with the attic salt of humor and the pungent pepper of wit, to the hungry palates of all who speak the language of VICTORIA and of WASHINGTON! One of these great masters has gone to his rest; but his works live after him—a legacy Death cannot deprive us of. But he—his only compeer, who uttered over his bier high tribute to the author and to the man—is happily still spared to English literature. Can it then be wondered at if—after all the plenteous feast he has spread before us—we, insatiate still and like his own Oliver, are "asking for more?" Before concluding the imperfect utterances of an admiration too strong for expression in words, allow me to declare the pride and pleasure with which I stand here to-night as the connecting link between the Northern and the Southern Press—so long dissevered—on this first occasion of their reunion for a common purpose. I feel it a peculiar privilege to be the agent for taking stock, in their name, in that third cable which Mr. DICKENS came over to lay down between England and America—the shore end of which he has so successfully landed on our side. It is just sixteen years since Mr. THACKERAY made himself personally known to us. He came over to take soundings for the great enterprise Mr. DICKENS has just finished so triumphantly. By a curious coincidence it was my good fortune then to defend Mr. THACKERAY from unjust aspersions on his character as a man and as an author, and to be honored by his friendship and intimacy on both sides of the Atlantic, even as it is my pleasing duty to join to-night in the universal acclaim that greets his great friend and rival in our parting reunion. At the time of our guest's departure from England on this cable mission of his, an English illustrated journal gave a picture, in which the principal characters of his novels—Wilkins Micawber, Sairy Gamp and other old friends of ours—were bidding him an affectionate farewell as he stepped on board the steamer "Hail Columbia." When those delighted children assemble on the pier to welcome their parent on his return, unscalped and ungouged by the American savages, unharmed by Fenians or Kuklux Klan, even among them he will find no hearts that throb for him with more genuine warmth than those that send a God-speed after him from Maine to Louisiana.

Frequent applause greeted the delivery of Mr. DE LEON's speech.

SPEECH OF COL. THORPE.

The Chairman then proposed the "Southwestern Press," to which Col. T. B. THORPE responded as follows:

The allusion to the South and West as a locality seems to me intangible and poetical, for its comprehensiveness suggested is so vast, that if my genius were gold by the ton, it could not be hammered out by any process I know of to cover over so large a space. In the dim, distant, ancient times of the country, say twenty-eight years ago, I was identified with the Press of what was then known as the South and West—but the fairest region of that now well understood locality was then Mexican soil—neither the sunny waves of the Pacific, nor the oft impetuous current of the Rio Grande, laved our coasts. Up to the time the great South and West was finally laid out and fairly "prospected," the world had gone along cleverly in a small, slow way—but neither the transportation of freight, the carrying of passengers, nor the exchange of ideas suited so grand an era as the heart of the North American Continent, and American genius, always equal to every important occasion, [applause,] enslaved steam, fire and electricity to do our demanded work; and but for these agents the great West and South would to-day be a comparative wilderness. Here are our great triumphs. In our western wilds alone will the great minds of the Old World see the mighty grandeur of our republican colossus. Not a sphinx sitting alone in the desert, presiding over the tombs of departed greatness—but a vigorous, gracious, generous deity, protecting millions by its shadow, and opening wide its arms to receive and regenerate the suffering and oppressed of all lands. I would repeat, that I may be sufficiently impressive and clearly understood, that in the old and ancient times of twenty eight years ago, I was sitting on the alluvial banks of the lower Mississippi, watching the movements of a flat-boat that was lazily floating over the surface of the great "father of waters." As the giant arms that breasted the strong current turned this unwieldly craft toward the shore, I saw for the first time in my life, painted along its extended sides, with an immense brush, the name of Sam Veller. Strange as it may now seem, when I look on this company and reflect upon the reason of its assembling, it seems doubly strange indeed that the name of Sam Veller then suggested to me no history, called up no heart-cherished associations—but there was the name, nevertheless, and on the side of that old south-western craft it had been floated along for 2,000 miles, and thus quaintly made familiar with the teeming, vigorous people in the very heart of our Continent. I went on board of the boat in due time, and asked its Captain who was the honored gentleman whose name designated his craft. I don't know, stranger, was the reply; it may be that Mr. Veller is the new candidate for Congress from our territory, but I don't know. We all know Sam Weller now, and we think as much of his true manhood, so nobly exhibited in his humble office, as Mr. Pickwick ever did; but as much as we may think of Sam—or as much as we may honor the genius which individualized his character—Mr. DICKENS never has nor never will receive a more marked and generous tribute to his excellence than was paid by the citizens of the great South and West, when one of its representatives painted Sam Weller's name on that old backwoods craft. Col. THORPE was frequently interrupted by applause.

REMARKS OF PROF. YOUMANS.

The Chairman said the last toast of the evening was "The Scientific Press," and he would call upon Prof. E. L. YOUMANS to respond. Mr. YOUMANS, who was warmly applauded, said:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: I appreciate the honor of being called upon on this occasion to represent the Scientific Press, although very incompetent to do justice to its interest. But if any subject can afford to be careless of its mouthpiece, it is science. The daily, the weekly, and the monthly Press, and the Press East, West, North and South have to-night paid the tribute of their sincere and profound respect to the genius and the labors of CHARLES DICKENS. Time and space have been thus exhausted; where is the room for science? But though allowed no geographic or periodic opportunity the Scientific Press is nevertheless a power, not only through its own organs, but in its influence upon thought through all the multitudinous channels of publication. It is a common error that science consists of most curious inquiries about rare and extraordinary things remote from the interests and feelings of common life. This is a grave mistake. Science is entirely an affair of thought—of the correct action of the human mind. Knowledge grows in the individual and in the race—grows from vagueness into certainty, from looseness into precision, and in its highest or perfect form we call it science. It is simply a bringing of the human mind into better harmony with the truth of things, and it matters not what are its objects—stones or stars, human souls or the social relation of men. It is not the material triumphs of science, splendid as they are, that we would call attention on this occasion, but to its influence in widening and elevating human thoughts, by which it must become a new power in literature, and an all-renovating influence in education. Action and reaction are equal and opposite as well in the mental as in the material world. The forces of thought cannot reconstruct our civilization as they are now doing without a profound reflex effected upon the mind itself. It is much to have gained the mastery of the powers of nature for a thousand purposes of usefulness, it is far more to have gained an intellectual insight into her mysteries. No agency of the Press is more salutary than its influence in diffusing the results of scientific discovery and ministering to the universal extension of the principles educed, and the views that are based upon them. There is another misconception of the character and influence of science which it seems pertinent to notice on this occasion; it is the notion that it is unfavorable to the finer faculties of the mind—the enemy of the imagination. That it is a check upon the wild and lawless play of the imagination is unquestionable, for its function is to lead men into the dispensation of the true. The history of imaginative literature in the departments of poetry and fiction, shows that coeval with the growth of science there has been a steady repression of its more wayward and volatile flights—a steady subordination of it to the limits of the truth of nature. It has been stripped of its prerogative of unbounded licence, and its highest praise now is that it does not transcend the v rities of nature and experience. But if science may thus seem to have invaded the ancient domain of the imagination, has it not made munificent awards by opening up a wealth of thought—resources which infinitely enlarge the scope of imaginative combinations. So far, indeed, from science being unfavorable to the imagination, it is the very faculty on which she most relies for the accomplishment of her special work—the discovery of truth. From the time of BACON the attempt has been made to formulate the mental processes of discovery in terms of pure logical procedure, but the thing is impossible. I am afraid Mr. GRADGRIND will never make a discovery for the lack of this mental quality. The scientific attainment of truth is, after all, mainly a matter of fervor of imagination, of fantasy, and is just as truly an inspiration of genius as a successful stroke of poetry or fiction. Thus all the lines of intellectual labor harmonize at least. Our illustrious guest has devoted his wondrous powers of imagination and description to the noble end of ameliorating the condition of his fellow-beings. Science bids him God-speed with the fullest sympathy, for she too has for her inspiring aim that understanding of nature which is indispensable to the "bettering of man's estate."

LETTERS.

Among the responses to invitations from those who were unable to be present in person, the following were read:

FROM THURLOW WEED.

NEW-YORK, April 18, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR: When you informed me that the honored privilege of responding to a sentiment this evening had been assigned by the Committee of Arrangements to me, you will remember that I expressed my deep regret that the power of utterance on such occasions disqualified me for duty. In a subsequent conversation the desire to speak was so strong that I allowed you to infer that I would make the attempt; but as the hour approaches I find my "courage oozing out" so rapidly that I have reached Falstaff's conclusion that "discretion is the better part of valor." With a theme so bright and beautiful, so eloquent and touching—a theme that almost speaks itself—it is hard indeed to be incapable of consecutive utterances—to be unable to find words for thought, or to fashion inspirations into sentences—such, however, is my painful lot. Under obligation to Mr. DICKENS for infinitely more intellectual instruction and enjoyment than I have derived from all other sources—SHAKESPEARE and SCOTT included—with no power to make either just or equitable compensation, I am too poor to express in fitly chosen words an adequate sense of the gratitude which my reading of his glorious works awakens and intensifies. If, like an ancestor in very early times, similarly situated, I had a trusty friend to speak for me, I might venture to take my seat at your festive board, but as I have no right to hope for miraculous assistance, I must submit to a great disappointment by denying myself that pleasure. I am, however, consoled by the reflection, that what I loose, others will gain, for time, to-night, is too precious to be wasted. For the mental chaff which I should offer, there are waving fields of fully ripe wheat ready for the intellectual sickle. Mr. DICKENS may not be aware of it, but most of the offspring of his brain, real creations, with flesh, blood, and *immortal* spirits, now reside in America. In a sense, easier understood than explained, they have been inmates—welcome inmates of my own household; I know them familiarly, pass hours almost every day of my life in quiet but cheery communion with them. For many of them I cherish the warmest affection. "Little Nell," at the age of two years, came an orphan into my home and heart, bringing Heaven's brightest sunshine and choicest gifts with her, to be darkened and shrouded only when at fourteen, the spirit of that slight spar, resting on the bosom it loved best, drifted away into the wide ocean of eternity. Even Mr. MACAWBER, whom Mr. DICKENS left in Australia, prosperous and popular, has been several years in New-York, subjected again to his earlier pecuniary embarrassments, negotiating bills on which payment is inconveniently demanded at maturity, being "took" occasionally, but ever looking about for "something to turn up." Just now he is inquiring whether "coals" are likely to be "remunerative." I have received several Letters from him which Mr. DICKENS would instantly recognize. Those legitimate sons and daughters of Thespis the "Crummels," as Mr. DICKENS knows, came to America, for he surely has not forgotten the ostentatious leave-taking between Crummels and Nicholas. Their various and brilliant dramatic merits have been appreciated. The "Phenomenon," though no longer an "infant," is secure of a double encore; and that incomparable woman, "Mrs. Crummels," while balancing with her head upon a fourteen foot pole, with a brilliant display of fireworks at her heels, never fails to bring down the house. The "Veneerings," scattered throughout our City, are doing much to improve, adorn and varnish society. Mark Tapley, who honored us with a visit, found so much to be "jolly" over, met with so much that was congenial in Jefferson Brick, Col. Groper and Mr. Julius Washington Meriweather Bob, that but for the remembrance of Mrs. Lubin, with the anticipation of "ten more," and then just "fifteen more, because the last was not fair," and "must be done over again," would have settled down permanently on a charming "corner lot" that he fished out of a pond in the very attractive and highly imaginative City of Eden. Boarding-schools constructed upon the Squeers, Creakle and Blimber plans, however admirable, have not, I regret to inform their patron, Mr. DICKENS, been as flourishing as they were formerly. The discipline, though, is not quite popular. Indeed, I may say that there is a prejudice, unreasonable, but nevertheless a prejudice, against such memorable institutions as "Dotheboy's Hall." This will not, I hope, dishearten Mr. DICKENS, or diminish his praiseworthy efforts in behalf of Education. Nor, while "Model Prisons" have fairly accomplished all the Reforms he anticipated, should his labors in that direction be intermitted. Here, as in London, visitors are delighted with the wonders revealed in numbers "Twenty-seven" and "Twenty-eight." A prison system which produces so perfect a change of habits and heart as Uriah Heep and Latimer experienced, may be fairly expected in due time to reclaim Traddles and Copperfield. Capt. Bumble and Mrs. Corney, who come out to give us the benefit of their experience, are placing our workhouses in a palmy condition. Our beadles and matrons have already learned that the health of sick paupers can be improved by eating the toast and drinking the tea provided for patients themselves. And we have lots of excellent waiters who know how to beguile young travelers of their beer and chops. The Circumlocution Office and Family are happily adapted to our own circumstances, and begin to harmonize with our business habits. But it is my duty to apprise Mr. DICKENS that his first chapter of *Bleak House*, whatever of merit the succeeding chapters may possess, has impaired the working and destroyed the charm of our Court of Chancery. Before that ingenious chapter was written and read, we too could boast of our Jarndyce and Jarndyce. Our Courts were enlivened with occasional vehemence of Gridley, the man from Shropshire. And we had little Miss Flights expecting judgments. But now, with the single exception—that of Broken against Corning—we have not a solitary Chancery suit that has out-lived a generation, into which children have been born, or out of which they have died. Mme. Mantilini retrieved her fortunes in New-York, but was brought a second time to grief by her spendthrift Italian husband, whom I saw to-day through a basement window in Fourteenth-street, turning a mangle. When Mr. DICKENS arrived in New-York I attempted to pay, by small installments, some fractional part of the large debt of which he has been defrauded by our refusal to enact an International Copyright Law. I applied to my friend ROBERTS, the host of the Westminster, to further my scheme, but either from its bungling conception, or by accidental discovery, it collapsed. Instead of receiving my check and sending me two tickets, Mr. DOLBY returned the check along with tickets for the course. Not to speak irreverently, I experienced the surprise that awaited the sons of the Patriarch who went to Egypt for corn, but on their return found their money with the corn in the mouth of their sacks. But while moved by its affection for Mr. DICKENS, my mind possesses the motive power of the cork leg. I must "stop her." Permit me, therefore, to offer a brief sentiment:

CHARLES DICKENS—The Philanthropist who has conferred the greatest happiness upon the greatest number.

Truly yours, THURLOW WEED.

FROM DONALD G. MITCHELL.

EDGEWOOD, March 13, 1868.

Mr. H. E. Sweetser:

MY DEAR SIR: I delayed replying to the circular of Mr. YOUNG to the very last, hoping I might be able to participate in your festal supper to Mr. DICKENS. Saturday night, however, is an awkward one for me, and other engagements will compel me to decline. Believe me, however, when I say that there will not be one among you more sensible of the debt you all owe to your honored guest than your obedient servant,

DONALD G. MITCHELL.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—The Commissioners of Emigration held a meeting yesterday. From the semi-monthly report of transactions at the Labor Exchange it appears that from April 1 to April 15 the number of applicants for employment was 1,238. The number of orders received for employes was 1,493, and of emigrants employed there were 1,224. Among the latter were 10 families, comprising 34 persons. The average rate of monthly wages paid to males was $15, and to females $8. Of the males 536 were able to read and write, and of the females 364, leaving 164 males and 174 females not able to read and write.

MARRIED.

BURR—BEARDSLEY.—At Auburn, on Wednesday, April 15, by Rev. John Brainard, CHARLES P. BURR to FRANCES POWERS, daughter of Nelson Beardsley, Esq., of Auburn, N. Y.

SCHROEDER—LANGDON.—On Saturday, April 18, at All Souls' Church, by Rev. Orville Dewey, D. D., FRANCIS SCHROEDER, Superintendent of the Astor Library, to LUCY LANGDON MANSFIELD, daughter of James R. Langdon, Esq., of Montpelier, Vt. No cards.

DIED.

CANDEE.—In Jersey City, on Friday evening, April 17, JULIUS OSBORN CANDEE, eldest son of Hon. Julius Candee, of Waterville, Oneida County, N. Y.

His remains will be taken to Waterville for interment.

COLLINS.—On Saturday, April 18, at the house of her uncle, N. P. Bailey, MARY, daughter of the late Capt. Charles O. Collins, of the U. S. Army.

Notice of funeral on Monday.

FRISE.—On Friday, April 17, at the residence of his son-in-law, Charles C. Moreau, No. 138 West 36th-st., LOUIS JOSEPH FRISE, in his 73d year.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Sunday) afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

GODFREY.—On Friday, April 17, LIBBIE J., wife of George J. Godfrey, and eldest daughter of Frederick F. and Elizabeth M. Miller, of New-York, aged 24 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, members of Manhattan Division No. 16, S. of T., and Hope Temple of Honor No. 4, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 14 Noble-st., Greenpoint, L. I., on Sunday, the 19th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

HOWARD.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, April 17, in the 83d year of her age, ANSTISS S. HOWARD, widow of Joseph Howard.

The friends of her family and those of her sons and sons-in-law, are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, corner of Concord and Washington sts., on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

☞ Salem, Mass., papers please copy.

HOLT.—On Saturday, April 18, PERLEY HOLT, in the 73d year of his age.

Notice of funeral in Monday's paper.

KINNILLY.—On Friday, April 17, WM. A. KINNILLY, aged 49 years and 10 months.

Friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at No. 100 21-place, Brooklyn, his late residence, on Tuesday, the 21st inst., at 2 P. M., without further notice.

THOMPSON.—On Saturday, April 18, at the residence of her son-in-law, A. H. Gale, No. 221 East 12th-st., ELIZABETH THOMPSON, relict of the late John Thompson, in the 78th year of her age.

Further notice of the funeral in to-morrow's papers.

30,000 FRANCS.
HERRING'S PATENT
CHAMPION SAFES.
AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDALS AT
WORLD'S FAIR .... LONDON.
WORLD'S FAIR .... NEW-YORK.
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE .... PARIS.

AND
WINNER OF THE WAGER
OF
30,000 FRANCS!!
($6,000 IN GOLD.)
At the recent International Contest in the Paris Exhibition.
The public are invited to call and examine the report of the Jury on the merits of the great contest, and see the official award to the Herring's Patent over all others.
HERRING, FARRELL & SHERMAN
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York
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GARDEN ADORNMENTS
VASES, FOUNTAINS, STATUARY, &C.,
IN IRON AND TERRA COTTA.
CHASE & CO.,
No. 524 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

SAND-PAPER.
CROMWELL & JONES,
Manufacturers of
EMPIRE, FLINT AND UNION SAND-PAPER,
No. 5[illegible] Pearl-st., between Beekman-st. and Peck-slip, New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 285, April 18, 1868.
28, 1, 47, 8, 76, 35, 77, 29, 12, 16, 54, 13, 46.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 286, April 18, 1868.
77, 68, 30, 37, 25, 41, 59, 19, 66, 1, 40, 52, 22.
PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS No. 337, April 18, 1868.
69, 75, 30, 38, 29, 57, 40, 77, 27, 15, 48, 14, 13.
PADUCAH—CLASS No. 338, April 18, 1868.
11, 8, 66, 77, 49, 32, 9, 44, 63, 48, 71, 17, 20.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

A.—CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION furnished in all legalized lotteries.
J. CLUTE, Broker,
No. 136 Broadway; after May 1, No. 160 Broadway.

THE CITY OF THE DOGES.

Reception of the Remains of Daniel Manin—Imposing Ceremonies—Life in the City of Lagoons—Its Prospects in the Future.

From our Own Correspondent.

VENICE, Monday, March 23, 1868.

A funeral on the water—there is something poetical in the idea. But a funeral at night, on the tranquil lagoons of Venice, has a poetic solemnity which we cannot easily associate with any other situation. Great barges, melancholy with their black hangings, and made more gloomy by vases blazing with a broad, thin, languid flame, move in procession in a silence unbroken except by notes of solemn muse. Not a wave ripples, and even the rise and fall of so many oars hardly disturbs the water with a sound. The barges are piled so high above the deck with their ornaments of candelabras, and columns, and shields, that in the distance they look like great fabrics, bright with gilding and illumination. The palaces are only lighted within; not even a taper is shown at any window. By such contrast the shadows without are deepened, and the gleams that flit upon the old color heighten the effect of gloom and mystery.

The remains of MANIN, accompanied by the delegation appointed by the French Republicans to bring them to Italy, arrived at Turin on the 20th. The next day, by a funeral train, they were brought to the station at Venice. There they rested in State until evening. At nightfall the great number of barges, bearing the hundreds or thousands forming the funeral *cortège*, commenced moving slowly up the grand canal. The calm of an Italian Spring night was favorable for the spectacle, to the preparation of which so much time and money had been devoted. The distance from the station to St. Mark's Mole by the Serpentine route, is not much less than two miles, and quite two hours were consumed in a passage of truly majestic slowness. Nothing can easily be imagined more beautiful than the effect of the moving mass of glory and gloom, as seen from different points where the Grand Canal bends in its long course. A show of this kind leaves images upon the imagination which haunt it long after.

The remains were brought to land near the Ducal Palace, and instead of being taken to the centre of the Piazza San Marco, to rest during the night, as was at first suggested, they were left in the great Church of San Zaccaria, under the care of the National Guard. Yesterday the last rites took place with a pomp fit for the burial of a Sovereign; officials of every degree, and delegations and associations from many parts joined in the procession which accompanied the body to the square and to the cathedral. On the platform in the square the body rested for two hours, during which ten discourses were pronounced in the Italian and French languages. Among the French speakers were M. FORCADE, of the *Revue de Deux Mondes*, and M. LA FORGE. Letters of admiration and sympathy from JULES FAVRE, JULES SIMON, M. HAVEN and other members of the French Liberal Party were read.

Perhaps Venice has not seen a finer pageant since the olden time. People here tell me that the reception of the King and the other living hero, GARIBALDI, was nothing, as a demonstration of popular feeling, compared to the honors paid to the dead patriot. The region of the Piazza St. Mark presented an aspect of great beauty. Here, and along the *Riva degli Schiavoni*, for half a mile, every window and loggia and place from which a look-out could be had, and even the tops of the buildings, were crowded with spectators. Banners and draperies, knotted with mournful emblems, hanging from hundreds of poles and every palace wall, heightened in a great degree the effect of color, in which Venice is always sufficiently rich. The sun, of the clearest Italian sky, shed its splendor upon the scene, and hardly a new element seemed wanting to produce one of those fine general effects which the Italians love so much. The machines of the photographers could be seen on several of the heights, catching on their glasses an image of the fleeting pageant, for the benefit of local history, trade and art.

The funeral function lasted six hours; for after the long procession, and the addresses in the square, the body was carried into the Church of St. Mark, and there, with music, and many candles and prayers, the last strictly religious offices were performed. In the *atrio* of the Cathedral is placed a model of the monument which is to receive the remains of the patriot. There will be a sarcophagus of red porphyry, resting on four winged lions, in bronze gilt. The base will be in black marble. The general design is in excellent taste.

THE CITY OF THE LAGOONS.

And now before leaving this city of the Lagoons, a word about the town itself.

One feels a sort of melancholy commiseration for these Venetians, who come within only a few feet of living, like the frogs and eels, in the mud or under water. We thank the ancestors of the present inhabitants for having created so much picturesqueness for us, while we pity those condemned to pass their lives in narrow dark passages, when such floods of light are streaming from the sky. These canals, narrow and crooked, and running everywhere, are well enough for the imagination, when associated with music and moonlight, and the legends of old palaces crumbling to decay. But one becomes tired at last, and wishes to get away. Venice is almost intolerable, or at least tiresome as a place of residence, although it is a city to which one often wishes to come back.

The town has advantages, for there is no dust, and one of the inhabitants tells me that he is not obliged to have his shoes polished more than once a week. Instead of the foot-fall of horse and the rumble of carriage-wheels, the gondola glides noiselessly by. It is sufficiently amusing for a visitor to watch the movement on the principal canals. Just now I saw from my window a piano-forte go by. There it stood tranquilly on its legs, in the middle of the gondola, with no jar to put the chords out of tune, and looking much more dignified than when keeled over on the side, like a stranded hulk. If there had been a player, a serenade might have been given under every window, the music of the piano accompanying the song of the gondolier.

I see ladies in their fine dresses, with "footmen" in livery, going to make their mid-day calls or to distribute their cards. If there is a ball at the Palace, all the satin, and lace, and muslin, is carried in these carved and softly-carpeted boats, gliding under the archway and landing the precious freight at the foot of the great stairs. Here are palaces of the merchant princes of the old time, rising out of the water which bore back their ships laden with wealth; houses once as bright as the white stones from the quarry could make them, now rusty with the fine tints which time has left. A law exists which prohibits repairs to be made upon any of the monumental houses in such a way as to change their original character. The color even must not be rubbed off, although the elements may have left the walls as grim as the mountain rock. The law has its origin in true good taste, artistically viewed, although the impression produced is that of poverty, except upon the minds of lovers of the picturesque and of archæologic propriety.

Man but repeats the same acts, only in another form, in every age. The intelligent animal is by nature a trader, whether he lives in Bagdad, Tyre, Venice or New-York. In the commercial metropolis of America merchants are doing, on a ten-fold greater scale, what was done in Venice from two to five hundred years ago. The marble palaces of commerce are but enlarged repetitions of the mansions in which the old merchants here were lodged. The palace of the PISANI family, now going to decay, is a mass of white marble as large as the St. Nicholas, and architecturally much more beautiful.

With liberty, Venice, with the rest of Italy, will awake to new life. Prosperity will revive, although it can never hope to hold the place among commercial cities which it held in the old time. The world is changed, and grander seats of commerce and of empire are rising, far removed from the old theatre of action. Commerce and civilization are following the course of the sun round the world. ANGELICO.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

A Visit to the Yo-Semite—Some Account of the Journey from San Francisco—Clark's Ranch and the Big Trees.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, March 19, 1868.

The great pleasure-trip of the American continent will hereafter be the journey to the Yo-Semite. There is no one object of nature in the world—except Niagara—to equal it in attraction. Whenever the Pacific Road brings the two coasts within a fortnight of each other, innumerable parties will be made up to visit it. I have been tolerably familiar, by post-journeys, with Switzerland, Tyrol and Norway, and I can truly say that no one scene in those grand regions can compare equally, in all its combinations, with the wonderful canyon of the Yo Semite. It is a matter of congratulation also to me that I saw it before any road, or coach, or rail-car had approached it. It ought not to be visited otherwise than as our party journeyed to it—on horses, winding in picturesque train over velvety trails beneath the gigantic pines of the Sierras.

But first, as to the making up of a party. It is of the utmost importance that a company should be selected who will travel slowly and stop to enjoy, and not "do" this glorious region, as so many are in the habit. A large party is not desirable: six or eight are quite enough, and it must be remembered that it is much like an Adirondack camping party: you are thrown necessarily on one another, and are in very intimate contact for two or three weeks. The best time to start is a week before full moon in June. At that season there are plenty of people in San Francisco who are ready to make the excursion, and a party is easily got together. The water is then at its highest in the falls of the valley, the snow is melted, and the dust and heat of the central plain are not then at their worst, while the night journeys are made magnificent by the moon. For clothing, the great necessities in California are always flannel beneath and linen outside. The best dress for gentlemen is a good hunting-shirt of flannel, with a loose morning coat, (to be worn occasionally,) stout pantaloons for riding, and heavy walking shoes. For ladies, a full linen suit for the coach-drive and a short linsey dress for horseback. Whatever is worn must come out pretty effectually ruined by dust and mud. No wraps or shawls are needed, or umbrellas (except for the sun;) and no heavy luggage should be taken. Knapsacks or small leather bags are the best traveling baggage. A valise or trunk can be expressed to meet one as he comes out, either at Coulterville or Mariposa.

The whole expense for say a fortnight from San Francisco ought not to be over $100, and may be much less. The charges for horses are $2 50 (gold) per diem, guides $2 50, mule $2 50, and inns in the Valley $3 50; on the whole a very expensive trip. The common-sense way would be (if one had time) to buy a mountain-mustang at one of the towns in the Fort Hills for $30, make the trip without a guide (who is no more needed than on a turnpike,) and then sell the horse at the other end. In this way the whole trip could be made for $50. It is not a severe journey; any lady not an invalid can make it, and no other in the world can give more enjoyment.

Our party started on the steamer in the afternoon for Stockton, and next morning, after a comfortable breakfast, were booked, by a large, easy Concord coach, for Bear Valley, some 90 miles, (fare $10.) The drive was over an apparently barren, parched plain, almost without a tree for fifty miles—the Valley of the San Joaquin. The first portion showed us some good wheat-fields, but the most of it was through a dreary region. The characteristic feature is the windmills at each farm-house for raising water and irrigating. It is not, however, so barren a country as it looks. Like much of the unpromising-looking land in the State, it only needs irrigation to bring forth treasures of grain and fruit. We were troubled but little by the dust, as it was so early in the season; but they say that later the drive is almost intolerable.

One of our party says he has known such dust here in August that the driver could not see his leaders; and he has heard a passenger cry out in agony, "Driver, stop, for God's sake, or we shall be suffocated!" and the coach has stopped to give all a chance to breathe.

There was nothing of any special interest in the towns we passed through; the close of the drive was through a superb mountain region by moonlight, and it was late when, thoroughly tired out, we reached Bear Valley. The next day we drove on through Mariposa to an inn, on the edge of the forest, very comfortable and neat—"WILD & HATCH'S"—where we were to take horse and our excursion would fairly begin. Horses can be obtained at Mariposa or Bear Valley. They are generally mustangs of pied color, small and wiry, but the surest-footed creatures possible—even surpassing the Norwegian posting-ponies. Not one in our party slipped or stumbled once, though sometimes treading over water-worn rocky floors, or descending as nearly perpendicular mountain-sides as a horse could, with a rider on his back.

Here, after a nice dinner, there was great buckling and arranging of saddles, and shortening of stirrups, and packing of knapsacks on a most wicked-looking mule, who was our baggage animal.

It may be remarked here that our excellent guide, of whom we expected so much help for the ladies, was, after the starting, mostly invisible, being occupied far in the rear in attending to the vagaries of this eccentric and unaccountable animal, who usually insisted on going down hill when he ought to go up, and who had a most malicious propensity for rushing with his load between trees too narrow for him, or for making sudden and perverse darts from the trail into the depths of some neighboring swamp. I can believe the accounts of my friend K., who says he has known a mule perfectly good and docile for six months, so as to get an opportunity for one spiteful kick at his too trusting master, and that after that he would be as meek and stupid as before. Among all my many traveling experiences in various countries I do not think I can ever forget the romance and the delicious beauty of that first night's ride toward the Yo Semite. The trail was barely wide enough for two to ride abreast, winding under majestic pines, over mountains, and down wild deep dells, each step of the horses springing elastic from soft pine leaves. The sun soon set, and a magnificent moon arose, giving us at one time a broad belt of light over the path, and then leaving us to descend into a mysterious gulf of darkness, and then casting strange shadows and half-lights through the pine branches over our procession of riders. As we penetrated further into the forest we began to wind about beneath trees, such as few of us had ever seen—the superb sugar pine, perhaps the most perfect tree in nature—here starting with a diameter of from seven to twelve feet, and mounting up with most symmetrical branches to the height—say of Trinity Church spire (250 to 260 feet;) on the end of its branches cones hanging a foot long. Sometimes we came forth from the forest for a few moments, and had grand glimpses of great mountain valleys, only partly revealed in the glorious moonlight. Most of the party were old travelers, and were rather impervious to sensations, but we all agreed that this was a new one, and gave a most promising augury of the Yo Semite excursion. After fourteen miles—an easy ride—we all reached Clark's Ranch at a late hour, ready for supper and bed.

CLARK'S RANCH AND THE BIG TREES.

This ranch is a long, rambling, low house, built under enormous sugar pines, where travelers find excellent quarters and rest in their journey to the Valley. CLARK himself is evidently a character; one of those men one frequently meets in California—the modern anchorite—a hater of civilization and a lover of the forest—handsome, thoughtful, interesting and slovenly. In his cabin were some of the choicest modern books and scientific surveys, the walls were lined with beautiful photographs of the Yo Semite; he knew more than any of his guests of the fauna, flora and geology of the State; he conversed well on any subject, and was at once philosopher, *savan*, chambermaid, cook and landlord.

By a wise selection he has been appointed by the State Commission, which has charge of the Yo Semite Forest Master, to take care of the wonderful trees, which are only at six miles' distance. On that Commission are Messrs. T. L. OLMSTED, Prof. J. D. WHITNEY, H. W. RAYMOND and others, well known on this coast. It has been a wise provision among the California people, which has thus early set aside the magnificent Canyon for public enjoyment for ever, and has placed these wonders of the forest beyond the reach of the showmen and spoilers who so soon destroy such monuments in America.

Mr. CLARK seems the very person to be their guardian. He evidently has a filial reverence for these relics of the past—these giants of ancient days.

When I saw his vigorous action in one matter, I wished we had a Forest-master on the Hudson River. During the whole journey to the Sierras, we had been tormented in every beautiful scene by most impertinent and obtrusive signs of a certain "clothing" establishment in San Francisco. Just as we stopped our horses to take one dreamy gaze through a far-away perspective, there would rise up a placard in the foreground, "One Hundred Miles to Stockton! One Hundred and Fifty to SOWAM and MENDAM & Co!" Did we dismount to recline and drink at a cooking spring, we were hardly at our ease on the soft pine twigs, when the solitude is desecrated by "Sowam's Prize Pantaloons!" on a neighboring tree; if we wander out on a lonely walk for converse with nature and our own thoughts, "Sowam and Mendam's Drawers" haunt us at every turning. Every exquisite mountain scene is made hideous by advertisements, until at last our whole party swore that they would go naked their whole lives rather than buy at "SOWAM, MENDAM & Co."

This hobgoblin was before us among the big trees, and in the Yo Semite. If any where in the world, Sowam will be there. We knew it. He would make life unendurable there. But Mr. CLARK, hearing of our fears, reassured us. He said that this thing had been attempted by some shop-keepers, and he had stopped it summarily; and now the Commission had secured an act which made it a penal offence to affix any business notices in the Yo Semite Valley, or among the big trees. Verily, California is in the van of civilization.

We started at not too early an hour for a forest ride to the Trees, Mr. CLARK kindly guiding us. What may be called the avenue to these hoary monuments of antiquity, lies through a gigantic forest of sugar-pines, themselves some 200 to 250 feet high, so that when you reach the mighty towers of vegitation you lose a little the sense of their vast height. I searched curiously as we rode through the forest for the conditions which should produce such monsters of growth. It must be remembered that the *Sequoia gigantea* is not found merely here or at Calaveras and its neighborhood. There appears to be a belt of them running along the slopes of the Sierras, about 4,000 or 5,000 feet above the sea level, and as far south as Visalia. They are so plenty as to be sawed for lumber, though what so light a wood could be used for I can hardly think. In the neighborhood of the latter place, the Indians report a tree far in the forest, surpassing in grandeur anything ever seen; but thus far, no white man has ever cast eyes on it. It is a mistake too to suppose the race wearing out. I saw both here and in Calaveras young giant *sequirae*, beginning patiently their thousand years of growth with all the vigor of their grand ancestors; some of but four hundred years, mere youths, showed a most beautiful symmetry of branches, like the Norfolk pine. There are fewer young here than in Calaveras, because fire or some other cause has swept among the under-brush of all trees, and must have destroyed many of these burly saplings.

The *sequoia* grows on mountain slopes, where the slow wash of water through ages brings down minute particles of fertilizing rocks; the decayed vegetation of countless centuries and the moisture of eternal springs, water and feed its roots. It enjoys a sun of the tropics without a cloud for six months, and has the balmy air of the Pacific, with incessant and gentle moisture, and perhaps a warm covering of snow for its Winter. As has been well said, "it has nothing to do but to grow;" and so with all the favorable conditions that nature can offer, air and sun and moisture, it pumps up its food from the everlasting hills, and builds up its slow, vegetable-like substance during *aeons of aeons* into a gigantic, symmetrical and venerable pile, while nations begin and pass away beneath its shadow.

Think of lying under a tree, beneath which the contemporary of ALEXANDER or SOCRATES might have rested, and which shall defy the storm, perhaps, when the present political divisions of the world are utterly passed away, and the names of WASHINGTON and LINCOLN are among the heroes of a vague past.

But how to give an impression of its size! If my readers will imagine a *sequoia* placed beside Trinity Church, he must conceive it filling up one of our largest dwelling houses—say a diameter of 30 feet, with a circumference of 90 feet; the bark of this gigantic trunk will be light, porous, and reddish in color, with many scars upon it of fire (its great enemy); then, perhaps, at the height of the Trinity belfry (say 100 feet), two opposing huge branches will protrude, it may be, themselves, of the size of large trees (say 8 feet in diameter); these will be twisted and much broken; above them will come forth other heavy branches, which show the marks and blows of the storms of two thousand years or more, for the giant, so far above his fellows, meets a continual battering from the gales of the mountains.

There is no symmetry in his top or delicacy and grace in his outline; he has battled and struggled with the storm for many centuries to preserve an artistic appearance. He looks the giant of the forest, broad-rooted and strong-limbed, rough and weather-beaten, but defying snow and frost and hurricane for thousands of years, and still sheltering bird and beast and cattle beneath his grand shadow.

His leaf is much like the leaf of our cedar, and the cone is a small, insignificant burr, hardly two inches long. As we follow up the top we shall find the gradually-diminishing stem and broken branches, reaching toward the blue vault a hundred feet higher than the Trinity spire.

I have said fire is the great enemy of the *sequoia*, as it, indeed, has been. The "Star King" tree in Calaveras is 340 feet high. The dry Summers leave the vegetation exposed to conflagration, and there is no doubt that the Indians at an early period, through carelessness or design, have burnt off whole districts, which have never recovered their former shrubbery. The *sequoia*, from its dry light bark, catches like tinder. It is rare to see a tree untouched by fire. It may be that it has thus been especially diminished since man first appeared on the Pacific Coast. It seems seldom to die of old age; and one eminent botanist of a most careful habit of mind tells me that he has seen one which, in his judgment, is over 3,000 years old. The one whose rings I counted was apparently about 1,800 years old. As Mr. CLARK philosophically says, why should it not be in the nature of one tree to live 3,000 years as much as of another to live 30? The chance, however, of destructive elements assailing the life of any one being increases with time, and the "struggle for existence" must be greater.

We visited one big tree in Calaveras which had been blown over two years before. The enormous weight which each tree carries makes it more difficult to bear the gales as it overtops the forest. Perhaps any ordinary wood, such as oak or maple, would increase the specific gravity, so that at 300 feet height, the leverage on the roots would be too great to bear any strain of a gale; but this wood is almost like cork—lighter than any wood on the eastern coast. The fall of this mighty tower, they say, was heard for miles around, and made the earth tremble. Where it fell it has buried its top deep in the ground, so that there is quite a ravine made by the blow in the earth. You strike the trunk where it is still a large tree, and then walk upon it some 200 feet toward the roots. When you reach the roots you are upon a height equal to the roof of a moderate sized house, and a fall from the trunk would be dangerous. You descend by a ladder. C. L. B.

GEORGIA.

Agricultural Prospects—Corn and Cotton Culture—The Labor Question—White Immigration.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GREENE COUNTY, Ga., Saturday, April 11, 1868.

However necessary political reconstruction may be considered to the prosperity of the Southern States, the consulting doctors differ widely in their views as to the nostrum to be compounded; but there is no difference of opinion as to the immediate necessity of material reconstruction, and that by agricultural success alone can the end be attained.

In the present crippled condition of the people of all classes, impoverished by four years of wasting war, and by three successive failures to realize a compensating return for their outlay of labor, &c., the planters and farmers this year are obliged "to make out the best way they can." They have no money to renew their plow stock, to buy new or improved implements, to obtain fertilizers or to clear and prepare fresh land. Few have the means to employ and feed more than half the number of laborers they employed last year, and none are cultivating the same area of land as they did in 1866 and '67.

When it was found last Fall that the bright hopes of a large crop and high prices of cotton were going to result in bitter disappointment and ruinous loss, a much larger quantity of wheat and oats was sown than is usual in this State. In most cases, however, the land was ill prepared, unmanured and rudely seeded down, but though the return will be small, not exceeding, on an average, more than five or six bushels to the acre, the expense will be trifling, consisting merely in the plowing, seeding and cutting, and thus the farmer's profits will, he believes, be larger than if he had "tried cotton another year." At present the wheat and oat crop looks very promising. It has borne the Winter's frosts which were unusually severe, with but little loss, and if the next two months are propitious the aggregate crop will be the largest ever made in Georgia. If this should prove to be the case, a revolution will take place in the agriculture of the State. Grain, instead of being a secondary, will become a primary consideration, and the long-towering throne of King Cotton will be overthrown. The rack-rent, *con-acre* system of Ireland in former days was scientific husbandry as compared with the old system of cotton-raising in these States. The barren wastes seamed with gullies, destitute of every particle of verdure and vegetation except a few tufts of broom grass and some sickly pine trees, which are now to be seen in every direction, were once rich cotton lands. Year after year their surface was scratched by plows of primitive construction, cotton was planted, the surface of the ground continually exposed to the scorching suns and drenching rains, not a particle of manure was ever applied, not an hour of rest or protection was ever granted, until finally the exhausted earth could yield no longer, and then the planter moved away to "clear a new ground" and repeat the same process, until the new ground became as exhausted as the old. Now the planter cannot move away and clear new ground. He has nothing but the old plantation, and he must make it productive or starve. He finds he must cultivate less land and cultivate it better. He knows that he must give the ground something to eat if he expects it to be productive, just as he must feed a horse or mule if he expects it to work, and he is beginning to discover that if he continues to plant cotton, leaving the ground naked from January to December, it is impossible to renovate it or prevent its gradual deterioration, until at last it will refuse to yield. By wheat, oats and clover the renovation can be accomplished. They are not more uncertain crops in an average of years than cotton, and the argument which most forcibly recommends them now to the planter's favor is the cheapness of their cultivation, and the power to grow them with so little hired labor. On all sides I hear farmers say that if they do well with their small grain this year they will give up planting cotton, except on a very small scale, and will try to renew their lands by raising and keeping more stock and gathering large quantities of manure. If this should be the case, the cotton tax, the low price of last year and the failure of 1866 and 1867 will prove to have been blessings in disguise.

Corn planting is now finished everywhere. Considering the laboring force employed a large area has been planted, and it has been planted more carefully with deeper plowing, and with more manure (principally cotton seed) than in former years. Last year more land was devoted to cotton than to corn. Every one expected to make a fortune in a year, and only planted corn enough "to bread the hands and feed the stock," but this year corn predominates, and "enough cotton to make a little ready money" is the general aim. So far as the corn is out of the ground it looks well. The recent frosts do not seem to have injured it.

Cotton planting has just commenced in this section of the State. In lower Georgia it is almost finished. Wherever I have been and had an opportunity of observation, I remarked that the land is well prepared and in good order; but the entire absence of manure of any sort, and the inability of the people to buy the expensive fertilizers, must render the crop a small one, as the acreable extent has been largely curtailed, and the laboring force reduced from one-half to one-third as compared with former years. The people are very poor. They have food but are compelled to use it sparingly. They must now buy their meat, it being no longer possible to raise it as in former times, owing to the constant thefts of vagabond negroes. Meat is very expensive —18 to 20 cents per pound by retail, and corn from $1 to $1 20 per bushel. Generally, however, the people have corn enough to do them until the new crop comes in.

A good crop of corn, and 20c. to 25c. per pound for cotton this year, will contribute largely to material reconstruction. Improvements will then be possible. Manures can be bought, labor-saving machinery can be obtained, and the old broken-down mules replaced by young and healthy stock. At present the prospect is good. The people are earnestly industrious, working hard and intelligently, and if Providence sends a propitious season want and suffering will no longer exist.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

Almost invariably wherever I have asked the question "How are the freedmen working this year?" I have received the answer, "not so well, or so steadily as they did last year," and my own observation tends to corroborate the correctness of the answer. In the first place, like the relief-men, they do not care a straw for "the obligation of a contract." They will sign a contract to day before the Agent of the Bureau for a year, get the employer to send his teams to move their furniture, &c., draw their first week's or month's rations, and without a word of complaint or of notice walk off and contract with somebody else whom they will treat in the same way should their caprice so lead them. I have known this to happen on one or two places that I have visited. In one case the employer was boasting at night that he had secured a set of first rate hands, who were well contented and working well under a liberal contract approved by the bureau, and when he got up in the morning his manager told him that three-fourths of them had "done gone in the night," and that "the balance was a-going right away." They made no complaint whatever. On the contrary said they were well treated and liberally paid, but they "thought they could do better and allowed they'd quit," taking with them all the rations they had received. The Bureau made the pretence of trying to get them to return and carry out their contract, but when I enquired a few days ago if they had been brought back, I found that not one had returned, or had the least idea of doing so. The gentleman to whom I refer commenced his agricultural operations for the year with twenty hands. Owing to this and other causes he has now but ten, picked up where he could find them, working badly and listlessly, and he told me he never knows at night whether he will have a single hand to go to work on the following morning.

I have no accurate information as to the condition of labor in Southern Georgia; but in this portion of the State there are not more than half the hands at work that there were last year, and those who are at work are said to be less diligent, less tractable, begin later and leave off earlier than former years. In and near the towns they are in crowds, and whenever "a speaking" is announced all the negroes for miles round quit the field, and without a word of notice go to town to see what is going on. During the last month I have known all the male hands on a place which I visit occasionally, to leave in the morning and spend the whole day away, and once in the middle of corn-planting. Neither the manager nor the employer knew anything of their intention, and when they returned they never attempted to offer any excuse, nor did they seem to think they had done anything but spent their freedom.

All this could be corrected if the Bureau would do its duty, and if the Bureau agents were not universally the agents of the Radical Party, using their official authority solely for political purposes, without a passing thought for any other interest. There may be exceptions, but I have seen but one. If a negro steals and is apprehended, the Bureau agent, under the pretence of protecting him against white tyranny and prejudice, becomes his advocate, and however plain his guilt uses all his ingenuity and often arbitrary power, to let him loose and tacitly encourage him to "go and do likewise." If a negro violates his contract he is never punished or compelled to perform it. So long as he belongs to the Loyal League and promises to "vote right" he can do exactly as he pleases. In every controversy between a white man and a negro, the Bureau sets out with the conviction that the white man must be wrong. I know but one agent of the Bureau in Georgia who takes the trouble even to appear to respect a white man's claims, and he is not ubiquitous, and is compelled to trust subordinates, and in his district, which is very large, things are managed very unfairly. So long as the Bureau officials are allowed to mix in politics, use their authority to electioneer for themselves, make political addresses, and help to shove the Radical machine, the institution will be a curse to the community, demoralizing to the negro and ultimately ruinous to his interests, and cruelly oppressive to the whites. In the coming election the Bureau officers are without exception, Radical strikers. How, then, can they judge impartially or do justice when required to do their duty? Well and honestly administered by sensible men who have no connection with politics, the Bureau could prove a useful and benevolent institution which would advance the interests of both races and lay the foundation of future peace. But as it is, it is simply a Radical electioneering shop, encouraging the freedmen to be idle, protecting them when they transgress the law or violate obligations, and promoting dissension, ill will and distrust between them and the white population. Major J. J. KNOX, who resides in Athens, is the only competent district agent I have met. He is, I believe, a Radical, but he is impartial, honest, courteous, and diligent, and does what he can to make both blacks and whites fulfil their engagements to each other. He cannot be everywhere, however, and in portions of his district I have known his subordinates to act very badly.

White immigration from abroad is the one thing needful to set everything right industrially and socially. Everybody says so, and what everybody says must be true. But how to get the white immigration is the question. There is an abundance of land, any quantity of the purest water, logs innumerable to build cabins, hogs are attainable, milch cows are still to be found, and the demand for white labor amounts to a universal prayer to send thousands of Paddies and Hanses, Biddies and Gretchens, and deliver the community from plague, pestilence, famine and niggers. But Paddy and Hans, Biddy and Gretchen will remain in the Bog of Allen and the Schwarzwald rather than come here so long as the present disturbed, uncertain, and unpromising condition of affairs continues. No man who can avoid it will bring either his money or his muscle to this country until life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness are more attractively guaranteed than they are here,—until peace and stable government are established, and it becomes morally certain that he who sows will be allowed to reap, and he who builds will be allowed to inhabit his dwelling. When political reconstruction takes place, then it is possible that German and Irish emigrants will prefer this sunny land to the bleak plains of Minnesota and Kansas, and that they will ultimately take the places now filled by negroes. Political security and tranquility are essential to foreign immigration. In the meantime the negro must be the laborer; and if he is well and fairly treated, and well advised, he can be a good laborer, profitable to his employer and to himself, and a useful member of the community.

In a few days I expect to make a tour through the agricultural districts. After the election is over, it is to be hoped that things will settle down, and the situation be accepted.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

GORDON seems to be "away ahead" in the race for Governor in this section of the State. All the white voters are enthusiastically Gordon men, but I have not seen a single negro who said he would vote for him. The invariable answer of the negro about voting when he is questioned by a white man whom he does not know to be a Radical, is, "I don't know nothing about that bus'ness. I can't say who I'll vote for yet," although he knows he is going to vote whatever ticket the Loyal League directs. BRYANT has been recently through this country instructing the Loyal Leagues, of which he is deputy head-centre. QUONDAM.

TENNESSEE.

New Congressman—The Quarrel in the Methodist Church—Political and Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, April 9, 1868.

Four weeks from to-day we hold an election in the State for a member of Congress at large. There is no doubt as to the result as between the Radical and Conservative candidates—it is even doubtful whether any one will run as a Conservative. The only candidates now before the people are Gen. JOSEPH A. COOPER, of East Tennessee, and Gen. J. B. RODGERS, of Middle Tennessee, both Radicals, and the only question between them is as to the intensity of their Radicalism. Gen. COOPER was the Commander of the State militia during the last campaign, and gave entire satisfaction to his party in that capacity, and will probably be elected, unless some new competitor is announced. The additional member is claimed on the ground of the enfranchisement of forty thousand freedmen, and a surplus on the white vote under the present apportionment. If the apportionment was made upon the number of *voters*, the State would probably lose one member instead of gaining one.

The Kuklux Klan still attracts the attention and provokes the curiosity of the people. In some of the interior counties the most frightful stories of its operations and power are circulated and credited. The weak-minded and superstitious of both races anticipate a fearful harvest of blood and plunder, and accept every story of their mysterious powers, however exaggerated, as literally true. This disordered condition of the public mind is taken advantage of by the party leaders, and the passions and prejudices of the uninformed are ingeniously worked upon. Every opportunity is improved to magnify its powers and misrepresent its purposes. The groundwork is now being prepared for a further demonstration of armed force and still greater depletion of the Treasury. Every indication is that the coming campaign will be a bitter contest, in which the passion of the partisan will outweigh the reason of the citizen. This Kuklux Klan is an opportune pretext for a thorough organization of parties upon a strictly partisan basis. The Loyal League, as an organization, was losing something of its perfect discipline and mobility: for, in the judgment of many of its members, it had accomplished its great purpose. But this new secret and alarming organization has provoked a new life and given a new incentive to the League—a result very much desired by the party leaders.

If we turn from the fierce contentions of the political arena to the strife going on between the two branches of the Methodist Church, we find a more alarming and humiliating manifestation of passion. In this controversy the clergy of both parties shew themselves very felicitous and effective in their imitation of the abusive style of their leaders. The present division in the Church is a political division. There is no other pretext on either side, and no other arguments or inducements are held out by the adherents. The merits of both branches are determined by the merits of their political parties. The Church property in dispute will be contended for upon the legal rights of the parties, and not upon the equity of the case. The Press of the State is filled with intemperate and vituperative articles from the clergy of both sides, and the whole discussion is carried on with the same bitterness and personal abuse as is used in our political controversies. In fact, these two church organizations are the most powerful auxiliaries the politicians have, and they have been used and are now being used by scheming, unprincipled men, for wrong purposes. One of the presiding elders of the Church North is now prominently named as the next Governor of the State, and is one of the delegates at large to the Chicago Convention. Such combinations between churchmen and politicians are more likely to corrupt the Church than purify the State. The leaven of such purity from the Church would hardly leaven the State.

A memorial signed by the Governor and legislators of the State has been forwarded to Congress, praying that the sum of $800,000 spent by the State on a patch of railroad in Middle Tennessee be appropriated by Congress for the benefit of the State, as the railroad was destroyed by the Federal army. The State of Tennessee has made many modest demands on Congress, but this is rather refreshing. I will not say anything concerning the importance of the road or the actual amount spent by the State; but it occurs to my mind that if the State is paid $800,000 in United States bonds for the $800,000 of State bonds appropriated to that road it will be rather a fine bargain. Tennessee bonds are worth about sixty cents, while United States bonds are about par. Rather a shrewd memorial I should say.

The Legislature during its last session provided for Commissioners under the Loyal Indemnity bill, who are to be appointed for each county, and whose duty i is to pass upon all claims made by loyal citizens for damages occasioned by the Union armies. The claims will reach about $3,000,000, and Congress will be asked to settle these bills.

Hon. ALVIN HAWKINS has resigned his position as one of the Supreme Court Judges of the State. Hon. H. G. SMITH, of Memphis, will be appointed in his place. Judge SHACKELFORD resigned some time since, and Chancellor HARRISON, of Middle Tennessee, has been named to succeed him.

The wheat and fruit crops are very promising now, although we have had some heavy frosts, which somewhat damaged the peaches. The Spring has been late, but we have had some good weather, and a great amount of work has been done. If nothing happens, East Tennessee will have an abundant harvest in every respect. OMEGA.

The Kuklux Klan—Its Origin and Character—Political Protection to Disfranchised White Men.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREENVILLE, East Tenn., Thursday, April 9, 1868.

If one could speak from within its walls, no fitter or more interesting subject of correspondence could be chosen than the "Kuklux Klan" so-called, which is now calling forth as many leaders as reconstruction or impeachment. Exactly what the Kuklux is, does or intends, is what all desire, but none seem able to learn. Tennessee seems to have given it birth and nourishment; and from conversation with intelligent persons from various parts of the State, and a personal knowledge of affairs in the political and social world, I am enabled to say something of the probable cause, origin and character of the Klan; and while I cannot justify, I can find a most excellent excuse for the existence of such an organization.

In the Summer of 1866, long after the reorganization of the State Government, and the entire disfranchisement of the ex-rebels, saving only the fortunate few who had voted in the Presidential and Gubernatorial elections, the Union League, a pliant tool of crafty politicians, but a powerful engine of political machinery, began the general organization of the councils throughout the entire State. At first only whites were admitted; but when the ballot was given to the negroes in a lump, (for all, of course, were considered loyal, or better, "loil,") it became necessary to instruct them in the mystery of voting the straight Radical ticket, and of abusing rebels roundly. Though the Unionists had a majority of voters in the ratio of 3 to 1, the pretext for enfranchising the negro had been to keep the State Government out of the hands of the rebels, and now it would never do to let the negroes vote any other than the straight Radical ticket, otherwise some of the offices might be lost. Hence in Middle and West Tennessee hundreds of negro leagues were organized by worthless, unprincipled white men, and the negroes were instructed that their salvation, temporal and eternal, hung upon hating the rebel whom they now had under their feet, and in keeping Radicals in office. And by "Radical" in Tennessee is not meant a Republican with fixed principles guiding him, laboring earnestly for the reëstablishment and perpetuation of the Government, but a bloody, red-mouthed, disfranchising, confiscating, rebel-hating individual, whose chief end is to get office. Under these circumstances the ex-rebels were laboring steadily to rebuild their shattered fortunes, hoping for the better time, which has not come; but instead they who constitute one-half the population, and own four-fifths of the property in Middle and West Tennessee, were excluded by legislative enactment from sitting as jurors, and that right, together with the privilege of office-holding conferred upon the ignorant and secretly oath-bound negro, which was too great for their endurance.

Deprived, by the rash and extreme legislation of malignant enemies, of the commonest rights and privileges of citizens and placed under the domination of ignorance and poverty, governed by laws which they could have no hand in making or executing, they became anxious and determined, in some way and by some means, to relieve and protect themselves. Some kind of organization seemed necessary to enable them to meet and oppose the secret political organization of their bitter and relentless enemies. Hence resulted the "Kuklux Klan," but what its character may be, and the means by which it purposes to execute its designs, is a mystery to the uninitiated. Many well informed persons, among them some high officials, think that, at the outset, its design was merely to work upon the lively imaginations of the negroes, and thereby accomplish the double purpose of enjoying fun at the expense of the darkeys, and frightening them from attendance upon Leagues, and contesting the palm of superiority with the whites. Certain it is, their whole proceedings are veiled in a mystery which has a peculiar terror to the fertile imagination of darkened ignorance. Many a poor negro, alone and in company, has been frightened half out of his wits by their mischievous pranks, and the sun-burnt visage of the blackest Ethiopian blanches with terror at the very name of "Kuklux."

Our bellicose Governor, however, takes a widely different view of the matter, thinks, talks and writes of treasons and conspiracies rife in the land, and by warning the Leagues through the columns of the Knoxville *Whig*, over his own signature, determines to have fight out of Kuklux if there is any in it. The Nashville *Banner* promises if BROWNLOW will disband his militia and disorganize his Leagues not another Klan shall ever be heard of in Tennessee. But the Governor refuses, and evidently wants the fight to come off, for he is as anxious, apparently, for a "little blood letting" as CHANDLER was in '61. What is to result cannot be foreseen, but for the sake of Tennessee nothing serious we earnestly hope and pray. Such is the rational view of the "Kuklux Klan" as it originated and exists in the Middle and Western Divisions. In East Tennessee all is as quiet and orderly as anywhere in the Union; for luckily we have but few negroes and still fewer ex-rebels in this division of the State. SOL.

ILLINOIS.

The Burning of the Sea Bird on Lake Michigan—The Church Disaster in Chicago—Political Affairs—The Michigan Election.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Saturday, April 11, 1868.

The week just closing has been one of horrors with us, but I suppose the particulars of the fatal disasters occurring here have been borne to you on the wings of the lightning, and have reached you ere this writing. It is the general sentiment here that most, if not all the passengers on the *Sea Bird* might have been saved, with proper effort. But a panic appears, from the accounts of the survivors, to have completely unmanned the officers of the boat, and rendered them incapable of exertion. The small boats with which the steamer were provided were amply sufficient to hold all on board, and capable of withstanding a worse sea than was on at the time. It is now ascertained that there were about seventy in all on board the steamer, only three of whom are left to tell the tale—the two rescued by a schooner, and J. H. LEONARD, who arrived safely ashore, after being in the water over twelve hours, some ten miles south of the place where the disaster occurred.

None of the wounded—the result of the panic and stampede at St. Mary's Church on Friday evening—have died. The funeral of the three trampled to death will take place to-morrow. To-day the city was excited by rumors of still another fearful disaster. A block of ten wooden three-story buildings, in process of erection, were blown down by the high wind which was prevailing, and about thirty workmen were buried in the ruins. Rumors of a fearful loss of life were soon afloat; but it turned out, when the *débris* was removed, that all had almost miraculously escaped death, and but three or four were severely injured.

POLITICAL.

The political elements are getting more and more excited, as the time for holding our municipal election and the State and National Conventions approaches. We have but Aldermen and a Recorder and a Recorder's Clerk to elect; but considerable interest is manifested. For Recorder the Republicans have made rather a weak nomination and the Democrats a strong one.

In regard to State politics there is not much change to note in the prospects of the various candidates. Hon. R. G. INGERSOLL, I still think, will be the Republican nominee for Governor; and if the Convention is wise enough to put on C. J. HULL, Esq., of this city, for Lieutenant, it will form a ticket hard to be beat. Otherwise the result will be doubtful. Dr. S. N. DAVIS, of this city, a thoroughly radical temperance man, is, strange as it may appear, the most prominent man for the Democratic nomination for Governor. The workingmen hold a State Convention at Decatur next Thursday, with the possibility of the nominations of DAVIS and HULL. It will depend upon the action of the other parties, somewhat, whether the temperance men hold a State Convention and make nominations or not. If the Republicans give them HULL for Lieutenant-Governor, they will probably be satisfied with this as a recognition that they are not to be sold to secure liquor votes.

There is nothing new, as I hear in regard to Congressional nominations. There is a strong and active contest in the Springfield district for the Republican nomination, and in the Fifth, E. C. INGERSOLL is opposed on the one hand by the whisky ring, because he voted to continue the two-dollar tax, and, on the other, by the temperance men, because he drinks so much whisky himself, and so often *Yatesifies* himself. There is also an active canvass in the Second District for Gen. FARNSWORTH'S place, but as Gen. HURLBUT, who is most prominent, can't keep sober enough to discharge his duties, it is probable that that rural district will not choose him to disgrace them at Washington.

MANUFACTURING.

Chicago is not a good place in which to establish manufactures. The experience of the past year has proved it. The speculation in real estate has carried prices up to an enormous figure. This renders high rents necessary; these, in turn, demand high profits and wages to meet them. Everything being thus on the high-pressure principle, the cost of manufacturing is 25 per cent. greater than at most other points. Two glass companies, one clock company one large silver-plating company, and I don't know how many others, have sunk their capital, and closed up recently. It is only from our central position and heavy trade that we can compete in anything. If the price of real estate and rents could be knocked down fifty per cent. to-morrow, it would be a profitable operation for the City at large. Even at extravagantly high wages, the mechanic and laborer can hardly live. On the other hand banks pay large dividends, made out of the speculators of all grades. The First National Bank, I am told, divided fifty per cent. on its capital last year. But the laboring interest is depressed and ground down by the spirit of speculation which keeps everything at unnaturally high figures.

Land speculation is still raging. Our wise men shake their heads, and say look out for a crash—a general smash up. Buying and selling real estate in the outskirts is the business of the hour.

THE MICHIGAN ELECTION.

I was over in Michigan the other day, and learned the reason of the curious and anomalous result of the Constitutional election in that State on the 6th. The prohibitory clause was submitted as a separate article, while colored suffrage was engrafted into the main body of the instrument. The separate clause runs far ahead of the Constitution, and there was a possibility, at last accounts, that it had received a majority of the votes cast. This result was brought about in this wise: The prohibitionists were displeased with the action of the Republican majority in the Convention, in not having sufficient moral courage to engraft prohibition into the Constitution. The old Constitution authorized the Legislature to pass prohibitory laws, consequently the prohibitionists preferred that to the new, and voted no, on the main instrument, and yes on the separate prohibitory article. Had they been sure of carrying both they would have voted yes on the new Constitution. This result shows that the temperance element of the country have come to the conclusion to be no longer trifled with at the polls, but are henceforth determined to make their power felt. Out of the cities, Michigan is decidedly a prohibitory State, and I suppose the same may be said of the other Western States. The native population—a majority of them at least—are opposed to the liquor traffic and the drunkenness, and crime and demoralization which it produces, and are prepared to say so at the ballot-box.

BUSINESS.

General business has revived considerably, and may be regarded as satisfactory, all things considered. The hitch between the shippers and the ship-owners, in regard as to which party shall be responsible for the shortage on cargoes, is causing considerable anxiety among holders of grain; but it is expected that a satisfactory arrangement will be made by the time the Straits are opened. The money market has been very stringent, and there would have been many failures on the Boston rule, which breaks a man on his first note going to protest. But a change took place the fore part of this week and matters have been working easier. The grain gamblers play the deuce with regular business here and do a world of mischief.

The Two Shermans.

An occasional correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* writes as follows in a Washington letter, dated the 9th inst.:

"I was a good deal amused this morning to see JOHN SHERMAN come in and salute his brother, the General. JOHN glided to his seat, and proceeded to figure up, read correspondence, and prepare himself for the clerical work of the day. The General, meanwhile, was talking fast and disconnectedly, in his 'crazy' way, with infinite gestures. Both the SHERMANS are careless men. Gen. SHERMAN has a brain larger than JOHN'S, and he is apparently ten years older. He looks like the big brother who had been off to the wars, returned to find his little brother thrifty and economical. The little brother seems to be very proud of the big one, and not a bit troubled to find that the people pay the latter most adulation. JOHNNY is aware that the Addition-Stick is not as mighty as the Sword, though on the occasion of the Stanton imbroglio he came up promptly with his pen and wrote a guarded financial article exonerating the General.

One can scarcely see the superior manhood of Gen. SHERMAN in its full advantage till he catches JOHN and WILLIAM together, as I saw them to-day. JOHN SHERMAN is a fair-looking man alone, a little 'canny' in his expression, but full of inches and anxiety and public devotion. Beside his brother, his forehead degenerates, the lines of thrift show too deeply in his face: lustre in his eye gets to be a mere twinkle. The General's head is like a balloon; one Tecumseh-like tuft of hair sticks out at the back of his head; his blue-gray eyes are all scintillant with suggestions that come trooping by quick and thick. Decision holds his lips together, till his broad fissure of a mouth seems to be the line between two vacuated hemispheres. Talking quickly, unguardedly, absolutely, you are apt to mistake the power of the man till, on occasion, you see him settle down from his flights of genius to reason grave and ponderously as ADAM SMITH, a hero in common sense as he is a miracle in genius. SHERMAN'S relations with JOHNSON are as pleasant to-day as they ever were."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BEHIND THE SCENES: OR, THIRTY YEARS A SLAVE AND FOUR YEARS IN THE WHITE HOUSE. By ELIZABETH KECKLEY, formerly a Slave, but more recently Modiste and Friend to Mrs. ABRAHAM LINCOLN. New-York: G. W. CARLETON & Co.

Mrs. ELIZABETH KECKLEY, "formerly slave, but more recently *modiste*," &c., attempts in her preface to justify the publication of this singular book. She had been often "importuned" to write the history of her "eventful" life—especially, we suppose, that part of it which gives piquancy to the volume before us, the four years she passed in the White House as Mrs. LINCOLN's friend; and if it be thought she writes too freely concerning the domestic life of that lady, she does it only from the purest motive," that of setting Mrs. LINCOLN's character right before the world. Furthermore, Mrs. KECKLEY adds: "*My own character, as well as the character of Mrs. Lincoln is at stake*, since I have been intimately associated with that lady in the most eventful periods of her life. I have been her confidante, and if evil charges are laid at her door, they also must be laid at mine, since I have been a party to all her movements. *To defend myself I must defend the lady that I have served.*" Charming simplicity! But Mrs. KECKLEY disclaims the honor of being Mrs. LINCOLN's special champion. "The reader of the following pages," she says, "will discover that I have written with the utmost frankness in regard to her—have exposed her faults as well as given her credit for honest motives. I wish the world to judge her as she is, free from the exaggerations of praise or scandal, since I have been associated with her in so many things that have provoked hostile criticism; and the judgment that the world may pass upon her, I flatter myself, *will present my own actions in a better light*." We cannot see what special *frankness* it requires to expose the faults of another; but then we are not in a position to judge from Mrs. KECKLEY's point of view. The ideas of the responsibilities of a modiste's situation are certainly very peculiar.

Mrs. KECKLEY begins her narrative with an account of her birth. She came into the world the daughter of slave parents, "free in Godlike thought but fettered in action." This happened at Dinwiddie Court-house, in Virginia. Her master was Col. A. BURWELL. At the age of four years ELIZABETH was set to baby-tending, and her first misfortune was to tip the baby out of the cradle. While attempting to hoist back her charge with the fire-shovel she was detected and severely flogged. She never saw much of her father, who was sold away from his family and died in the far West. Col. BURWELL seems to have been a rather humane man, from a Southern point of view. He always liked to see his slaves looking cheerful, and if they didn't he had them whipped. They soon learned that they mustn't look glum and sullen in his presence. When about fourteen years old ELIZABETH went to live with her master's eldest son, a Presbyterian minister with a sickly wife and small salary. Here she had a very hard time; was cruelly flogged, to break her will, and suffered other indignities, the record of which we must pass over. At length she was taken to St. Louis to live with a married daughter of her old master; and while there began the trade of a dress-maker, and for two years supported her owner's family. There she married Mr. KECKLEY, a slave, who turned out to be a worthless, dissipated fellow. After struggling on in this manner for several years she managed to purchase her own freedom and her son's, for $1,200, and soon afterward removed to Washington. There she found employment in the family of Mrs. JEFFERSON DAVIS, as dressmaker. Mrs. KECKLEY has very little to tell us about Mrs. DAVIS and her husband. The following story of a dressing-gown is all that we find of interest in this portion of her book:

MR. DAVIS' DRESSING-GOWN.

I was in the Winter before the breaking out of that fiot ous and bloody war between the two sections of the country; and as Mr. DAVIS occupied a leading position, his house was the resort of politicians and statesmen from the South. Almost every night, as I learned from the servants and other members of the family, secret meetings were held at the house; and some of these meetings were protracted to a very late hour. The prospects of war were freely discussed in my presence by Mr. and Mrs. DAVIS and their friends. The holidays were approaching, and Mrs. DAVIS kept me busy in manufacturing articles of dress for herself and children. She desired to present Mr. DAVIS on Christmas with a handsome dressing-gown. The material was purchased, and for weeks the work had been under way. Christmas Eve came, and the gown had been laid aside so often that it was still unfinished. I saw that Mrs. DAVIS was anxious to have it completed, so I volunteered to remain and work on it. Wearily the hours dragged on, but there was no rest for my busy fingers. I persevered in my task, notwithstanding my head was aching. Mrs. DAVIS was busy in the adjoining room, arranging the Christmas tree for the children. I looked at the clock, and the hands pointed to 11:45. I was arranging the cords on the gown when the Senator came in; he looked somewhat careworn, and his step seemed to be a little nervous. He leaned against the door and expressed his admiration of the Christmas tree, but there was no smile on his face. Turning round, he saw me sitting in the adjoining room, and quickly exclaimed:

"What you, LIZZIE? Why are you here so late? Still at work; I hope that Mrs. DAVIS is not too exacting!"

"No, Sir," I answered. "Mrs. DAVIS was very anxious to have this gown finished to-night, and I volunteered to remain and complete it."

"Well, well, the case must be urgent," and he came slowly toward me, took the gown in his hand, and asked the color of the silk, as he said the gaslight was so deceptive to his old eyes.

"It is a drab changeable silk, Mr. DAVIS," I answered: and might have added that it was rich and handsome, but did not, well knowing that he would make the discovery in the morning.

He smiled curiously, but turned and waited from the room without another question. He inferred that the gown was for him, that it was to be the Christmas present from his wife, and he did not wish to destroy the pleasure that she would experience in believing that the gift would prove a surprise. In this respect, as in many others, he always appeared to me as a thoughtful, considerate man in the domestic circle.

Mrs. KECKLEY adds: "As the clock struck twelve I finished the gown, *little dreaming of the future that was before it.* It was worn, *I have not the shadow of a doubt*, by Mr. DAVIS during the stormy years that he was the President of the Confederate States."

ANOTHER HISTORIC GARMENT.

Mrs. DAVIS urged Mrs. KECKLEY to go South with her family; but the dressmaker, after mature consideration of the question, decided to remain in Washington. According to her account Mrs. DAVIS also would have been glad to do so, for Mrs. KECKLEY reports her as saying: "I would rather remain in Washington and be kicked about, than go South and be Mrs. President." They parted, however, on friendly terms; and a few weeks before that event Mrs. KECKLEY made her two chintz wrappers. Concerning one of these wrappers Mrs. K. tells the following anecdote:

"In the Winter of 1865 I was in Chicago, and one day visited the great Charity Fair held for the benefit of the families of those soldiers who were killed or wounded during the war. In one part of the building was a wax figure of JEFFERSON DAVIS, wearing over his other garments the dress in which it was reported that he was captured. There was always a great crowd around this figure, and I was naturally attracted toward it. I worked my way to the figure, and in examining the dress made the pleasing discovery that it was one of the chintz wrappers that I had made for Mrs. DAVIS, a short time before she departed from Washington for the South. When it was announced that I recognized the dress as one I had made for the wife of the late Confederate President there was great cheering and excitement, and I at once became an object of the deepest curiosity. Great crowds followed me, and in order to escape from the embarrassing situation I left the building.

MRS. KECKLEY AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Mrs. KECKLEY had long cherished a desire to work at the White House; her ambition was at length gratified. Mrs. LINCOLN had "upset a cup of coffee on the dress she designed wearing on the evening of the reception after the inauguration of ABRAHAM LINCOLN as President of the United States, which rendered it necessary that she should have a new one for the occasion." Mrs. KECKLEY was recommended as a skillful dressmaker, was presented to Mrs. LINCOLN and accepted. The dress was finished, and —— But we must let Mrs. KECKLEY tell the story in her own words:

Tuesday evening came, and I had taken the last stitches on the dress. I folded it and carried it to the White House, with the waist for Mrs. Grimsly. When I went up stairs I found the ladies in a terrible state of excitement. Mrs. LINCOLN was protesting that she could not go down, for the reason that she had nothing to wear.

"Mrs. KECKLEY, you have disappointed me—deceived me. Why do you bring my dress at this late hour?"

"Because I have just finished it, and I thought I should be in time."

"But you are not in time, Mrs. KECKLEY; you have bitterly disappointed me. I have no time now to dress, and, what is more, I will not dress and go down stairs."

"I am sorry I have disappointed you, Mrs. LINCOLN, for I intended to be in time. Will you let me dress you? I can have you ready in a few minutes."

"No, I won't be dressed. I will stay in my room. Mr. LINCOLN can go down with the other ladies."

"But there is plenty of time for you to dress, Mary," joined in Mrs. GRIMSLY and Mrs. EDWARDS. "Let Mrs. KECKLEY assist you, and she will soon have you ready."

Thus urged, she consented. I dressed her hair, and arranged the dress on her. It fitted nicely, and she was pleased. Mr. LINCOLN came in, threw himself on the sofa, laughed with WILLIE and little Tad, and then commenced pulling on his gloves, quoting poetry all the while.

"You seem to be in a poetical mood to-night," said his wife.

"Yes, mother, these are poetical times," was his pleasant reply. "I declare you look charming in that dress. Mrs. KECKLEY has met with great success." And then he proceeded to compliment the other ladies.

Mrs. LINCOLN looked elegant in her rose-colored moire-antique. She wore a pearl necklace, pearl ear-rings, pearl bracelets, and red roses in her hair. Mrs. BAKER was dressed in lemon-colored silk; Mrs. KELLOGG in a drab silk, ashes of rose; Mrs. EDWARDS in a brown black silk; Miss EDWARDS in crimson, and Mrs. GRIMSLEY in blue watered silk, just before starting down-stairs, Mrs. LINCOLN's lace handkerchief was the object of search. It had been displaced by TAD, who was mischievous and hard to restrain. The handkerchief found, all became serene. Mrs. LINCOLN took the President's arm, and with smiling face led the train below. I was surprised at her grace and composure. I heard so much, in current and malicious report, of her low life, of her ignorance and vulgarity, that I expected to see her embarrassed on this occasion. Report, I soon saw, was wrong. No queen, accustomed to the usages of royalty all her life, could have comported herself with more calmness and dignity than did the wife of the President. She was confident and self-possessed, and confidence always gives grace.

Mrs. KECKLEY soon began to experience the annoyance of high position. She was importuned for White House gossip; and many people, hoping to worm State secrets out of her, affected great friendship for her. We give one anecdote as a specimen:

One day a woman, I will not call her a lady, drove up to my rooms, gave me an order to make a dress, and insisted partly on paying me in advance. She called on me every day, and was exceedingly kind. When she came to take her dress away, she cautiously remarked:

"Mrs. KECKLEY, you know Mrs. LINCOLN?"

"Yes."

"You are her modiste, are you not?"

"Yes."

"You know her very well, do you not?"

"I am with her every day or two."

"Don't you think you would have some influence with her?"

"I cannot say. Mrs. LINCOLN, I presume, would listen to anything I should suggest, but whether she would be influenced by a suggestion of mine is another question."

"I am sure that you could influence her, Mrs. KECKLEY. Now listen; I have a proposition to make. I have a great desire to become an inmate of the White House. I have heard so much of Mr. LINCOLN's goodness that I should like to be near him; and if I can enter the White House no other way, I am willing to go as a menial. My dear Mrs. KECKLEY, will you not recommend me to Mrs. LINCOLN as a friend of yours out of employment, and ask her to take me as a chambermaid? If you do this you shall be well rewarded. It may be worth several thousand dollars to you in time."

I looked at the woman in amazement. A bribe, and to betray the confidence of my employer! Turning to her with a glance of scorn, I said:

"Madam, you are mistaken in regard to my character. Sooner than betray the trust of a friend, I would throw myself into the Potomac River. I am not so base as that. Pardon me, but there is the door, and I trust that you will never enter my room again."

She sprang to her feet in deep confusion, and passed through the door, murmuring, "Very well; you will live to regret your action to-day."

"Never, never!" I said, and closed the door after her with a bang. I afterward learned that this woman was an actress, and that her object was to enter the White House as a servant, learn its secrets, and then publish a scandal to the world. I do not give her name, for such publicity would wound the sensitive feelings of friends, who would have to share her disgrace, without being responsible for her faults. I simply record the incident to show how I was approached by unprincipled parties. It is unnecessary to say that I indignantly refused every bribe offered.

MRS. LINCOLN'S POLITICAL OPINIONS.

Mrs. LINCOLN and her husband did not always agree in regard to the statesmen whom he had drawn about him. We quote from Mrs. KECKLEY's narrative the following conversations relating to several of these gentlemen:

"Her hostility to Mr. CHASE was very bitter. She claimed that he was a selfish politician instead of a true patriot, and warned Mr. LINCOLN not to trust him too far. The daughter of the Secretary was quite a belle in Washington, and Mrs. LINCOLN, who was jealous of the popularity of others, had no desire to build up her social position through political favor to her father. Miss CHASE, now Mrs. Senator SPRAGUE, was a lovely woman, and was worthy of all the admiration she received. Mr. LINCOLN was more shuddling than his wife. He never suspected the fidelity of those who claimed to be his friends. Honest to the very core himself, and frank as a child, he never dreamed of questioning the sincerity of others.

"Father, I do wish that you would inquire a little into the motives of CHASE," said his wife one day.

The President was lying carelessly upon a sofa, holding a newspaper in his hands. "Mother, you are too suspicious. I gave you credit for sagacity, but you are disposed to magnify trifles. CHASE is a patriot, and one of my best friends."

"Yes, one of your best friends because it is his interest to be so. He is anything for Chase. If he thought he could make anything by it he would betray you to-morrow."

"I fear that you are prejudiced against the man, mother. I know that you do him injustice."

"Mr. LINCOLN, you are either blind or will not see. I am not the only one that has warned you against him."

"True, I receive letters daily from all parts of the country, telling me not to trust CHASE; but then these letters are written by the political enemies of the Secretary, and it would be unjust and foolish to pay any attention to them."

"Very well, you will find out some day, if you live long enough, that I have read the man correctly. I only hope that your eyes may not be opened to the truth when it is too late." The President, as far as I could judge from the conversation with his wife, continued to confide in Mr. CHASE to the time of his tragic death.

Mrs. LINCOLN was especially severe on Mr. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State. She but rarely lost an opportunity to say an unkind word of him.

One morning I went to the White House earlier than usual. Mr. LINCOLN was sitting in a chair reading a paper, stroking with one hand the head of little TAD. I was basting a dress for Mrs. LINCOLN. A servant entered and handed the President a letter just brought by a messenger. He broke the seal, and when he had read the contents his wife asked:

"Who is the letter from, father?"

"SEWARD; I must go over and see him to-day."

"SEWARD! I wish you had nothing to do with that man. He cannot be trusted."

"You say the same of CHASE. If I listened to you, I should soon be without a Cabinet."

"Better be without it than to confide in some of the men that you do. SEWARD is worse than CHASE. He has no principle.

"Mother, you are mistaken; your prejudices are so violent that you do not stop to reason. SEWARD is an able man, and the country as well as myself can trust him."

"Father, you are too honest for this world! You should have been born a saint. You will generally find it a safe rule to distrust a disappointed, ambitious politician. It makes me mad to see you sit still and let that hypocrite, SEWARD, twine you around his finger as if you were a skein of thread."

"It is useless to argue the question, mother. You cannot change my opinion."

Mrs. LINCOLN prided herself on her ability to read character. She was a shrewd and far-seeing, and had no patience with the frank, confiding nature of the President.

When ANDREW JOHNSON was urged for Military Governor of Tennessee, Mrs. LINCOLN bitterly opposed the appointment.

"He is a demagogue," she said, almost fiercely, "and if you place him in power, Mr. LINCOLN, mark my words, you will rue it some day."

Mrs. LINCOLN could not tolerate Gen. GRANT. "He is a bother," she would often say, "and is not fit to be at the head of an army."

"But he has been very successful in the field," argued the President."

"Yes, he generally manages to claim a victory, but such a victory! He loses two men to the enemy's one. He has no management, no regard for life. If the war should continue four years longer, and he should remain in power, he would depopulate the North. I could fight an army as well myself. According to his tactics, there is nothing under the heavens to do but to march a new line of men up in front of the rebel breastworks to be shot down as fast as they can take their position, and keep marching until the enemy grows tired of the slaughter. GRANT, I repeat, is an obstinate fool and a butcher."

"Well, mother, supposing that we give you command of the army. No doubt you would do much better than any general that has been tried." There was a twinkle in the eyes, and a ring of irony in the voice.

I have often heard Mrs. LINCOLN say that if GRANT should ever be elected President of the United States she would desire to leave the country, and remain absent during his term of office.

MR. LINCOLN'S FEELING TOWARD LEE AND JACKSON.

Mr. LINCOLN was generous by nature, and though his whole heart was in the war, he could not but respect the valor of those opposed to him. His soul was too great for the narrow, selfish views of partisanship. Brave by nature himself, he honored bravery in others, even his foes. Time and again I have heard him speak in the highest terms of the soldierly qualities of such brave Confederate Generals as LEE, STONEWALL JACKSON and JOSEPH E. JOHNSON. JACKSON was his ideal soldier. "He is a brave, honest Presbyterian soldier," were his words; "what a pity that we should have to fight such a gallant fellow! If we only had such a man to lead the armies of the North, the country would not be appalled with so many disasters."

As this is a rambling chapter, I will here record an incident showing his feeling toward ROBERT E. LEE. The very morning of the day on which he was assassinated, his son, Capt. ROBERT LINCOLN, came into the room with a portrait of Gen. LEE in his hand. The President took the picture, laid it on the table before him, scanned the face thoughtfully, and said: "It is a good face; it is the face of a noble, noble, brave man. I am glad that the war is over at last." Looking up at ROBERT, he continued: "Well, my son, you have returned safely from the front. The war is now closed, and we soon will live in peace with the brave men that have been fighting against us. I trust that the era of good feeling has returned with the war, and that henceforth we shall live in peace."

MRS. LINCOLN ASSERTS HER POSITION.

For the first two years of Mr. LINCOLN's administration, it was his custom at the White House receptions to select a lady to join in the promenade with him, which left Mrs. LINCOLN free to choose an escort from among the distinguished gentleman that always surrounded her on such occasions. This custom, says Mrs. KECKLEY, was at last discontinued by Mrs. LINCOLN.

"LIZABETH!"—I was sewing in her room, and she was seated in a comfortable arm-chair—"LIZABETH, I have been thinking over a little matter. As you are well aware, the President, at every reception, selects a lady to lead the promenade with him. Now it occurs to me that this custom is an absurd one. On such occasions our guests recognize the position of the President first of all; consequently, he takes the lead in everything; well, now, if they recognize his position they should also recognize mine. I am his wife, and should lead with him. And yet he offers his arm to any other lady in the room, making her first with him and placing me second. The custom is an absurd one, and I mean to abolish it. The dignity that I owe to my position, as Mrs. President, demands that I should not hesitate any longer to act."

Mrs. LINCOLN kept her word. Ever after this, she either led the promenade with the President, or the President walked alone or with a gentleman. The change was much remarked, but the reason why it was made, I believe, was never generally known.

MRS. LINCOLN'S DEBTS.

Mrs. KECKLEY says that in endeavoring to make a display becoming her exalted position Mrs. LINCOLN was obliged to run in debt, her husband's salary being inadequate to meet the expenses she incurred. "She bought the most expensive goods on credit, and in the Summer of 1864 enormous unpaid bills stared her in the face." She grew very anxious about the election, and had frequent consultations with "Lizabeth," as she familiarly called her dressmaker, in regard to political prospects. "Lizabeth" cheered her with good words, for which Mrs. LINCOLN was very grateful:

"Your view is a plausible one, LIZABETH, and your confidence gives me new hope. If he should be defeated, I do not know what would become of us all. To me, to him, there is more at stake in this election than he dreams of."

"What can you mean, Mrs. LINCOLN? I do not comprehend."

"Simply this. I have contracted large debts, of which he knows nothing, and which he will be unable to pay if he is defeated."

"What are your debts, Mrs. LINCOLN?"

They consist chiefly of store bills. I owe altogether about $27,000—the principal portion at STEWART's, in New-York. You understand, LIZABETH, that Mr. LINCOLN has but little idea of the expense of a woman's wardrobe. He glances at my rich dresses, and is happy in the belief that the few hundred dollars that I obtain from him supply all my wants. I must dress in costly materials. The people pay a visit, and what I wear with critical curiosity. The very 'act of having grown up in the West subjects me to more searching observation. To keep up appearances, I must have money—more than Mr. LINCOLN can spare for me. He is too honest to make a penny outside of his salary; consequently I had, and still have, no alternative but to run in debt."

"And Mr. LINCOLN does not even suspect how much you owe?"

"God, no!"—this was a favorite expression of hers—"and I would not have him suspect. If he knew that his wife was involved to the extent that she is, the knowledge would drive him mad. He is so sincere and straightforward himself that he is shocked by the duplicity of others. He does not know a thing about my debts, and I value his happiness, not to speak of my own, too much to allow him to know anything. This is what troubles me so much. If he is reelected, I can keep him in ignorance of my affairs; but if he is defeated, then the bills will be sent in, and he will know all;" and something like a hysterical sob escaped her.

Mrs. LINCOLN sometimes feared that the politicians would get hold of the particulars of her debts, and use them in the Presidential campaign against her husband; and when this thought occurred to her, she was almost crazy with anxiety and fear.

When in one of these excited moods, she would fiercely exclaim:

"The Republican politicians must pay my debts. Hundreds of them are getting immensely rich off the patronage of my husband, and it is but fair that they should help me out of my embarrassment. I will make a demand of them, and when I tell them the facts they cannot refuse to advance whatever money I require.'"

THE FURNITURE SCANDALS.

In regard to the scandals about the removal of furniture from the White House, after the death of President LINCOLN, Mrs. KECKLEY is very explicit. The only article taken away by Mrs. LINCOLN was a little dressing-stand, to which Mr. LINCOLN had taken a great fancy, and which was replaced by another. The numerous "boxes" that excited so much suspicion were loosely packed with old dresses and all sorts of "trumpery," which Mrs. LINCOLN had collected during the four years she occupied the White House. Mrs. KECKLEY also states, in further explanation of the scandals current at one time, that when Mrs. LINCOLN went to live in Washington she "discharged the steward, whose business it was to look after the affairs of the household. When the steward was dismissed, there was no one to superintend affairs, and the servants carried away many pieces of furniture. In this manner the furniture rapidly disappeared."

MRS. LINCOLN'S WARDROBE.

When Mrs. LINCOLN resolved to sell her costly wardrobe she found a valuable counsellor in KECKLEY, and made arrangements to meet her at the St. Denis Hotel in this City, for the purpose of carrying out the project. Mrs. KECKLEY's detailed account of that attempt and failure adds nothing of interest to what is already known through the newspaper press. The concluding part of Mrs. KECKLEY's book is devoted to an account of the unsuccessful attempt to exhibit the goods in Providence, and to Mrs. LINCOLN's correspondence with her on this subject. Mrs. LINCOLN is very severe on the Republican Party for not relieving her wants, and expresses her belief that only her darling "Taddie" keeps her from suicide, as the speediest way of ending her troubles.

Mrs. KECKLEY, we also learn, is likewise in trouble. Mrs. LINCOLN is unable to pay her, and she supports herself by taking in sewing—and by writing a book. She would much better have stuck to her needle. We cannot but look upon many of the disclosures made in this volume as gross violations of confidence. Mrs. LINCOLN evidently reposed implicit trust in her, and this trust, under unwise advice no doubt, she has betrayed. But only in a restricted sense can the book be called her own. It is easy to trace, all through its pages, the hand of a practiced writer—of one who has prejudices to gratify and grudges to repay. As mere gossip, the book is mainly a failure. Mrs. KECKLEY really knew very little about life in the White House, and she ekes out her scanty stock of story and anecdote with extracts from newspapers, moral reflections and other expedients of like character. The public will be disappointed when they come to read her book. They will find it less piquant, less scandalous, than was expected, considering its source, while as a literary work it can lay claim to very little merit indeed.

Col. B. C. YANCEY, who declared in favor of Reconstruction under the Sherman bill, early last Spring, and who has since declared his purpose to advocate the ratification of the new Constitution of Georgia, favors the election of Gen. GORDON as Governor, although the latter disapproves the Constitution.

PERUVIAN GOSSIP.

Lima and Callao—Their Men, Women and Donkeys, Customs, Manners and Curiosities—The Tomb of Pizarro—A Collection of Skeleton Incas.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LIMA, Peru, S. A., Saturday, March 28, 1868.

The revolution which is constantly agitating the minds of the people has hitherto kept me from a description of Lima, its environs, the people, manners and customs. I purpose, therefore, in the interval of a little quiet, (pending the coming election in April next,) to speak of Lima, and in succeeding letters shall add anything that may occur of interest. Lima, which is now the capital of Peru, was founded by the conqueror, FRANCISCO PIZARRO, Jan. 18, 1535, under the name of "Ciudad de los Reyes," City of the Kings. The city is built something in the form of a triangle, whose base, the longest side, rests upon the river, which divides it into two parts. Barren, rugged mountains, spurs of the great chain of the Andes, lie to the north and east—the highest summit of one, San Cristobal, being twenty-eight hundred feet above the level of the sea. Lima is situated inland about two leagues from the sea. The soil is sandy, and pebbles are as thick as upon the sea-beach, showing that at some far distant day the sea once covered the entire land. The hills and mountains are bare of vegetation, and their ashy, sandy hue suggests very forcibly the ravages of an earthquake. No blade of grass, no green foliage, but bleak, lovely ashy mountains, upon which it would seem impossible to cultivate the soil sufficiently to sustain life. The climate, especially at Callao, is the most delightful in the world, neither extreme Winter nor Summer, but with a delicious cool breeze from the sea, and without rain, snow or storm of any kind the year around. Summer begins in December, but the fresh breeze from the sea tempers the heat, and never permits it to be as hot as in the United States. The Winter (so called) is not long enough nor severe enough to strip the trees and stop vegetation. There are sixty-seven churches in Lima, including the Cathedral, which is several hundred years old, and is constantly undergoing transformations and repairs.

THE TOMB OF PIZARRO.

Under the solid silver altar of the Cathedral (which altar is nearly as large and massive as the new entrance to Greenwood Cemetery) lies mouldering the bones of PIZARRO. The priests will light you a torch, and unlocking a grated iron door lead you down, down in the darkness, over some mouldy stone steps, and into a dungeon, chill and ghostly. Here lie the ashes of kings, viceroys and archbishops, each tomb engraven with the name and date, and here in a narrow cell, lifting a curtain, they will show you a shrunken skeleton, stretched on an iron frame, which they will tell you is the skeleton of PIZARRO. I demurred to this, as the surroundings, the tattered rags on the body, and the general appearance of the skeleton indicated a more recent date of decease than PIZARRO's; but I looked with awe and solemnity at the other tombs and read the inscriptions of a century ago.

RELIC-HUNTERS.

Connected with these bones of PIZARRO's there are told some laughable incidents. It is said that so eager are the crowd of curiosity-seekers and relic-hunters to take away some relic of the departed PIZARRO, that bits of the old, worn out, worm-eaten garments are purchased at fabulous prices, and that it is with the greatest difficulty that the wardens of the place are able to provide enough suitable ragged and time-stained clothing to cover the remains, the demand equaling the supply and "old clothes" being harder to obtain of a sufficiently antediluvian date to pass as genuine. And in this connection is told the story of a relic-gatherer who, seeing an old and mouldy shoe lying at the foot of the skeleton, was determined to possess it at any price. "Is that the shoe of PIZARRO?" he asked. "Certainly," answered the guard; "worn when he died and buried with him." "I must have it; I will give you ten solis ($12 50) for it." "No, no; it is all there is left;" and the man was merciless. Twenty, twenty-five, and finally thirty-five dollars was offered and taken at last, after much deliberation, and the searcher after relics, wrapping the shoe carefully in his handkerchief, departed delighted and triumphant. Exhibiting it tenderly after his arrival home, and explaining his anxiety lest his trunk might have been lost, or the shoe stolen from him at Panama or on the steamer, one of his friends rubbed the damp and mould from the sole to get a good chance if possible to read some inscription that seemed written on it, when lo! the stamping came out in plain letters, "Lynn, Mass.," and the seeker after curiosities has never heard the last of his "relic of antiquity." Equally as much of a "sell," in my humble opinion, is the fee exacted before a visit can be paid to the skeleton of PIZARRO! But on the *altar* is the date, day and manner of his death, and it is probably true that all that there is left of his bones are buried under it.

SKELETON INCAS AND THEIR WIVES.

There is a fine museum in Lima, and one can spend a day very pleasantly among its relics and curiosities. Peru was formerly celebrated for its mineral productions, and the assortment of these, the old coins and species of money, are really a great curiosity. Here too are the portraits of all the old Viceroys and Incas from the year 1780 up to the present President. And huddled around the rooms, some in large glass cases and some sitting on a small stand or table only, are dozens of skeletons of the old Incas who buried themselves alive at the coming of the Spaniards, long years ago, as they were foolish enough to believe that after the Spaniards had gone away they would come out of the ground again, as fresh as a toad out of a hole where he has slept for twenty years. Nearly every one of them is in a sitting posture, his head between his hands, and his knees drawn under the chin, and the expression on the skeleton face is one of horror, strangulation, smothering and despair all together. More horrible or ghastly sights one cannot imagine. There are women, too, the wives of the Incas smothered alive in the same way, and dying in the same belief. Some of these skeleton women clutch skeleton babies, and it is a singular fact in connection with these mummies, that the long, fine black hair of the women streams from the unsightly skull in perfect preservation.

LIMA AND THE LADIES.

There is a curious old arched stone bridge in Lima, rendered historical from the fact that PIZARRO jumped from it into the river when hotly pressed by ROLLA, and so escaped. The old palace where he reigned, and other Viceroys after him, is a plain two-story building of adobe, painted a dull yellow, as are nearly all the buildings, and the very low ceiling narrow room in which he was assassinated is now used as a police court-room. I stood in the arch under which his murderers hid, and saw the impress of the spur of one of them who fell in endeavoring to escape. It suggested to me the fall of WILKES BOOTH from the catching of his spur as he leaped from the box after his infamous assassination. There are fine shops and stores here, and the goods are quite as stylish and elegant as in New-York. They are all brought from Paris, and the Paris fashions reach here sooner than they do the United States, and are more extensively patronized. The women of Lima are beautiful; cheerful, amiable, and to some extent talented; possess a natural taste for music and dancing, and nearly every one of them, even the poorer classes, play from ear very nicely upon the piano. The ladies of Lima have the "eyes and soft languishing looks of the Italians, the perfect figure and gracefulness of the French, and the natural wit of the Andalusian," as has been often quoted. There is something quite bewitching in their costume and appearance. Always wearing the mants of black, which covers the entire head and often conceals every feature but the eyes, they will give you from those same liquid black eyes, as they pass, a look that would tempt you to wish for a glimpse of the whole face. At the Alameda a long shaded fashionable promenade, when the long tropical evening comes with its magical dusk, which cannot be called night, there is always a fine band and a fountain at play, and the odors of fragrant flowers, and up and down the long shaded paths, stroll lover and maiden, groups of coy young girls, and knots of Spanish young men. Often some beautiful veiled, draped figure, with soft speaking eyes, will attract your admiration, but what can equal the disgust of the young gallant at getting a glimpse still closer under the mants, and finding that the object of admiration was only a Samba, which is a negress with curly hair and the most swarthy of complexion.

THE MARKET-WOMEN.

One of the most attractive sights in Lima is the market. This is held in an open square, and small booths are built for the sale of different vegetables. A stout negress, bare of head, of foot and arms, with clear shining eyes, and the thickest and rosiest of lips, bears on her head a tray of oranges, and another goes striding majestically along with a large jar of the spicy native drinks of the country on her head, while squat upon the ground, sitting on their naked feet, are the native Indian women of the mountains, before them a bright charcoal fire all aglow on some flat stone, and over the red-hot coals stand little iron saucepans on three dumpy legs. In these pans are cooking the various native dishes of the country; dishes compounded of singular messes, and the whole seasoned so strongly with Chili pepper that they would seem to need the throat of a Salamander to swallow, and the stomach of an ostrich to digest. As the fire reddens up the clear olive complexion, quivering on the straight black hair braided always and swinging adown the back, and gleams on the white teeth and dusky cheek, some of these women seem really noble-looking, while all of them have naturally a grave dignified bearing, which dwellers by the sea invariably possess.

DONKEYS AND DONKEY BOYS.

Lima is noted for its donkeys. Donkeys in every street and alley, donkeys laden with bundles of grass as huge as themselves, and looking at the distance like movable hay-cocks, and as they come nearer, permitting you to see the tips of two ears and the droop of a long tail. Strings of donkeys, sure-footed and heavily laden, bearing all kinds of wares, provisions, produce and the like. Donkey boys, noisy, dirty and importunate, belabor them, calling upon Deos and the passers-by for help when they (as often they do) refuse to move. One donkey daily passes my door, laden with casks of water, and tinkling his little bell as he goes. At a certain sharp angle of the street he invariably pauses, sets his four feet as securely as possible at an angle to his body, raises his ears and tail, and obstinately and persistently refuses to move. In vain he is beaten and cudgeled, in vain pulled and kicked; with his head in the air, and his sturdy little body firmly set, there daily he stands and brays and shakes. The donkey-drivers have a way of slitting the ears and nostrils several inches open, on account of the fine dust choking the poor beasts, they say, and when these donkeys bray, the wind rushing through this horrid slit, adds the most distressing and agonizing sound to a never-exceedingly *musical* bray. Once heard, it is never forgotten. Daily, in despair, the poor donkey driver wears out his patience, but the donkey stirs only when he desires to move! I overheard the driver yesterday, having exhausted every Spanish oath and entreaty, and beaten and pummeled the poor brute until his patience was utterly worn out, tilt the obstinate beast that he was a fool, and his mother was a fool before him." And though Sir Donkey did not move, he must have felt and understood the insult, for he gave a most ferocious and prolonged bray.

The houses are all built of adobe, painted yellow, and form inside a hollow square with a paved courtyard, set round with latticed glass doors, and often inclosing a fountain at play, and boxes of white lilies and camellias. The sparkling water-jars which are in use here are often very richly ornamented, and suggest to me the fabled jar in the old legend of the Forty Thieves, when Morgiana immersed the robber in boiling oil; but a further description must be left for another letter.

X. Y. Z.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Assassination of Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee—The Suspected Murderer—Retrenchment in Government Expenses.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Saturday, April 11, 1868.

The all-absorbing topic is naturally enough the foul murder of Hon. THOMAS D'ARCY MCGEE. Apart from the consideration that the country has lost one of its ablest men, the feeling is manifested that the emissaries of the Fenian organization are secretly plotting in our midst; in fact, it is very generally believed that a plan had been devised for the destruction of the Parliament Buildings by the use of nitro-glycerine. That the assassination was premeditated, and the result of a well concocted plan, appears quite evident, but it looks as if there would be great difficulty in tracing out the murderer. Mr. O'REILLY, of Kingston, a Roman Catholic, and personal friend of the late Mr. MCGEE, has taken charge of the matter, and the Government is giving him all possible assistance. The opinion prevails that WHALEN is the man; he is a desperate character, and a well-known Fenian sympathizer, if not a member of the Brotherhood. The facts of his regular attendance in the gallery of the House of Commons for some time previous to the murder, and his being able to obtain tickets so easily as to have had four on Monday night, are very strongly against him. It is also strange that he should have been so intimate with one of the messengers as to hold an hour's conversation with him during the debate on the night in question, showing that it was not altogether to hear the speeches that he attended the House, and absented himself from the gallery four times, once for a full hour. The circumstances are certainly very strong against him, and the authorities assert that they have much stronger evidence yet to submit. There would appear to be very little doubt that he had accomplices in the horrible work.

The sympathy of the public has been strongly manifested, and in addition to the deceased being honored in a marked manner, it is very generally desired that ample provision should be made for his bereaved family, consisting of the widow and two daughters. Mr. MCGEE was looked upon as a sort of pacificator, inasmuch as he had more influence over his countrymen than any other man in Canada. He probably overrated his influence when he boasted that he had 300,000 Irishmen at his back; for it is an undeniable fact that he lost weight with the Irish at the time of the last general election. When acting with Mr. GEORGE BROWN and his party, he failed to bring them the support of the Irish electors in Upper Canada, and it may be doubted if he secured much for his conservative allies after abandoning the Reform Party, as the great body of the Roman Catholics have been with that party since 1854. Mr. MCGEE nevertheless wielded a powerful influence over the minds of his countrymen with regard to Fenianism. Many have doubted the sincerity of his loyalty; but as one who has watched his career very narrowly since he came to Canada, your correspondent makes bold to say that he was thoroughly sincere. It is enough, at all events, to know that he did all a loyal man could do to prove his sincerity. His great usefulness was in counseling and advising his countrymen with regard to the duty they owed to the Crown and Constitution, and this he did in a very effectual manner; for there can be no question that the Roman Catholic Irish of Canada have been less bitter against Great Britain since the advent of Mr. MCGEE. It is equally manifest that he has done much, through his lecturing and writing, to create a better feeling in the community. As a Minister of the Crown, as I have frequently had occasion to state, Mr. MCGEE was not successful; for the simple reason that he lacked administrative ability. His recommendations at times were valuable; and when merely a member of Parliament, he effected more good than subsequently as President of the Council and of the Agricultural and Emigration Bureau. The death of the most gifted man in the Dominion causes a vacancy in the Legislature not easy to be filled, and it will be many a long day ere his equal as an orator is heard among us.

Parliament was to have risen on Wednesday for the Easter holidays, but, owing to the brutal assassination of Mr. MCGEE, the adjournment took place the day before until next Tuesday. On Monday evening the most stirring debate of the session occurred, and extended into Tuesday morning. It was on a motion for the recall of Dr. TUPPER from England, as a delegate against the repeal movement set on foot by Nova Scotia. Mr. MCGEE delivered one of his ablest speeches on the occasion, which was greatly admired. The motion was finally withdrawn. It is said that intelligence has been received from England to the effect that Mr. HOWE and his friends will not be listened to on the subject of repeal, the Colonial Minister having given them to understand that the Confederation arrangement cannot be disturbed. The tariff question is expected to come up shortly, when it is believed some alteration will be made in the sugar duties, and a tax upon petroleum proposed.

The Public Accounts and Contingencies Committees of the House of Commons are determined to make themselves useful at last. The latter have made recommendations effecting a saving amounting to nearly $30,000 in the expenditure of Parliament. The Public Accounts Committee have undertaken to examine into a number of extraordinary items in

THE JUDD DIVORCE CASE.

The Wife of a Baptist Clergyman in New-Haven Sues for Divorce—Her Testimony Against Him.

The New-Haven *Journal and Courier* of Wednesday reports the opening proceedings of a very interesting divorce trial now progressing in that city. The case is that of Mrs. ELIZABETH JUDD against Rev. ORIN B. JUDD. The respondent was for two years pastor of the Second Baptist Church in New-Haven, and at one time held a position in the United States Assay Office in this City. The petitioner, who is his second wife, was the widow of the late Mr. E. C. GRAY, a New-York lawyer. She is not unknown as an author of considerable talent.

The trial opened with the evidence of Mrs. JUDD's son-in-law, Mr. HENRY R. TIFT, who testifies that she was treated by her husband with the most revolting cruelty; that he used to beat her, that he kept her in a half-starved condition, and would allow none of her own children to see her. Her own story, as told on the stand is here given as nearly as possible in her own words, condensed from the report in the New-Haven *Journal*:

She testified that she was married in March, 1854, and lived in this city in an elegantly furnished house. She had not been married to JUDD more than a week, she goes on to say, when she discovered that love of money was his besetting sin. On the wedding trip he didn't take funds enough to pay expenses; and when oranges and cakes were brought into the cars, he would invariably say "my dear, you don't want any, do you?" When settled at home, he "acted like a boarder" in the house, never giving his wife money for incidental expenses, and even refusing to supply his aged mother, who lived with them, with sufficient underclothing. She was eighty years old. His wife took off her own for the venerable lady, and took sick in consequence, and lay helpless for many months. During that illness she says: JUDD often complained to me of the family expenses; I had no steady nurse, but my mother and daughter assisted in taking care of me; he never bought me as much as an orange in that illness, nor never left any money with the household for any medicine or anything I might require in his absence; on one instance during my illness he was very angry because my mother cooked some sweet potatoes that he intended to use during the Winter; we were not overstocked with luxuries at the time, and I told my mother to cook them for dinner; he said he did not eat any of them; a small bill for pins and needles, amounting to 75 cents, came into him; he said that I should not run him into debt; I was then able to sit up part of the time with my arm in a sling; he gave me no money; he was angry and went up stairs without saying good night, and went off the next morning without speaking a word to me; he came into my room to comb his hair, and left me to pay the bill as best I could, which I did some weeks after. JUDD even refused to pay a carriage bill contracted by himself when courting his wife, and allowed the hackman to dun her for it several times. He showed her the most cruel neglect at the time of her confinement. She asked him for money to procure the necessary outfit for the expected event. He refused, and she was driven to hunt up suitable articles in the trunks that had belonged to his first wife. She says:

I took these articles—they were not sufficient for my purpose—and put them in my bureau in our sleeping-room; at this time Judd was supplying the pulpit of the Second Baptist Church in New-Haven, and had been for two months previous to the event; he had not given me a dollar; for four months I had been asking him occasionally for this purpose; he never answered me, but looked very stern; he had money in his possession, and was earning a salary of $1,500 at the United States Assay Office in New-York; I received some money about two months before the event, through my daughter; she was then about 16; the amount was $10; that was spent by my daughter in purchasing as much as possible of the articles desired; during my confinement Judd was in the habit of buying a pound or a half a pound of crackers at a time and bringing them to me; he would say, "My dear, you must eat hearty and keep up your strength;" I would say sometimes: "I need some more crackers;" he would reply, "Are they all gone already—have the children eaten them?" I did not grow fleshy on the food; he did not bring me any luxuries or delicacies of any kind in his life; he bought nothing but crackers, and white sugar to sweeten them with; on my recovery I needed some apparel; asked Judd for some money to procure it; on the first Sunday I went to church with the little boy two months old; I went alone to church, across the street, with a borrowed shawl belonging to my cook, Kate, who is in Court; the boy had no shoes; he was very fleshy, and I could not, if I had the money, purchase a pair at a store, and I asked Judd to have a pair made; after much entreaty and urging, he had a pair made; the boy was my idol; I had great difficulty in getting him a hat; Judd would say there is no necessity for it; he never said he was not able, but he seemed indifferent; got a walking cloak for him; the bill for it was not a large one; it was sent and re-sent a number of times; told Judd the money was wanted to pay for it; he said that if I run up bills without his knowledge or consent, I might pay them; my husband never showed any generosity toward the boy, and I had to devise many means to clothe him properly; my daughter often gave me a gold piece worth $5 or $2 50, and in that way I purchased articles of clothing for the little fellow; we were living then in handsome style in Second-avenue; when about two years and nine months old he died after an illness of about four days; I wished to put on mourning; my daughter and Mrs. Tift assisted me in procuring it; they did it because my husband did not offer me any money, and I was so overwhelmed with sorrow that I did not care to speak of money matters at that time; Judd knew of my desire to dress in mourning before I did so; I think the plot of ground in which the boy was buried has not been paid for, and nothing marks his resting place; I often spoke to him about having a little tombstone, but he always seemed angry if I alluded to it; if I showed signs of grief over or made any allusion to the departed he would go out of the room as if he did not wish to hear it.

At this time, as stated above, they were living in New-Haven. A woman named SUSANNAH REYNOLDS was housekeeping for them, and soon fell into Dr. JUDD's ways of persecuting his wife, and proved a zealous assistant in the work. Dr. JUDD refused to give her money, and she became almost destitute of clothing. There was money due them for the board of two Cuban boys, and Mrs. JUDD came to New-York and collected this of their guardians. With this money she purchased necessary clothing for herself. On returning home, Dr. JUDD and Miss REYNOLDS refused to let her have any food, although she had been without all day, refused to let her have a fire, though it was the middle of March and very cold. About this time, 1866, Mrs. JUDD discovered that her husband and Miss REYNOLDS were very intimate. "One evening," she says in her evidence, "while I was getting tea, I heard footsteps in the parlor, and knew that Dr. JUDD and SUSANNAH were together. When they came down to tea, Dr. JUDD gave her the head of the table, which continued all the time after that. He left my room and went to lodge in a room that communicated with SUSANNAH's room. They so scrimped my food that I was obliged to get up nights and go down-stairs to the closet and get something to eat. I was at last discovered by Dr. JUDD and SUSANNAH, who watched me. They then removed the things from the closet so that I could get nothing. Things continued so for some time, and at last my husband desired that I should go to his farm in Stamford and recruit my health; Rev. Burton Sperry who was stopping with us, assisted me to pack my clothing for the trip; as soon as I reached Stamford he left me to return home; I stayed a day or two with his brother and wife and then returned to my home in Chapel-street; I found the Doctor and Susannah together nearly all the time; finally I told Susannah to leave my house, as she had spoiled all my happiness; she said nothing, but began to sing "Nearer my God to thee," and went into another room; I went to Stamford again, and when I returned I found Susannah and Dr. Judd in the library with the door locked; I peeked through the key-hole and saw my husband standing with his arms around Susannah Reynolds. [The witness here described their position.] I demanded admittance but was refused; I watched for them to come out; they occupied the room some five or six hours, and when they came out I saw them; as soon as my husband saw me he ran after me; he followed me into my own room, when he threw me on the bed and spit in my face and slapped me on the head; he was so angry that he could not speak; I went down to tea with a black eye, but nothing was said; Susannah occupied the head of the table, as usual, my husband next to her; after tea I spoke to Rev. Burton Sperry about my treatment, and he began singing a negro melody, beginning "Up Zion's Hill," &c., and concluded by imitating a poor lame man at the depot; I went up stairs, and about midnight I heard Susannah and my husband together in the dining-room; I went down stairs and opened the door; they were having hot drinks together, but as soon as they saw me they ran into the parlor; I was forced to sleep in the attic that night, taking with me my two little girls; I slept on a bed with no sheets or pillow-cases; I asked my husband for them, and he told me that I could not have them; next morning they would not give me anything but fat pork to eat; I was almost starved; they refused me tea or coffee, and when I went to get any from the stove, Susannah ran and filled the teapot with cold water; often found Susannah and Dr. Judd in the library together: could often hear what they said; it almost drove me crazy; Susannah called me a "she devil" in the presence of my husband and Burton Sperry; at last I went to work in Nathan's hoop-skirt factory in State-street, so as to get things which I needed; I took work home, and Susannah forbade me running the sewing-machine in the house, as it made too much noise.

Matters at length came to a crisis. One Saturday night Susannah called Mrs. Judd a "she-devil," and accused her of having sent off the servants, who had left the house. "The next morning," she continues, "I went to the dining-room; stood by the register; the family had not assembled there; I observed that at my place at the table there was no plate, knife, fork or chair; Susannah came in presently from the kitchen, and smiled at me with one of her usual smiles, and took her seat at the head of the table; Judd came in from the kitchen with a plate in his hand; he came to me and said, 'As you have succeeded in driving the servants, for the future you will cook your own food, do your own washing and ironing, and attend to your own room;' I replied that I had not sent the servants away, but that I wanted them to stay; Judd said, "None of your lying, you understand;" the plate he sat on the shelf; I saw upon it what I call a chunk of raw meat, a raw potato and an uncooked sausage; Judd took the head of the table and gave thanks; I waited until he was through his devotions, and said 'this is hard; have I come to this at last?' I then said to Judd, 'Must I be called by a woman, no older than my elder daughter, a "she devil," and my former husband's name ridiculed?' Judd replied, 'It is Sabbath morning, and we can have no disturbance here to-day.' Judd said, "she devil" is rather a hard name for one who does not deserve it, but if Mary Magdalen had seven devils, you have got fourteen; I went into the kitchen, and, searching around, found part of a loaf of bread; I cut off a slice, toasted it, and went into the dining-room; took a seat at the table; reached for the teapot, when Susannah jerked it out of my hand; Judd said that if I wanted any tea I must ask for it; I did not ask for it, and had no tea, but took a glass of cold water; after my breakfast of a piece of toast only—none of the other food on the table being offered me—I went to my lonely room, and, bad as I then was, I opened my Bible and read; I went to church, but did not sit with Dr. Judd because I was afraid of him; I went to see Mrs. Gorham in the evening; on going home Judd opened the door for me; Judd said, "Where have you been all night?" I said among my friends; he said "You got friends?" I went to my room and deposited in a drawer some cakes Mrs. Gorham had given me; I then went to prayer-meeting in Carroll's church; on my return I found that the provisions had been taken out during my absence; Judd and Susannah remained in the library, Susannah occasionally singing to the Doctor; Monday morning I was not allowed at the breakfast table to eat the food that was cooked for the rest.

Dr. Judd also found a congenial assistant in persecuting his wife in the person of a Rev. Mr. Sperry who lived in the house; the worthy trio used to send out for beer and drink it together; Mrs. Judd discovered them at it one day, and asked the Rev. Mr. Sperry, who had the meanness to pretend friendliness for her, why he didn't give her some; he said: "I would if I had a chance—if I was not afraid the doctor would find it out, and beer, Mrs. Judd, I think excites your brain."

On Thursday, March 28, she saw Dr. Judd in the library, and resolved to make one more appeal to him. She testifies: "I said to him, "do treat me as if I was a human being and not a brute beast;" Judd was then called out, and he said as he went out, "get out of my library; what are you doing here? I said, "do treat me as if I was a human being;" he gave me a push out of the library; locked the door, and went down stairs, leaving me in the hall; I went into Judd's sleeping room, Susannah was making up his bed; she said, "what are you doing in this room; get out of it;" I replied, "I have a much better right to be here than you have, for I am his lawful wife and you are not;" she came toward me and began to hit me; she gave me two or three blows, and then I said to her, "you have hit me once too often;" I stepped into the hall, Susannah taunting me with these words, "I dare you to come back again; If you do I will give you another pelting;" I went to my room, took a pair of scissors, put them in my pocket, and fearlessly and boldly walked into the room where Susannah was; she said, "you have come back, have you?" I made no reply; I was watching the enemy; my mind was fully made up what I would do if she hit me again; she gave me one blow, and as she did I put my hand in my pocket without commotion; I took out the scissors, (showing a pair about the size;) Judd has the pair; as she raised her arm the second time, I did so, (showing that she thrust the scissors against the forearm;) they said I severed an artery; I saw the blood flow; when I saw the blood flow I felt greatly relieved, as I have done ever since; I think I pricked her four or five times; the first time was very effectual; Susannah screamed—Judd ran; Susannah sang, "doctor, I am stabbed!" throwing her head on his shoulder in a languid manner; Judd replied, "my dear," and assisted her into her own room; the house was in great commotion immediately, and I was the only cool person there; in a few moments I was pitched or pushed into my room by Judd, and the door locked on me; peeping through the key-hole to see what was going on outside, I saw Almira Judd, Henry Judd, Burton Sperry and a surgeon come in the hall; Judd hallooed to me, "Now you are in this room I will keep you here;" before he locked the door I yet held the scissors; he took hold of me and Myron Judd helped him hold me, and Benny True jerked the scissors out of my hand, nearly breaking my fingers in doing so; then I was locked up; I raised a window—there was a crowd about the house—and sent for a policeman to come and arrest me; H. Judd came under the window and said be off, boys, we will take care of this woman; the crowd left and I went to work at the door; Judd came to the door and said, "If you break that door I will break your head; don't you know that this is a new house and that we have just moved into it? you did damage enough at the old house, and you can't begin your pranks here;" I made no reply, but kept using a cane and screw-driver, and after some time succeeded in pushing away the lock so that the door was unfastened; just as I was going to get out Judd said, "Quick, quick," and the knob was held by strong hands and a piece of board wedged under the knob, and a piece of rope was tied to the knob and fastened to the banister; I was then foiled and did not know what to do; the little wit I had left soon came to my aid; I unscrewed the knob and it separated, and the tackling outside fell down; I opened the door and there stood what you call men in this country—Henry Judd, Burton Sperry, Benny True and O. B. Judd; I was feeling rather comfortable in my mind at that time, and said that bars and bolts did not keep Peter in prison, and they would not keep me; that the God of Peter still lived, and that he lived in the City of New-Haven, as well as his Satanic Majesty; I then had a guard set over me to watch me; Rev. Burton Sperry, O. B. Judd, Benny True, and occasionally Henry Judd, the brother of O. B. Judd, and Elmira Judd coming in to assist them; I think this was the 28th of March, the anniversary of our wedding day, and about the same hour of the day—a memorable occasion; at night a guard of honor was stationed at my door, and a feather bed was suddenly dropped down from above into the hall near my door; some man—what you call a man—slept on that bed as a guard; the first night I wish to say I was not watched; the second night Burton Sperry slept in the room with Susannah; the first night she was too low, and she had to have a female.

I was now closely watched; if I left the room some one followed me; at one time I thought of escaping by jumping out of the window, and for that purpose I threw out a feather bed to jump upon; Almira Judd noticed it; this was Friday; the result of it was, the bed was brought in; while it was being carried in, I said, "well, I will jump out the window without the bed; I don't believe it will break my neck;" Almira replied, "nobody cares if you do break your neck."

At this time Dr. JUDD began to be apprehensive that his wife would begin an action for divorce, if she could get away, and set on Brother SPERRY to find out. She testifies:

"Sperry said I would like to ask a question; I said, 'Go on, brother;' said he, 'Do you intend—(he spoke very low)—do you intend to make an application for a divorce?' 'Yes, Mr. Sperry,' said I, 'if the Lord ever lets me get out of this prison. I do;' Judd came in some time in the day and took a seat; he looked very meek, and asked me if I intended to apply for a divorce; I replied, 'I do;' he said you had better consult some of your best friends before you do that; I said, 'Who are my friends?—I thought I had none—you told me so; I have consulted the best friend I have got—that is God;' he said, 'Yes, you have been over to Judge Sanford's house a number of times, and you have lied to me and said that Judge Sanford had advised you to commence proceedings, which the Judge denies, and wants nothing more to say to you;' I said, 'I have been to Judge Sanford's house, for I thought him a friend;' I said 'He has been very cautious and very careful, and he has never given me any such advice; but I did show him my hand and wrist that you scratched, and all he said was, after asking him the question, 'where Mr. Johnson's office was?' he told me such a building;' Judd said, 'No more of your lying; you did tell me that Judge S. advised you to commence proceedings;' 'No,' I said, 'I never said it, and he never advised me so;' food was brought to me; it was pretty coarse food—poor house food I should call it now; more conversation was had about the divorce; the witness said she should apply for it if she ever got out; Sperry said it troubled the Doctor very much; that pleased me very much; I succeeded in getting a note out of the house to Mr. Watrous, by getting Benny True, by giving him a jar of preserves, to give the note to a neighbor, a Mrs. Breen, who had called in the kitchen; Mrs. Tift gave me the preserves; I saw Mrs. BREEN leave the house, and she waved her hand as a signal that all was right; Judd came in in a day or two, and asked me if I had sent a telegram to New-York; I said, 'Yes;' he said, 'What are you lying for, you did not send it;' he cross-examined me closely; I said, 'I sent it by proxy;' he wanted to know how I sent it; I said, 'You will find that out soon enough; it will probably be in a court of justice that you will first hear it from my lips;' I said to him when he said 'You lie,' 'you little knew that when you locked me up here that there were telegraphic wires straight from my room to the Throne of Grace, and also wires that communicated with H. R. Tift, No. 32 Dey-street, New-York City; I said, 'Has my son, McDonald, been up?' he said, 'What do you want with McDonald?' I said 'Has Harry been up?' said he, 'What do you mean by Harry?' 'Henry R. Tift I mean—has he been up?' I said; no reply; I said to Sperry, 'Am I forsaken by God and man?'; he had just come in; 'Have my children deserted me, and has my son forgotten his mother?' Sperry said, 'Keep cool, Mrs. Judd, you will hear from some one before long."

The result was that Mr. TIFT procured his mother's release by means of a writ of *habeas corpus*. Mrs. JUDD then commenced the suit for divorce, which is still pending.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF MRS. JUDD.

The testimony given by Mrs. JUDD on Tuesday and Wednesday, when she was cross-examined, brought out nothing new in regard to her treatment by Dr. JUDD. Her account of an interview with prosecuting Attorney JOHNSON and Chief of Police LINCOLN, previous to her liberation on a writ of *habeas corpus*, is certainly remarkable. She testified as follows:

"Either the 1st or 2d day of April, Mr. Johnson, prosecuting attorney, called at my room and said, 'I have come at the request of the Chief of Police to arrest you; I said to Mr. Johnson 'I am glad to hear it—Judd was in the room—for the hour of my release has come;' Johnson said to me, 'do you know what a grave sin you have committed and what is the penalty of your offence;' I said, do you mean by stabbing Susannah?" he said 'yes,' with a great deal of dignity; I said to Johnson, in the presence of Judd, 'there is not a court in the city of New-Haven, who, after they know the facts, will convict me, and I wish, Mr. Johnson, to be arrested and have a hearing; Mr. Johnson, if I have done anything worthy of imprisonment, death, or of bonds, I refuse not to suffer or to die;' Johnson said, with a great deal of gravity, 'your offence is a State Prison offence;' I said 'well, I had rather go to State Prison at Wethersfield and weed onions the rest of my life, than stay in this house;' Judd looked up and with perfect calmness and resignation, said 'Mr. Johnson, she does not know what she is talking about;' Johnson replied, 'Doctor, there is no trouble about a divorce in your case—incompatibility of temper will give it to you;' Johnson said, (he was yet very solemn,) 'Mrs. Judd, on account of your children, who you profess (emphasis on profess) to love so much, I cannot cause your arrest;' I said, 'Mr. Johnson, on account of my children, who have been told and written to you that their mother was a drunkard and a vile and bad woman, I desire an arrest and an investigation, not only for my own children but for my children's children, when my head lies low in the grave;' I also said that if I had been a poor woman and an outcast in society, and not the wife of Rev. Dr. Judd, LL. D., I would have been locked up in a prisoner's cell in New-Haven a number of nights ago; I also said, 'God knows I am poor, I have nothing in this world left me but my children;' Judd replied, 'Mr. Johnson, she is crazy or mad—something of that kind;' I replied that 'I am not mad, most noble Festus, but speak forth the words of truth and soberness;' thus ended that interview; the next person that called was Mr. Lincoln, the worthy Chief of Police; Dr. Judd was present; Mr. Lincoln kindly took me by the hand and said, 'Mrs. Judd, what can I do for you?' I looked up to the chief with astonishment, wondering what he could do with me; I said, 'do I understand that I am now under arrest;' 'No,' said Mr. Lincoln, 'I have nothing to arrest; I have nothing to arrest'—he said it twice over; I thanked him for his gentle manner toward me, yet believed he was about to arrest me; I noticed he looked sharply about the room at the furniture, and said again, 'Mrs. Judd is there nothing I can do for you?' I said, 'Mr. Lincoln if I am about to be arrested I want some one who loves me beside me; won't you telegraph to Henry R. Tift, my son-in-law, (witness weeping,) and my aged father to come up;' he took out his book and pencil and commenced writing; I noticed that he did not write Mr. Tift's number of his place of business; I told him again; Mr. Lincoln said he would remember it; I said 'put it down, you may forget;' when I spoke the name of Alexander McDonald, my father, Judd said he is an aged man, and I think no word had better be sent to him; that my mother was lying very low, and that he thought Mr. McDonald could not leave her; I told Mr. Lincoln to telegraph to my father; Mr. Lincoln shook me by the hand and left, saying before leaving, 'Dr. Judd is there anything I can do for you?' That opened my eyes; I heard nothing from my telegram sent a few days before, and not one word from those who were dear to me; all this time I was a prisoner, watched all the while; Friday afternoon, while lying on my bed exhausted with anxiety, Judd came in and said get of that bed and be ready to leave this house in five minutes, or I will put you out as you are; I said I could not; he said you understand, do you, you understand; I arose, and Judd said what dress do you want to wear? I said my black merino; what hat do you want? I said my best one; what shawl? the best one; Judd went to his room and brought them to me; I dressed myself, Judd looking on; Sperry brought a strong cup of tea; he said it will do you good; I said, thank you Mr. Sperry, I have food to eat that the world knows not of now; I went down stairs; Judd opened the street door; I did not know where I was going, but supposed they were going to send me to the lunatic Asylum, at Hartford, to keep company with my deaf and dumb daughter in an institution there; he had threatened a number of times to take me there; He never threatened it before Susannah came; I stepped into the carriage, Judd followed, and 'the door was shut,' and the carriage drove off; we drove to the Court-house; on entering, I noticed a number of gentlemen, but not one female among them all; I there saw my son-in-law, Harry; the story was then told me. The witness was rather prolix in her testimony, and the counsel objected, and several minutes were occupied in discussion. A hearing took place, and I was delivered up under a writ of *habeas corpus*; that was the first I knew of it, or that Mr. Tift was in New-Haven; being set at liberty, I was allowed to go where I saw fit; I went to the house of Judd with the Chief of Police and my son-in-law, for the purpose of removing my clothing from Judd's house; packed up my clothing—Judd looking on, saying, 'Where are you going?' I answered, 'To Brooklyn;' he said, 'Who are you going with?' I replied, 'With Henry R. Tift, on the boat, to-night;' he said, 'Are you coming back again?' I made no answer to that impertinent question; he said, 'I forbid you going;' I asked Judd for a locket and chain of mine; he said, 'I did not know that you ever had a locket and chain;' I said, 'Oh, yes, you do; don't you remember when you took it; you took it the night you searched my room for those papers you said I had stolen;' he said he did not know anything about it; Rev. Burton Sperry, who was bobbing around, heard something about a locket and chain, and not knowing what Judd had remarked, said, 'Mrs. J., yes! yes! I'll ——,' and ran as if he was very much excited about something, and in a moment brought me the locket and chain, saying, 'You know, Doctor, you put it in your top bureau-drawer;' I quietly put it in my pocket; asked Judd for the key of the trunk; he knew nothing about a key; I said to the Chief, 'Never mind, the trunk can be strapped down; Harry will take care about the key; on arriving at the Tremont House the key was in the lock; it was not there when I inquired for it; I went to New-York, and that was the last of my living with Dr. Judd."

It appears from the cross-examination of Mrs. JUDD that she is now keeping shop in John-street, in this City; that she wrote an article for the New-York *Tribune* in December, 1867, charging Dr. JUDD with adultery; and that she had once been charged, wrongfully as she claims, with attempting to steal goods at a New-York store.

TESTIMONY OF MARGARET RYAN.

The following is the testimony of MARGARET RYAN, a servant in Dr. JUDD's family, given on Wednesday last:

"Have hired in Dr. Judd's family as a servant; don't know when I went there; it was a month after Christmas; they then lived in Chapel-street; lived there two months and moved with the family to the Columbus-street house; Mr. Judd hired me, and Susannah was there at the time; Mrs. Judd was not at home at the time; Anna Clarkin was hired at the time; Susannah had charge of the house when I went there; been there about two weeks when Mrs. Judd came home; she came into the kitchen the next morning about 6:30 o'clock; standing by the range, she said, 'Feel of my hands, see how cold;' then Susannah came right along; Mrs. Judd turned around and said, 'All this through the means of that hussy;' Miss Reynolds went to the closet to get some tea; Mrs. Judd turns around and goes right against her in the hall; before Mrs. Judd left the range Susannah left the closet; there was room for two to pass in the hall; Susannah took hold of Mrs. Judd in a kind of snappish manner and gave her a push out of the way; Mrs. Judd caught hold of her by the head and knocked her head dress off; I think Susannah called for Mr. Judd then; I am not sure though; the Doctor came with a towel in his hand, as if he was wiping his face; he took hold of Mrs. Judd by the shoulder, gave her a push, and told her to go back into the parlor; Mrs. Judd said she would not; Susannah handed me the teapot and stood looking on; Dr. Judd took hold of Mrs. Judd again and gave her another shove; I don't know how it happened, but when she came back her hand was cut; Mrs. Judd came out in two or three minutes from the sitting-room with her bonnet and shawl on, and came into the kitchen; they were all sitting down to breakfast as she came in; I asked her if she would have a cup of tea; she said she would not; she was crying and her hand was cut; Susannah said, "Don't mind her, she is crazy;" I said it was too bad to treat a lady so; that is all I saw of her for an hour; soon after she bid me good-by; as I was going up stairs she was going out, and the Doctor opened the door for her; she bid him good-bye, but he made her no reply; this was the first morning I ever saw her; one morning I heard a voice arguing with Mrs. Judd about the picture of her daughter; I heard Dr. Judd say that she could not have it; did not hear Mrs. Judd's reply; the morning after Mrs. Judd came back, she was sick—sick abed; the next day they were at breakfast as she came down, and she took a cup of tea on the kitchen table; Mr. Judd came in; Mrs. Judd brought in a small rocking-chair and placed it near the fire, and sat down in it, and Dr. Judd came with a large book and sat behind her in a chair near the door; he read there for a little while; he then stood up, laid the book down, and told Mrs. Judd to go out of the kitchen, telling her the kitchen was not her place; he commenced to shove her out of the chair; he kept shoving, but she would not stand up; he sat down again, and got the book and began to read; then he laid away the book again, and began to shake Mrs. Judd's chair as hard as he could; he kept shoving her, and I was certain he would get her upon the range, and I told her to go in the sitting-room; Mrs. Judd asked Mr. Judd why he would not love her now as well as ever; he did not mind what she said, but kept shoving the chair, and she would not move for him; Susannah came into the kitchen after Mrs. Judd went into the sitting-room with Mr. Judd. [Objection made to giving the words of Susannah to witness. After eloquent passages between counsel, objection sustained.] When Dr. Judd was shoving Mrs. Judd he was pushing pretty hard, and I though he was going to strike her from the way he raised his hand; I told her to go into the sitting room, saying 'do go, Mrs. Judd;' she said she had as much comfort in the kitchen as she did in the sitting room with the Doctor and Susannah; the Doctor kept shoving her and she said 'you know, Dr. Judd, there is not a man that I ever loved as well as I do you;' Dr. Judd said something to me, I do not know what; I said to him, 'a man's mind is his kingdom, and a man's wife is his wife; and she ain't any other man's wife;' I told her he would shove her on the stove, and Susannah said it is on the stove she ought to be shoved; she is a crazy thing and is always plaguing the Doctor; Mrs. Judd then went out, but came in again afterward; she came in frequently; the Doctor's and Susannah's sleeping rooms were side by side, with a door between; I have seen the door open; I went into Dr. Judd's room one Monday morning for the clothes and I found that door open, and I looked into Susannah's room; I had never been in her room; witness testified to the children being sent away, and that neither they nor their mother knew where they were going to; she and the other servant went to vespers one evening and came back about 10 at night, and that at that time Judd and Susannah came in; Mrs. Judd was in the sitting-room crying; Mr. Judd asked her why she was not in bed at that hour of the night; she said she had no little children to go to bed with her to-night; he told her to be off to bed or he would help her; Susannah was in the habit of coming into the kitchen about 11 o'clock at night for hot water, which she took into the sitting-room; the next morning I used to find in the sitting-room tumblers and a pitcher, with ginger and lemons in it; Mrs. Judd used to be in her own room at these times; I used generally to see two tumblers the next morning; sometimes Sperry came for hot water, and then there would be three tumblers, but as a general rule there were but two; the next morning after the children were sent away Mrs. Judd said to Mr. Judd, 'For God's sake tell me where my children are;' he said, 'Be off you crazy thing,' and that she did not want any children; Mrs. Judd treated the children good; she could not treat them better; when we moved to the Columbus-street house, Miss Reynolds went in a carriage; Mrs. Judd walked over, and carried a large satchel, a parcel and an umbrella; Susannah told me not to wash any clothes for Mrs. Judd, because Mr. Judd had ordered that Mrs. Judd must do her own washing and ironing; the three days Mrs. Judd was sick, Susannah told me not to take anything to her, as the doctor would take care of her; her breakfast was got ready and left upon the mantel-piece in the kitchen for her to come and eat when she wanted; she had no breakfast, for I saw Ben. True eat it up; I gave her some at twelve o'clock, while the others were at dinner; the doctor did not know this; I left Dr. Judd's because I did not like Susannah, and because she was all the time talking about Mrs. Judd and calling her names; she generally called her 'she devil;' Mrs. Judd wanted me to stay, for she said if I went she would have no one to speak to; I carried things to Mrs. Judd at other times; Susannah told us not to, if we did not want to lose our places; that we must not have anything to do with her; that she was only playing off and was not sick, and only wanted to take her meals in bed; Mrs. Judd was reading one day in the kitchen in a small chair; Mr. Judd came in looking very ugly, and snatched the book out of her hand and said that she could not have that book; said she, 'Can't I have the book to read?' he said, 'You can't have *this* book to read;' after the trouble in the kitchen, while in the hall, Susannah told Mrs. Judd that if it was not for Mr. Judd's coming, she would knock her into a three-cocked hat; Judd always looked nice and cheerful to Susannah, and always sat by her when he could; Susannah always said that the doctor said that Mrs. Judd was too fond of drink, and that she could not be the mistress of the house, and that she would let no girl live in the house, for they could not stand it; and she said that every time Mrs. Judd said she was sick and went out, Susannah said she went out to get rum; I never saw Mrs. Judd give a sign of taking a sup, nor never saw her out of the way, and never knew of her having a drop in the house; Judd used to say that Mrs. Judd had no associates but Irish servants.

ORGANIZATION OF LABOR.

Further Results of the French Exhibition—Interesting Report to the Emperor, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, March 31, 1868.

The following report, presented to the Emperor by M. DEVINCK, President of the Commission of Encouragement for the Studies of Workmen at the Universal Exhibition of 1867, appears in the *Moniteur* of to-day. It has such an important bearing on the organization of labor in the United States as well as in France, that I think it desirable to send you a translation of it in full:

SIRE: In accordance with the desire which your Majesty deigned to manifest, I have in the following report given expression to the opinions which I entertain regarding the studies of the workingmen's delegations at the Universal Exposition of 1867, and also in regard to the wants and wishes indicated by the representatives of those delegations in the reports deposited with the Commission of Encouragement.

Permit me, Sire, in the first place to explain to you the various facts which preceded the studies of the delegations.

By a ministerial decree, bearing date the 29th November, 1866, there was instituted a commission of encouragement to which was given the mission of facilitating the studies of workmen at the Universal Exhibition. The Minister of State, President of the Imperial Commission, named on it sixty members selected from among the economists, the manufacturers and the merchants. In each profession the workmen were invited to appoint delegates; their requests to authorization to hold meetings, were met by the Prefect of Police with the utmost kindness. They were left free to constitute as they understood it, both the preparatory and the definative bureaus of their electorial reunions; in a word, they were allowed to transact their own business without the intervention of the administration or of the Commission of Encouragement. Such were the recommendations made to me by the Emperor in deigning to address me at one of his receptions.

The most perfect order reigned in the elections; admission tickets for the exhibition were delivered at the moment of voting to all the electors by the Presidents of the Electoral Bureaus; weekly cards were handed to all the delegates; these tickets and cards were renewed every time they were asked for. Later, on the recommendation of Hon. M. LE PLAY, Commissioner-General, tickets were distributed in great numbers and without exception to all the workmen. These latter assembled in Paris in 114 professions, and they elected 354 delegates.

The Commission of Encouragement had equally the charge of the delegations appointed in the different departments of France. To fulfill this duty it ordered to be erected, on an area of 10,000 metres, which the Prefect of the Seine placed at its disposal, dwellings, which were offered at reduced prices to the delegates chosen by the Departmental Committees, and even to the foreigners who had received a similar mission from their respective nations. It also caused to be constructed within the inclosure itself of the Champs de Mars a vast restaurant. The management of these establishments was intrusted to intelligent directors. The delegations have already deposited 102 reports; they have still to give in about 25. These reports will form a work of three inquarto volumes. There will be delivered to each of the delegates and Presidents of the electoral meetings a copy containing all the reports. There will be forwarded to each of the workmen who took part in the election of the delegates a copy of the report having special reference to his trade. All other workmen will obtain at the minimum price the portions which they wish to procure. Copies will be sold to diminish the expense of the whole work. The publication will necessitate a considerable expenditure, which will be still further diminished by the disinterestedness of M. MAME, of Tours, who has undertaken the printing of it. The outgoings will be covered by the still important remainder of a subscription opened for the studies of the workmen at the exhibition, a subscription at the head of which are to be found the names of the Emperor and the Empress for the sum of 15,000 francs, and which comprises those of the high functionaries, the amount of which has reached nearly 140,000 francs, owing to the prompt and generous aid given to it by the manufacturers and merchants. In addition to this more than 100,000 francs will be given by exhibitors who have offered to illustrate the work by the presentation of plates, the execution of which will be intrusted to the best artists.

After having indicated to your Majesty the principal points of the preliminary, complimentary, or executive measures, I approach the most essential part of the work, which I may designate as professional and moral.

The reports of the delegations are drawn up in different forms; the greater portion present an historical summary which is frequently placed at the head of the work; others commence or end with general considerations; all contain an examination of the products exhibited. To render clear the *ensemble* of the reports they may be thus classified:

1. Historical.
2. Examination of articles exhibited.
3. General considerations.

The majority of the delegates have presented the history of their professions. They have not confined themselves to taking their facts from manuals, but have applied themselves to a serious revision of the statements contained in their works; with this view they repaired to the public libraries, more particularly to that of the city, where they collected all the documents which were likely to give them precise information as to the origin of their industry. When they refer to the end of the eighteenth century, many of them have consulted the memories of their elders, who are supposed to have preserved a recollection of precedents. Thus they sometimes lay stress on declarations to demonstrate circumstances of a certain value, and which had not previously been signalized. When the delegates allude to the nineteenth century, their narratives become more instructive, and they abound in interesting facts regarding the contemporary epoch. It becomes easy then to follow, step by step, the movements that have taken place in the various branches of industry in France or in other countries.

The examination of the articles exhibited is made with impartiality. The delegates at times give the preference to the foreign exhibitors. In almost every case their opinion is explained and accompanied with practical observations which become precious lessons. In an excellent introduction which the Commission of Encouragement proposes to place at the head of the publication of reports, the Secretary of the Commission, Hon. M. DILLAIS, has made of this portion of the work of the delegates a description, from which I think it well to copy textually the following passage, as it renders my idea much more clearly than I can express it myself:

"When the workman speaks of the tool which he handles, the processes which he employs, the properties of the substance which he manipulates, the machine at the side of which he lives; when he compares and judges rival products, relates his wants, and describes his own existence, he is the most interesting of *savants* and economists."

The delegates met together to study the principal questions which interested them; after naming a committee charged to regulate the order of their sittings, they discussed those questions in general assembly, carefully avoiding to touch upon politics. They thought it right not to pronounce by a vote on the points successively examined, but their committee which was the representation of the opinion of the majority, gave expression to their wishes in precise terms on the occasion of its visit to the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Public Works, who received it with great kindness, and to whom it testified its warm acknowledgements. The first of these wishes is that which has relation to the formation of Syndical Chambers. The workingmen's delegations declare that the creation of Syndicates would be a means of avoiding strikes, that great sore of industry which afflicts the workman as much as the employer. They think that when a difficulty arises between them it is best to endeavor to conciliate matters, and with this view the Syndical chamber of the trade would place itself in communication with that of the masters. The workmen and that the employers have established syndical chambers, and that they desire to enjoy the same advantages. The demand appears to me well founded, and the following are the reasons for it. A certain number of workmen dissatisfied with the conditions offered for their labor, may be led away by a few among them who profess or believe themselves to be authorized to speak in the name of the whole body. On the other hand, these individuals are in the eyes of the master insufficient representatives, and as having with their comrades only a relative influence. On one side or the other there can be no absolute confidence in the persons who have thus taken it upon themselves to interfere.

A syndical chamber possesses incontestable advantages. Men selected as the most capable, before the origin of the difficulty acting openly, and responsible for their action, offer far greater guarantees than others chosen hastily, in a moment of effervescence, deliberating secretly and incurring no kind of moral responsibility. The Syndicates would form and regulate themselves, as they judged suitable, and in all probability the facts which would occur in their organization would have a strong analogy to those which took place in the meetings of the delegations at the Exhibition.

In examining in common the processes employed, the inconveniences encountered in their application, or the advantages to be drawn from them; in seeking together the means of mutually aiding each other in the event of sickness or infirmity, they evidently labor for the progress of industry and the amelioration of society. Synodical chambers may moreover permit workmen to disseminate the practical knowledge which they possess, and which is at present retained within too personal limits. The public lectures of illustrious savants have led to the noblest discoveries by placing those who frequent them on the way of inventions and improvements, which have powerfully contributed to our manufacturing prosperity. In placing ourselves at a point of view, no doubt less elevated, but equally useful, shall we not gather useful lessons from the lectures given by those who daily handle the tools of the workman or manipulate the substances which they employ? There is in every trade an indefinable something, bearing different denominations, and which is sometimes called a *tour de main* (knack,) and to which attaches the success of the article to be made. In reading the reports of the delegations, we recognize the fact that several of them will become manuals very much sought after; and yet the reporters could not tell everything nor foresee incident questions; the conditions of their work did not admit of it, and on the other hand their descriptions could only render imperfectly certain explanations which would become quite clear in presence of the object placed under the eyes of the auditors. Professional conferences exist in Prussia. In Paris there are some experienced workmen who receive apprentices at their homes, and who give them lessons for a small recompense. If the want of these conferences is felt, there is reason to authorize them so as to benefit those who wish to frequent them.

The reports are almost unanimous in the expression of the wishes which relate to the jurisdiction of the *Prud'hommes*. An augmentation of the number of councils, and a fresh classification of the industrial specialties composing them, is claimed. The workmen complain of being obliged to go and deposit their voting paper at their respective mayoralties, a necessity which does not permit them to come to an agreement among themselves, except with difficulty, as to the choice of the *Prud'hommes* to be elected. They think that it would be equitable to admit in favor of all the *Prud'hommes*, masters and workmen, an allocution proportionate to the service rendered. The first of these demands is justified by the development of Parisian industry, and the practical classification which the delegations at the Universal Exhibition recently accomplished, by themselves organizing their reunions, will furnish data useful to consult. The two other demands appear to me equally well founded. The reports, moreover, express a desire to see abrogated article 1,781 of the Code Napoleon and the law of the 26th June, 1854, on pass-books.

The article 1,781 is thus worded: "The employer shall be believed on his affirmation, for the proportion of wages, for the payment of the salary of the year that has fallen due, and for the advances made for the running year." The abrogation of this disposition has been several times demanded in petitions addressed to the Senate. Without entering upon a profound examination of this grave question, I shall be conforming to your wishes, Sire, in expressing my opinion.

The principle laid down in article 1,781 appears to me to be in contradiction with one of the bases of our public right—equality. In going back to the date of the adoption of this article, we can explain the reason of its existence at an epoch already far removed from ours. Instruction was not then as widely diffused as it is at present; now instruction conduces to morality. Was not this disposition a transitory measure between the ancient order of things and the new, and was it not destined to disappear, by falling into disuse, owing to parties rarely demanding its application? Is not that the case now? The master whose affirmation may be admitted is in a false position, which results from the legal inequality in which he finds himself placed, and he must desire that his word should be as much appreciated as that of his adversary. On the other hand, the application of this article cannot entirely satisfy the Judge to whom it does not suffice to be certain to have judged correctly to record an affirmation; his conscience is more exacting—it has need to be convinced that the suit has been gained by him who was really right. The law on pass-books, though being obligatory for employers as well as for workmen, is not, however, strictly observed. When the employer only admits in his service workmen supplied with a pass-book conformably to law, these latter pay 25 centimes to procure it, and are bound to have it checked by the authorities at the periods when they enter or leave the workshops. These formalities cause a loss of time to the workmen on whom they are imposed, and appear the much more troublesome from the fact that they are not observed by others in a great number of occupations. But at the same time, the pass-book offers advantages which must not be lost sight of. They may prove a useful certificate, more particularly to nomadic workmen, and the complete abrogation of the law would probably raise serious objections. It would be more prudent to modify the different legislative dispositions, and to render the pass-book optional, instead of obligatory, as it is at present.

A desire which is often found enunciated in the reports is that which relates to the question of gratuitous and forced instruction. The first portion of this desire receives satisfaction in Paris where gratuitousness of instruction is admitted and will soon be practiced in a larger degree, the municipal administration establishing new schools of every kind necessitated by the increase of the population. The second portion has been the object of the studious consideration of the most eminent statesmen. I do not wish to investigate the depths of a subject so difficult to treat; I consider it nevertheless my duty to indicate to your Majesty the principal motive on which the opinion of the delegates is based. They point out that in the workshops, but more especially in the least important, there are many children of from nine to twelve years old who do not all read, and who are sometimes employed at work above their strength. They add that this abuse would not exist, if the parents of these children were compelled to send them to school; that moreover these children if they remained there to the age of twelve would be better able to profit by the lessons of apprenticeship and more certainly become skillful workmen, and more capable of aiding the progress of the national industry. This observation is essentially moral and practical but would not the rendering of instruction obligatory be an encroachment upon liberty? The encroachment would be less sensible, and the obligation more rational if they bore more particularly on those who employ children in industrial occupations.

The Government has recently consulted the *Conseils Generaux* on the question of the labor of children in manufactories. The Department of the Seine has given an opinion in favor of shortening the duration of labor to six hours, and compelling employers to facilitate to young workmen and apprentices the means of frequenting the school, and also of assuring themselves of their assiduity. Independently of the wishes which I have had the honor to signalize to your Majesty, the reports contain counsels which the delegates give to those who have elected them. They recommend the formation of coöperative associations as one of the means of ameliorating the position of the working class. They indicate frequently the anonymous plan of association which limits the personal responsibility of its administrators. This kind of association may suit the working of an establishment in which the partners find at the cheapest rate possible the articles of their daily consumption. It is not the same, however, for establishments of production or for enterprises of public or private utility. These kinds of operations can only be effected with the aid of capital, which the workmen do not possess, and which they cannot obtain if they desire to limit their personal responsibility. In fact, credit is generally accorded only to him who binds himself in all that he possesses or is likely to possess. On this condition, the workman who has order, activity and intelligence, and who is experienced in his business, will always find the credit of which he has need. The principle of association by shares with one or more responsible managers appears to me to be better adapted to the formation of workingmen's companies of a certain importance, and no doubt among the 354 delegates there are many who would be perfectly capable of managing societies of this kind.

Without ignoring the immense services which science has rendered to the country in placing at the head of our industrial establishments distinguished men who have been educated in our special schools, let us also acknowledge the fact that many of our great manufacturers have begun by being workmen. When they started, they rarely felt the want of credit, for they were known to be honest, laborious and capable, but like all those who establish themselves, they met with difficulties of a different nature. They had, in the first place, to occupy themselves in creating openings for their trade. They had to give to their young houses a proper organization, sometimes relaxing their operations, sometimes giving them a more active impulse; after surmounting difficult epochs, after enumerating obstacles inherent to the career which they followed, remaining always firm at the rudder, they ended by raising themselves to the highest rank of industry, and their products have recently been the admiration of the world. The workmen employed by them contributed powerfully to the magnificence of the Universal Exhibition; their stamp was imprinted on their works. It is a stamp which belongs exclusively to them, which characterizes them, which indicates the sentiment of taste and the advance toward progress which proves their individual initiative, and which foreigners consider the most precious element of our national prosperity.

The individual initiative ought therefore to be encouraged; it leads him who is gifted with it to become the head of an establishment. Now, in some of the reports appears the idea of admitting only in form the principle of anonymous association. In order to secure to all the members who compose it an equal position and prevent mastership. This is an error. There is to be remarked in several reports another idea, suggested by the examples which different manufacturers have set of allocating out of the annual amount of their profits a share to those who have worked in their establishments. The allocution has been made at the end of the year under different forms, and without the coöperators having the right to take any part in the management or in the examination of the accounts. The master preserved all his liberty of action. This combination has been productive of happy effects, by interesting all the employes in its proper working. It is equivalent to the augmentation of the price of labor, and it is justified by the profits obtained. To this combination other delegates prefer the increase, pure and simple, of the price of the day's work. Some also believe that the better system is that which fixes the amount of the sum due to the artisan for each piece of work executed.

To sum up; the delegations in placing themselves at different points of view, and following the necessities of each branch of industry, have steadily kept in sight the amelioration of the position of the working classes. Their opinions are inspired by generous sentiments, and they are dominated by principles which are profoundly impressed upon their minds. These are equality before the law, liberty of contracts, the right of discussion on professional questions, and the desire to arrive peaceably and progressively at the accomplishment of their wishes. The *ensemble* of the reports will form a professional encyclopedia of the most instructive and interesting character.

Sire, I have not felt myself authorized to call for the deliberation of the Commission of Encouragement on the report which your Majesty asked from me, but I cannot terminate it without expressing to the Emperor my sentiments of gratitude toward my colleagues who have given me the most assiduous and useful aid in endeavoring to carry out this noble idea of your Majesty—to seek incessantly the means of developing harmony among those who coöperate in the same works, and thus to secure their material, moral and intellectual welfare.

Deign to accept, Sire, the assurance of my profound respect and entire devotion.

F. DEVINCK,
President of the Commission of Encouragement, &c.

EGYPT.

Progress of the Work on the Suez Canal.

The Duke of St. Albans, who has recently gone over the works on the Suez Canal, sends the following communication to the London *Times*:

"At the Suez end of the canal everything seemed activity. I saw four large floating steam dredges at work, clearing a channel through the shallows of the Red Sea, and others being put together. I saw the Arabs busy on the other side of an embankment which divided the sea from the works, furrowing out the course of the canal. I had seen this part three months before, and the progress had been considerable, I saw the course of the canal beyond this marked by the enormous dredges standing above the mirage and the desert. There are 60 large and 12 small steam floating dredges, with more than 100 attendant steam barges in work. The larger ones cost from £15,000 to £20,000, which may give you some idea of their size. They discharge their buckets of sand into the steam barges or into iron aqueducts 220 feet in length, which pass their contents over the banks of the canal on to the desert beyond. Forty-eight millions of cubic feet were thus displaced last month, and 60,000,000, it is thought, will be done per month in the Summer days. The last-mentioned machines are an invention peculiar to these works, and are due to M. LAVALLEY, who may be called the maker, as M. LESSEPS is the originator, of the Suez Canal. The great difficulty has been found after the water rises before the dredges can be floated. As the Salt-water Canal is not filled between Suez and Ishmailia, passengers and cargo are forwarded thence on the Fresh-water Canal in steam launches and barges. This canal is of ordinary size, and will allow two large barges to pass each other; but I wish to speak only of the great Salt-water Canal. The first point of interest after leaving Suez is at Great Shalouf. This is the most important cutting next to El Guisr. It is four miles in length, through clay, stone and sand, and is dry at present. Three thousand European and Arab workmen are kept here. I was more struck here than anywhere else on the works. The canal is cut to its extreme depth, and the water will stand twenty-six feet deep at low water in the Red Sea. You look down into this enormous dry channel, with its busy hive of workmen scooping away the ground and filling the trucks, which stationary engines draw up and replace by others; and while looking down on this magnificent work, you almost persuade yourself to believe in large steamers passing to and fro here between the West and East, in the coffers of the Company being filled with their dues, and in delighted shareholders drawing large dividends. At the Serapium, some distance further inland, you come on another piece of the canal finished, and it is here you meet the waters of the Mediterranean, which have been brought over half the whole distance in the Maritime Canal, and are kept back from the portion of the works by an embankment of earth. From the Serapium you pass to Ishmailia, the capital of the Company, standing on the pretty saltwater lake, Timsale, which has been filled from the Mediterranean to the depth of 20 feet. Here are the homes of the Company's officers. Church, gardens, streets, even the dogs, are European, and you forget that the Arab rules the land. I was there the last days of the Carnival. Masqueraders promenaded the streets, and a ball was to be given at the Assembly-room. If financial ruin is imminent, it sits lightly on the good people of the Isthmus. Ishmailia, the old Arab name of which is Timsah, has been renamed after the present Viceroy, as Portsaid was after the last. They might more properly have called it after M. LESSEPS and M. LAVALLEY, but the Frenchman knows well "how to brush the coat of the Turk the right way." The town does not stand on the Maritime Canal, but is connected with it by a branch. You pass now to Portsaid on the Maritime Canal. Its width is 300 feet, which is reduced for economy to 180 feet, through the cutting of El Guisr, a short distance from Ishmailia. At El Guisr you are half way and the course of the canal passes into a deep cutting made through a high ridge of sand. Here was the severest work. Al Guisr is a pretty cantonment, with its Christian church and Arab mosque, its neat houses and the pretty garden of M. GOTJA, the chief engineer. Here, as at Ishmailia, you are told how few years it has been reclaimed "from the scorpion and serpent of the desert." After leaving El Guisr the canal passes through a flat plain of sand till it enters the lagoons near the sea. A branch of the Nile flowed here in ancient times; the ground is Nile deposit, and was formerly productive. It is now desert, but, as the Arab says, "Where the Turk places his foot the grass ceases to grow." It was supposed, from the loose nature of the ground here, that difficulty might be found in forming the channel, but M. LAVALLEY has excavated it to the full depth of 26 feet, and satisfactorily proved that mud and sand are the same in the Isthmus of Suez as in other parts of the earth. The canal now enters the Mediterranean and forms the harbor of Portsaid. Eight years since there was a narrow strip of sand between the sea and the lagoon, without a hut on it. I now saw a town of 10,000 inhabitants—a rapidly-increasing Venice—and a port full of large shipping. I do not believe there is a single person on the Isthmus who is not firmly convinced that the undertaking will succeed. They see in a marvelously short space of time a population of 20,000 Europeans alone created in the middle of the desert, and supplied with necessaries and luxuries. They see a great port spring up under their very eyes as if by magic, and the object of their enterprise two-thirds completed, and they may be excused if they fall down and worship M. LESSEPS and the Company.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

A rather extraordinary case has just been tried before the Military Tribunal of Bordeaux. The accused was a young man of 27, in a brilliant position of life. He had left France at the age of 17 for the United States, where by his efforts he had made a rapid fortune, and had at last become a naturalized American. He is now at the head of a large commercial house in Louisiana, but his father having died in France, he had returned home to settle some family affairs, and was arrested as a deserter, having been, during his absence, drawn in the conscription. As the naturalization has no retroactive effect, the accused was a French citizen at the moment when his military service should have commenced. He was sentenced to only six days' imprisonment.

Hitherto the heaviest breech-loading ordnance in Prussia was a gun projecting balls 200 pounds in weight. It has now been surpassed by the construction and adoption of a superior monster gun, whose balls weigh 300 pounds, and which is said to be as handy and manageable as pieces of a much smaller calibre. Another novelty in the same line is the production of massive iron plates to be used as a protection for field artillery, in lieu of earthworks and batteries. Experiments have proved them to be capable of rendering good service on many occasions. Not content with home inventions in this murderous line, the Government have just bought a *mitrailleuse* from the firm of CHRISTOPHE & MONTIGNY, at Brussels. This terrible instrument has 37 barrels, and fires 370 rounds in a minute.

Disturbances having the same character as those lately recorded are still taking place at Toulouse, at Marseilles, and at Rheims. The working classes express their determination to obtain a reduction in the price of bread. Whether this be the real object of their assembling together, and singing the "Marseillaise," at this distance, it is hard to say. The troops, it is certain, have hard work to disperse the mobs without coming to blows. The persistence of this spirit of riot is considered as somewhat ominous. At Grenoble, during the representation of "Charles VI.," the spectators encored the well-known song, "Down with the tyrants," and went on singing this popular air through the streets of that city.

The *Moniteur* mentions that an enormous consignment of game from Russia to France was stopped at the frontier and left to rot, because the Custom-house officers supposed that the shooting season being over in France all foreign game was prohibited. This was an error which has been corrected, and at the present moment the game shops of Paris, supplied by a second cargo which was not stopped, have a goodly show of cocks of the wood, various kinds of grouse, and that best of all sylvan delicacies, the gelinotte.

A Paris letter says Mme. MUSARD, the beautiful wife of the celebrated bandmaster and organizer, whose magnificent equipage and four bays, ridden by postilions wearing liveries of the King of Holland, attract so much notice in the Bois, recently paid £24,000 for a suit of diamonds lately sold by a crowned head, called the Diamonds of the Cross, because the central ornament of the necklace consists of an enormous diamond on which is engraved a cross. The stones composing the suit are of the purest water, and by connoisseurs considered unequalled in Europe.

The chestnut tree of March 20 in the Tuileries which is wont to show a leaf at the latest by that day, came up to time very well this year. The Spring, without being dangerously precocious, is well forward, the March winds have been merciful, and the weather, though seasonably variable, is on the whole genial. But this year the famous *marronnier* was anticipated by an usurper in the shape of a chestnut tree in the Champs Elysees, which presumed to show leaves at the end of February.

It is reported that Prince NAPOLEON will start in the middle of April for Vienna and Constantinople, remaining some days at Bucharest. Both the Ambassadors of Austria and Turkey have been officially informed that the Prince's journey will have no political signification. Previous, however, to undertaking this voyage, his Imperial Highness intends going to Italy, so as to be present at the marriage of Prince HUMBERT. The yacht *Jerome Napoleon* is in readiness at Marseilles, expecting the arrival of Prince NAPOLEON.

An English medical gentleman has invented an electric cane, with the view of self-defence against nocturnal attack. In the handle of the cane is placed an electric pile, with carbon points and reflector. On touching a spring the apparatus works, emitting a concentrated ray of electric light, which can be thrown full in the robber's eyes, and thus dazzling him safety may be found in running away.

To commemorate the Emperor of Russia's escape from the pistol of KARAKOZOFF in the Spring of 1866, a pretty marble chapel was erected on the scene of the attempt, at the principal entrance gate of the Summer Garden. This Winter a subscription was set on foot for the purpose of collecting sufficient funds for the construction of a second commemorative chapel to be raised at Saarsko Selo, close by the railway station, on the spot where his Majesty entered the train that was to convey him on his unfortunate expedition to Paris.

Since 1029, that is to say a period of 839 years, 130 famines have occurred in Russia; ten, arising from climatic causes, being general and extending over the whole country. Partial scarcities, it has been remarked, are becoming more and more frequent. In the 13th century there were only three, while in the 16th there were eleven, and in the 18th thirty-four. The existing famine is the fortieth since the commencement of the 19th century.

The *Revue Nationale* publishes an article by M. LEROY-BEAULIEU, containing a number of terrible statistics taken from official documents. One gives the return of the number of men killed in action in the wars during the last fourteen years: Crimea, 784,991; Italy, 45,000; Schleswig-Holstein, 3,500; Northern America, 281,000; South America, 519,000; war of 1866, 45,000; distant expeditions, 65,000—total number of men killed, 1,743,491.

King THEODORUS has just made a fresh capture, that of the Austrian Commissioner at the Universal Exhibition, M. SCHAFFER. By way of turning his leisure to account this gentleman made a journey in Abyssinia, and having imprudently approached too near the States of the Sovereign was arrested and made a trumpeter in a regiment of dragoons. At all events, such is the story told by the German papers.

The French Police are actively seeking for a number of persons who are engaged in fabricating and passing spurious twenty franc pieces. They are made of bronze and aluminium, and are covered with a slight surface of gold. It requires a quick eye to detect them, and money changers abroad should be on the alert.

Ministers with moustaches are becoming common even in Wesleyan Methodist pulpits. We (says the British *Methodist Recorder*) have received two communications this week on the subject of ministers wearing moustaches. One of them, written by a lady, concludes with the expression of a hope that the propensity to cultivate the moustache may not spread among our esteemed ministers.

Some Parliamentary papers issued on the subject of the slave trade shows that in 1867 there were 25 ships employed in the prevention of the slave trade on the west coast of Africa, that the mortality was 88 officers and 360 men, that the pay amounted to £740,875, and that the number of slaves captured was 8,380.

Pope PIUS IX. is said to have used the following expression: "There are this moment two men who fill my heart with bitterness—one is a Cardinal, the other wishes to become one." It is thought the Holy Father alludes to Cardinal D'ANDREA and the Archbishop of Paris.

Dr. YVAN, an intimate friend of Prince NAPOLEON, is about to write a *brochure* on the recent journey of that Prince. It will be published at Brussels. The writer pronounces in favor of Germany, although he does not wish to appear as an apostle of German unification.

The Prussian Government is preparing to abolish the duties on many products of useful manufacture and articles of domestic use, and to make up the deficit to the revenue by an increased tax on tobacco.

The *Independance Belge* says that the news received from Rome on the subject of the Pope's health is somewhat better. The Holy Father is still suffering, but his life is not in danger, and the anxiety felt on this account is diminishing.

Four hundred and fifty French horses are at this moment assembling at the Palais d'Industrie for the show, their several proprietors exhibiting them in the hope of carrying off the 60,000f. prize—that is £2,400. The show will open to-morrow.

The Pope has established a new order of decoration, a white enameled cross hung upon a blue and white ribbon. It is to be given to the defenders of the Papacy—by physical force.

The report that Archbishop MANNING has suppressed the bands, and ordered the choirs in the Roman Catholic churches to sing only Gregorian music, is not true.

LEON, the Emperor NAPOLEON's late valet, has left a fortune of £20,000; his successor, MULLER, begins his career with a salary of £480.

The copyright of CHERRY's song, "Shells of the Ocean," was on the 31st ult. sold by auction in London for the large sum of £285.

The Papal Nuncio at the Court of Lisbon has been created a Cardinal, and duly invested with the insignia of his office by the King of Portugal.

Miss FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE has joined the National Society for Women's Suffrage.

Negro Supremacy in South Carolina—Letter of Hon. W. D. Porter Declining to be a Candidate for Governor.

Hon. Armistead Burt:

SIR: In the proceedings of the State Democratic Convention at Columbia, over which you presided, my name is presented to the people of the State for the office of Governor. The office is not one to which I have aspired at any time; less than ever would it be desirable now. Nor in my judgment was it necessary or expedient to name candidates for State officers at this election. By the 2d Section, 8th Article of the proposed Constitution I am disqualified from holding office under it, and although I am not insensible to the compliment of the nomination I cannot properly consent to be a candidate. But this is of little real consequence, for if you can elect your candidate you can defeat the Constitution, which, after all, is your great object. A vote "against the Constitution" in the form proposed (in that instrument) will answer all your purposes and satisfy your whole political duty under existing circumstances.

Let me not be misapprehended. I concur entirely in what is understood to be the principal object of the Convention, namely, a formal and solemn expression of opposition to the Constitution about to be submitted for ratification. Among the many objections to it, this one ought to be conclusive; that the practical operation, and I might add, its design and purpose, is to subvert and reverse the relations heretofore existing between the two classes that constitute the population of the State, taking the political power out of the hands of the educated white class, and placing it in the hands of the uneducated colored class. Against this enormity it is our duty to protest. Our past history, our own self-respect, and the characters and fortunes of those who shall succeed to our places, demand this much at our hands.

The colored population in this State is, perhaps, one fifth in excess of the whites. The excess of registered voters is 25,000 in favor of the colored population. In view of these facts, this Constitution, in point of fact, confers universal suffrage upon the colored population, while it disfranchises a considerable portion of the white population; thereby seeking to insure the possession of political power—or, in other words, the political ascendancy to the former. It may be safely affirmed that this is the first instance in the history of Republican government and enlightened legislation in which intelligence, education and property have, by the fundamental law, been bound and laid prostrate at the feet of mere numbers.

I know that I entertain kinder feelings toward our colored people than many of those who are now using them for selfish or party purposes. But it is no slander upon them to say that they are not fit depositaries of the controlling political power of a State like this. Their traits, intellectual and moral; their recent condition of ignorance and servitude; their credulous natures, so open to the practices of the crafty and designing, all combine to produce this incapacity. They have kindly and generous qualities, but not the qualities of rule.

Numbers, intelligence and property are each and all entitled to consideration in the distribution of political power. One would suppose it was hardly necessary in this age and country to plead for the preponderating influences of education and wealth, and to contend that where numbers are nearly balanced, these should turn the scale. Every man in the State represents life and personal liberty; but he who has property represents in addition that which in society is entitled to like protection with life and liberty; and he who represents intelligence and education has still another, and by general concession, the highest title to the possession of political power. What shall be said of that scheme of government which ignores or sets at defiance these plain principles of justice, and which, by its natural and necessary working places the masses who have education and property under the dominion of the masses who have neither education nor property? The best that can be said of such a system is, that it has its very foundation in injustice, and can only be maintained in permanence by force. It is against nature, and cannot come to good.

I forbear to discuss other parts of the Constitution, because of my desire to be brief, and because this one grand objection ought to be sufficient with all those who have heretofore held the suffrage of the State. Even now the people of the Northern States, one after another, are rejecting partial-colored suffrage for themselves, when it is only a sentiment or abstraction, while their representatives in Congress are forcing wholesale colored suffrage, when that suffrage carries with it the dominion in the State, upon their countrymen in the South. Reaction must come, moral laws will vindicate themselves, and although repressed for a time by force, will work out their proper results. The white men of the country will feel and acknowledge the tie of blood, and assert their common, natural, and indefeasible right to be the rulers of the land. I see no occasion for despondency. The process may be a painful one, and of longer duration than we could desire, but things will assuredly right themselves. This Constitution, monstrous as it is, may be put upon us. If so, we must organize under it and make an earnest, united and persistent struggle for the political control of the State. I have faith in our people, in their patience and disposition to do what is right, in their hopeful and enduring courage, in their instinct and capacity of rule, and in the history and destiny of the race to which they belong as a dominant and governing race. Intelligence and property must and will prevail against mere numbers. Let them be of good temper and of good cheer. Let them do what they believe to be their duty in the future as they have done it in the past, and whatever may be the results, they will have the consciousness and the praise of having acquitted themselves like men.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
W. D. PORTER.

CHARLESTON, April 9, 1868.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH. No. 5 Nassau-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal cu ent prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES. And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, April 18, 1868, as follows: For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $6 62 DIFFERENCE. For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay 42 cents DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue letters of credit, for travelers' use, on the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe.

ALSO, MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER OF MONEY ON CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.

Also, commercial credits.

HOUSTON GAS COMPANY BONDS.

The undersigned offer for sale $40,000 of mortgage bonds of the Houston Gaslight Company, State of Texas. These bonds are part of an issue of $50,000, by the Company, and are secured by a mortgage on their franchise and the entire property of the Company to P. N. Spofford, Trustee.

Interest at 10 per cent. per annum is payable semi-annually at the office of the Company, in Houston, or in this City at the office of the undersigned,

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO. NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TO CAPITALISTS.

The undersigned offer for sale, at par, a limited amount of the BONDS OF THE PORTLAND WATER COMPANY, OF PORTLAND, MAINE.

These bonds bear six per cent. interest, payable in gold, and the principal is redeemable in gold in twenty years. The coupons are payable semi-annually, in Boston, on the 1st of April and the 1st of October. The Company is chartered by the State of Maine with a capital of $1,000,000, and is authorized to issue its bonds to the extent of $800,000, secured by a mortgage on its entire property and franchise to Ex-Gov. Israel Washburn, Jr., and Mayor Jacob McLellan, trustees. The proceeds of these bonds will be applied in part payment of the cost of the works. The contract for material and the completion of the entire works is with the American Water and Gas Pipe Company, of New-Jersey, under guarantees and bonds commensurate with the value and importance of the works.

The supply of water is from Lake Sebago and its tributaries, which, together, cover an era of 150 square miles. The works are based upon a supply for three times the present population of Portland. The water is obtained by gravitation and without machinery, the lake being 247 feet above tidewater, and distant from the city about sixteen miles.

For further information in regard to the bonds apply to Messrs. L. VON HOFFMANN & CO., No. 6 Hanover-st., or to G. T. BONNER & CO., No. 20 Broad-st.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, April 13, 1868.

Schedules of (35) thirty or more 5-20 Coupons, due May 1, 1868, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

$10,000 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM THE Canal Bank, this day, a package made up for the "Southern Express Company," addressed M. Morgan's Sons, New-York, containing FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS ($50,000) in Legal-tender Notes of $1,000 each, all of letter C, and dated March 10, 1862, and numbered as follows: 2,775, 3,119, 3,515, 3,907, 4,017, 4,567, 5,227, 5,383, 6,727, 7,215, 8,059, 8,591, 8,955, 10,015, 10,233, 10,219, 11,403, 12,019, 12,147, 13,619, 13,965, 14,235, 15,211, 16,543, 16,731, 16,847, 18,043, 19,131, 19,195, 23,135, 23,723, 25,959, 28,323, 28,415, 28,487, 30,223, 30,463, 31,879, 34,511, 37,829, 38,339, 38,747, 39,307, 39,343, 40,059, 40,619, 40,831, 41,851, 41,999, 45,551. The public are cautioned against trading for the same, and the above reward is offered for the recovery of the money and the arrest of the thief. Apply to M. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 39 William-st., New-York, or CH. JUMONVILLE, Cashier, Canal Bank, New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 26, 1868.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, April 7, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of Managers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st., on TUESDAY, the 12th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The transfer book will be closed from the morning of the 4th until the morning of the 13th day of May next.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, April —, 1868.

ELECTION NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given, that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the National Trust Company of the City of New-York, for the election of Trustees, and also for the election of three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, No. 336 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of April, 1868, at 12 M. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, CAMDEN, N. J., March 30, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company will be held in the City of Camden, in the West Jersey Railroad office, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of April, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of seven directors to serve for the ensuing year.

SAMUEL J. BAYARD, Secretary C. & A. R. R. & Tr. Co.

CITY OF KEOKUK 8 PER CENT. NEW BONDS.—Interest and principal payable at the Central National Bank, New-York. Total issue only $300,000.

These bonds UNDER GUARANTEES and a THREE-FOLD SECURITY, held by Henry A. Smythe as trustee, may be regarded as amply secured, and a safe first-class investment. A small amount for sale. Apply to

WM. H. SANDFORD, Cashier, Central National Bank, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 18, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stock and Bondholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company for the election of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on Thursday, the 4th day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of Saturday, the 2d of May, and reopened on the morning of Monday, the 8th of June.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS in the Evergreen Bluff Mining Company, (deferred from March 18,) will be held at No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, May 13, at 2 o'clock. By order:

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Stock and Bondholders of above Company are requested to call at the office of Mr. WILLIAM A. GUEST, No. 31 Wall-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON R. R. CO., NEW-YORK, April 14, 1868.

A STOCK DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) per cent. has been declared upon the capital stock of this Company, payable May 1, at American Exchange National Bank, New-York. Fractions to be payable in cash at six per cent. The transfer books will be closed for ten days from this date.

F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 13, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this institution has been declared payable on and after the first day of May next, free of Government tax. The transfer-books will be closed from the 20th inst. to May 1. By order,

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG Railroad Company have this day declared a stock dividend of Ten Per Cent., payable on the 2d proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company to the stockholders of record on the 20th inst.

The transfer-books will close on the 20th inst. and open on the 2d proximo.

GEO. A. INGERSOL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, 16th April, 1868.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ALL DEPOSITS Made on or before the 20th of April will draw interest from the 1st of April.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Six per cent. interest paid free from Government tax on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 P. M.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.

Southwest corner of Bowery and Canal street. Open every day for the reception and payment of money, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and also on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings from 5 to 7. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED OF ALL SUMS FROM FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS. Deposits made on or before April 20 will bear interest from April 1. Interest payable in July or January.

Bank books in English, German and French.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., N. Y., opposite Cooper Institute.

DEPOSITS MADE on or before APRIL 20 will draw interest from April 1.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, allowed on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000.

Deposits of $1 received.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURG,

Corner Broadway and 1st-st.

Deposits made on or before the 20th draw interest from April 1. Six per cent. allowed from $5 to $5,000, free of tax.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN-ST.

INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE of six per cent. on all sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000. Money deposited now draws interest from April 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. interest, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000; deposits made on or before April 20 will draw interest from April 1.

R. H. MACLAY, President.

R. H. BULL, Sec'y. S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-Pres't.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF 8th-av. and 42d-st. INTEREST SIX PER CENT., FREE OF TAX. Deposits made before April 21 draw interest from April 1.

SAMUEL NEWBY, President.

JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

500 BUILDING LOTS

At Bergen Point, New-Jersey,

AT AUCTION,

under the direction of A. D. Mellick, Esq.

For account of the Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company.

LEWIS E. WOOD, AUCTIONEER,

WILL SELL, ON TUESDAY, 21ST APRIL, 1868, COMMENCING AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,

500 BUILDING LOTS,

BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED ON HIGH GROUND, NEAR THE STATION, AT BERGEN POINT; DISTANT 30 MINUTES FROM THE CITY BY THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

For maps and full particulars apply to A. D. MELLICK, at office of Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, or No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PREMISES ON EAST 14TH-ST., NEAR UNION-SQUARE AND 5TH-AV.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 21, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

EAST 14TH-ST.—The lease of 2 lots, together with the first-class four-story brown-stone house thereon, situate on the north side of East 14th-st., between 5th-av. and Union-square, and known as No. 11 East 14th-st. The lease is a Van Buren lease, has 21 years to run from May 1, 1867, at an annual ground rent of $2,500, taxes and assessments, with covenants for renewal, or buildings to be paid for. Lots 50 by 103 feet 3 inches. This property is very desirably located for business purposes, and the buildings can, at a moderate cost, be converted into stores. For more full particulars, apply to the auctioneers.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON MONDAY, APRIL 20, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 17 Great Jones-st., near Broadway, ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Velvet, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, nearly new, rosewood and black walnut parlor suites in satin broche and reps, French plate, pier and mantel glasses, lace curtains and cornices, rosewood upright piano, stool, black walnut wardrobes, Turkish lounges, reception, easy and Turkish chairs, rosewood marble-top centre tables, bookcases, rosewood and black walnut bedsteads, hair and spring mattresses, rosewood and black walnut marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, cottage suites, dining-room and kitchen furniture. Catalogues at sale.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE OF 160 VALUABLE lots on Fulton-av., Stone and Hopkinson avs., and on Herkimer, Truxton, Somers and Hall sts.

This sale offers great inducements to capitalists, as well as those wishing to purchase for their own residences, embracing as it does lots on or near Fulton-av. for nearly a mile of its length. To be sold on TUESDAY, April 21,

At 12 o'clock, at the City Salesroom, No. 16 Court-st., near Montague, Brooklyn.

Maps, &c., are now ready at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

By HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on TUESDAY, April 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 246 East 13th-st., HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Full particulars hereafter.

By HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on TUESDAY, April 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 53 West 33d-st., ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. Full particulars hereafter.

By HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

UNCLAIMED BAGGAGE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on FRIDAY, April 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Howard Hotel, corner Broadway and Maiden-lane, by order of the proprietors of the Howard Hotel, UNCLAIMED BAGGAGE, for account of whom it may concern, consisting of trunks, bags, boxes, valises, &c., &c.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANTLY CARVED ROSEWOOD AND BLACK WALNUT FURNITURE, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, &c., &c.—LAWRENCE & STRATTON will sell on WEDNESDAY, April 22, 1868, at No. 83 Clinton-place, at 10½ o'clock A. M., all the furniture of said premises, consisting in part of elegantly carved rosewood and black walnut parlor suites, in reps and brocatel; elegant French plate mirrors, rosewood bookcases, elegant chandeliers, rosewood Plympton sofa bedsteads, elegant oil-paintings, glassware, bed and table linen, &c.

For catalogues and further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

H. HENRIQUES, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c., AT AUCTION.

ALLEN & BROWN will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 21, at 10½ o'clock, at NO. 105 WAVERLEY-PLACE, the furniture, &c., contained in the house, consisting of rosewood parlor and bedroom sets, of Parisian manufacture; pier and mantel mirrors, velvet and Brussels carpets, chinaware, paintings, engravings, chandeliers, gas fixtures, and one Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine.

LARGE SALE GOVERNMENT CLOTHING, CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPMENTS.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14, 1868.

WILL BE SOLD at public auction, on TUESDAY, May 5, under the supervision of Capt. D. G. THOMAS, M. S. K., at Depot of Army Clothing, Armory Square, this City, commencing at 10 A. M., the following described CLOTHING, &c., to wit:

15,100 pairs Bootees, hand-sewed.	62,000 Knapsacks.
	17,000 Canteens.
3,000 Trowsers, foot.	10,000 Metallic Shoulder Scales.
1,500 Trowsers, m't'd.	
12,873 Sack Coats, unlined.	6,300 Camp Kettles.
31,816 Felt Hats.	32,000 Mess Pans.
22,000 Hat Cords.	7,859 Ax Slings.
17,000 Leather Stocks.	1,961 Pick Slings.
2,339 Leather Leggings.	2,456 Hatchet Slings.
3,351 Linen Leggings.	4,9.0 Pickaxes.
33,000 yards Worsted Lace.	7,000 Pick Handles.

918 Hospital, Wall and Common Tents and Flies, (worn.)

About 50,000 N. C. Officers' Chevrons, Badges, &c.

About 250,000 numbers and letters. 600 Wall-Tent Poles. 19,9.0 Common Poles, &c.

Lots of Tent Pins, all sizes. &c.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Every purchaser will be required to make a cash deposit on the day of sale.

Catalogues will be furnished on application.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

J. C. McFERRAN, Deputy Quartermaster-General, Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. A.

ISLE ROYALE MINING CO., No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, March 6, 1868.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RECENT law of Michigan prescribing the method for sales of real estate belonging to mining companies, the Isle Royale Mining Co. will offer for sale, at their business office in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, May 27, 1868, certain parcels of land, with the buildings thereon, lying in the village of Houghton, north and south of Sheldon-st., including dock on Portage Lake. Said property not being needed for the use of the Isle Royale Mining Co., the stockholders of said Company have authorized the directors to make a sale of it, in accordance with law, and all parties disposed to bid for the whole or any part of said property are requested to appear at the time and place above named.

By order of directors, F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION.—AT THE City Hall, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of May, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder with adequate security, for a term of ten years from the 1st day of May, 1868.

1. The lease of the ferry as now established from the foot of James-st. to Hunter's Point, L. I.

2. The lease of the ferry as now established from the foot of Jackson-st. to Brooklyn, L. I.

Terms and conditions of sale may be had upon application at the Comptroller's Office.

By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 1, 1868.

OLD BUILDINGS AT AUCTION.—THE buildings occupying the circle at Broadway, 8th-av. and 59th-st. will be sold at public auction on THURSDAY NEXT, 23d inst., at 10 A. M. For particulars inquire at the office of the Commissioners of the Park, No. 31 Nassau-st., or at the old arsenal on the Park.

AND. H. GREEN, Comptroller of the Park.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, April 15, 1868.

THE FIRM OF STRONG & HIBBARD is this day dissolved by mutual consent, having expired by limitation.

SAMUEL STRONG, S. M. HIBBARD.

The business will be continued by the undersigned.

SAMUEL STRONG.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE. FURNITURE—AT LARGELY reduced prices. BRAUNSDORF & METZ, manufacturers, Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Norfolk and Essex sts., offer their large and well assorted stock of first-class furniture, consisting of sitting-room, parlor, library, bedroom and dining-room suites of the latest styles, to the public at wholesale prices. N. B.—All goods warranted.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 16th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM HIGBIE SMITH, of Deal, Monmouth County, New-Jersey, carrying on business in the City, County and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of Higbie Smith & Co., who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 19th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 18, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 13th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN G. SCHOLBORG, of the City of New-York, and JOHN KOPER, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings and State of New-York, composing the copartnership firm of Scholborg & Koper, carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, and against the separate estate of each of them who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 3d day of June, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 18, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 9th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE A. DE LOYNES, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 2d day of May, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 18, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 10th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ANDREW W. FISH, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 7th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 18, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 10th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DAVID W. IVES, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law: that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 8th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 18, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 9th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FRANK PLATT, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 6th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 18, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 19th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM MANSFIELD, of the City and County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, at No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 9th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 18, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 15th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES A. WOOD, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms No. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 18, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 15th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SETH C. KEYES, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 8th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 18, 1868.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.

Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

TO LET—IN THE ELEGANT NEW FIRE-PROOF MARBLE BUILDING NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL-ST., OFFICES ON THE SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS, SUITABLE FOR BANKERS, BROKERS OR LAWYERS, AT LOW RENTS. APPLY TO THE JANITOR, NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL-ST.

TO LET—NO. 423 BROOME-ST., NEAR BROADWAY, ENTRANCE TO PIANO FACTORY IN REAR FROM CROSBY-ST; WILL LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS OR MORE. INQUIRE OF S. F. COWDREY, NO. 67 WALL-ST., OR A. S. CAMPBELL, FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON, NEW-YORK.

NO. 194 FULTON-ST.—TO LET—FIRST loft, 25x80, half of second loft, 25x40, basement and sub-basement, 25x80 each, together or separately, with or without steam power; first rate business location, and newly painted, &c. Apply to the New-York Economical Printing Company, No. 22 Nassau-st.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS STORE NO. 41 DEY-st., containing 3,000 square feet. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO RENT—THE ENTIRE STORE NO. 529 Broadway; possession from 1st May. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO RENT—THE STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 522 Broadway; possession from 1st May. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT OF THE BUILDING No. 18 4th-av.; also two lofts for storage of furniture. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

TO LET—SPLENDID LIGHT LOFTS IN NO. 21 Fulton-st., near Fulton Ferry, with steam power. Apply at No. 209 Water-st.

TO LET—NO. 207 WATER-ST., NEAR FULTON Ferry, with steam power. Apply at No. 209 Water-st.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—IN OFFICE NO. 8, No. 5 Beekman-st., first floor over Park Bank.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with private table or without board, in the neighborhood of the Clarendon Hotel; none but first-class families need apply; to such the rent will be moderate. Apply at SYPHER & CO.'S, successors to D. Marley, No. 557 Broadway.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITHOUT BOARD, for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, No. 34 West 29th-st.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.

D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.

Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES—GREAT BARGAINS.—NOW ON hand several carriages on consignment, which must be sold; several second-hand at great bargains; all styles harness. CALVIN WITTY'S Carriage Depot, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

FOR SALE—A LANDAU, BUILT BY MR. LAWRENCE, in good order; not much used; owner leaving City. To be seen at BRIGGS BROS.' stable, West 23d-st., one door from 6th-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, at reasonable prices, at the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., New-York, Harper's Building.

JOHN K. HOPPEL.

STOP! AT NO. 661 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE Bond-st., and examine self-lighting gas burner.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A NICE SMALL FOUR-STORY AND basement brown-stone high-stoop house for sale or rent, No. 132 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.; all improvements and in good order; possession immediately; may be seen without permit from 11 to 3.

JOHN FOLEY, No. 169 Broadway.

STUYVESANT-SQUARE.—FOR SALE, THE very elegant four-story brown-stone house, No. 1 Rutherford-place, southwest corner of 17th-st., near Dr. Tyng's Church; house is 20.6 feet wide, fronts the park, and has side lights; one of the finest locations in the City. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—FOR SALE, THE ELEGANT brown-stone house, No. 528 5th-av., corner of 44th-st., 28.4x84; lot 125 feet; with stable on 44th-st.: both house and stable are equal if not superior to any heretofore built in this City. For permits inquire of JOHN H. SHERWOOD, No. 522 5th-av., from 8 to 11 A. M.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 193 ELIZABETH-st., lot 25x94 feet, suitable for manufacturing purposes. Apply to WM. H. ROSS, Queen Insurance Company, No. 117 Broadway.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE AND LOT 123D-st., second house east 3d-av.; near cars and steamboats; price $8,000, part on mortgage. Apply on premises, or to GEO. S. HICKOK, Park Bank.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—LARGE BROWN-stone dwelling, 10 rooms, all the modern improvements; lot 25x133; No. 74 1st-place, between Clinton and Court sts., Brooklyn. CHAS. H. SMITH, Room No. 11, No. 171 Broadway, New-York, or WYCKOFF & LITTLE, Montague-st., near Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—ON PORTLAND-AV., BROOKLYN, elegant brown-stone house, nearly new, and containing every improvement, burglar alarm, &c.; only $4,000 cash required. Permits from H. MACOMBER & SON, No. 321 Fulton-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

PINE AND FARMING LANDS IN MICHIGAN.

10,000 acres choice farming land, from $2 to $20 per acre.
50,000 acres selected pine lands, from $3 to $25 per acre.
Inquire of RALPH C. SMITH, Detroit, Michigan.

AT HARRISON, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—Executors' sale of valuable farm. Will be sold at public auction on sixth day, (FRIDAY,) the 24th of fourth month, (April,) 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises, that valuable farm, containing 67 acres, the property and late residence of Samuel Burling, deceased, situated on Purchase-st., (the road leading from Rye Depot to Rye Lake,) 4¾ miles from Rye Depot and 3½ miles from the depot at White Plains, and about one mile from the contemplated depot near Rye Lake, on the New-York, Housatonic and Northern Railroad, now partly constructed, to connect Brookfield, Conn., with White Plains. The above farm is very pleasantly situated in a healthy and excellent neighborhood. The dwelling-house is large and comfortable, with good barn and other necessary outbuildings. It will be sold as one farm, or divided into two parts to suit purchasers, each part commanding an extensive and uninterrupted view of Long Island Sound for a distance of over 30 miles, and furnishing splendid building sites. The soil is good and very productive; a good orchard on the farm, and it has a front of near half a mile on Purchase-st., and is considered one of the best in the neighborhood. A part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage on the premises. Title indisputable. If the 24th should be stormy, the sale will take place on the first fair day. For further particulars, inquire of JOSHUA SUTTON, No. 43 Johnson-st., Brooklyn; or MELLIS S. TILTON, on Purchase-st., near the premises. Executors.

FOR SALE—IN STAMFORD, CONN., ABOUT 5 to 7 minutes' walk from the depot, on one of the best streets of the town, house and lot; the lot is 50 feet by 350, good garden and fruit; house 25 feet by 50 feet, containing good rooms, good cellar, garret, &c.; gas through the house; the sidewalks are flagged, and gas lamps from depot to house; near five churches and good schools; price $8,000; $5,000 can remain. Apply to JOHN G. PHYFE, No. 75 Dey-st., New-York, or Mr. ST. JOHN, adjoining the premises, Broad-st., nearly opposite Summer-st., Stamford.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, ON Lather's Hill, an elegant house with 16 rooms, 4 acres of ground, gardener's house and stable; house has hot and cold water throughout, laundry, stationary tubs, bathroom, dumb-waiter, butler's pantry; is 10 minutes from depot; furniture can be had with the house, if desired. Apply to JNO. O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

TO SELL OR LET—A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS furnished house and three acres of land, with grapery, carriage-house, gardener's house, &c., situate on York-av., in the City of Paterson. Also carriage and horses and a cow for sale.

PATERSON, April 16, 1868. M. S. CARRICK.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

ON STATEN ISLAND—COTTAGE; ELEVEN rooms; carriage-house, stable, garden, fruit, shade trees, &c.; three acres; very little cash required; must be sold; price $4,7.0.

CALLENDER, LAURENCE & CO., No. 30 Pine-st.

AT GARRISONS—OPPOSITE WEST POINT—For sale, a beautifully situated house and five acres of land, three-fourths of a mile from the depot. Inquire of CULBERT BROTHERS, No. 777 Broadway, or of G. F. & W. D. GARRISON, at Garrisons.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

COTTAGES ON LONG ISLAND.

TO LET—To a small family, a furnished cottage at Roslyn, Long Island, about twenty miles from town, within a few minutes' walk of the steamboat landing, and not far from the railway station; a stable and an ice-house are on the premises. Also, a smaller cottage, not furnished, to be let to a small family. References required.

Apply in the counting-room of *The Evening Post*, No. 41 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—IN JERSEY CITY, FRONT BASEMENT and two front rooms up stairs, in neat cottage house, No. 369 South 4th-st., suitable for housekeeping for man and wife; rent $15. Apply on premises.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT FOR RENT.—Will be leased for one or more years, the family residence of the late Thomas H. Leggett, in the village of Flushing, L. I. The dwelling is a large two-story double house, with wing attached. The grounds are ample and richly ornamented, comprising over six acres, with large gardens, lawns, &c., a good barn, carriage-house, work-shop, hennery, icehouse, and in fact all the surroundings of a first-class private residence. The furniture will also be let with the place, and early possession given. With best of schools, churches and society, and easy access to the City, this offers a rare opportunity to a gentleman of leisure or business. Apply to J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 112 Broadway, New-York.

TO RENT IN RIDGEFIELD, CONN.—A large double house, with ten sleeping apartments, suitable for a ladies' seminary. The village possesses peculiar advantages, being retired, and yet easily accessible. The location is particularly desirable on account of its freedom from fevers of every description. Apply to E. J. HAWLEY, No. 87 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED—A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS residence at Throg's Neck, on the water, 12 miles from the City, and near steamboat landing, with spacious outbuildings, icehouse, bath-house, garden made up, and plenty of fruit. Apply to CHARLTON FERRIS, on the premises, or WM. F. WARING, Security Life Insurance Company, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT MANHATTANVILLE, WITHIN one minute's walk of 8th-av. cars, the upper part of a house; house has fine grounds; stable and vegetable garden if desired; rent reasonable to a responsible tenant. For terms, &c., address A. B. C., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

TO RENT—FLUSHING—FINE RESIDENCE, thoroughly furnished; 16 rooms, gas throughout; hot and cold water, bath-room and closet, laundry, two very large cisterns and deep well; two acres in fruit and vegetable garden and ornamental ground; situation excellent. Apply to JAMES B. PARSONS, 79 Cedar-st.

TO RENT LOW, TO A SATISFACTORY TENANT—A first-class four-story brown-stone house in 60th-st.; also, a three-story high-stoop brown-stone house in 78th-st.; both within a block of the Park. R. WILLIAMSON, President Bull's Head Bank.

NYACK, N. Y.—TO LET OR FOR SALE, THE Clarendon House, thirty-two rooms, three acres of land and pleasantly situated near the river; terms favorable. Inquire of H. G. PRALL, Nyack, or W. F. GOODWIN, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE AT NEWTOWN, Long Island, suitable for a large family; very conveniently situated, and within easy access of New-York by two lines railroad; large garden, &c. Apply to FRANCIS T. WALKER, No. 18 Wall-st.

A COTTAGE TO LET ON THE PLANK Road, near Jamaica, L. I., with garden and grounds attached; rent $650 per year. Apply to WM. H. ROSS, Queen Insurance Company, No. 117 Broadway.

COTTAGE TO LET—TEN MINUTES' WALK from the Leonia Station, Northern Railroad, New-Jersey; seven rooms, good cellar and attic; an acre of garden ground, and more if required. Rent $240. Inquire at No. 52 West 36th-st.

TO LET—HOUSE AND STABLE, WITH EIGHT lots, on West 14th and 15th sts., between 9th and 10th avs.; stable on 15th-st. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF THE TWO-story and attic house No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms on second floor and one attic room if required, with privilege of washing in basement.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY, FOUR-story English basement house, No. 35 West 35th-st., except first floor, occupied by a physician. To be seen from 11 to 1 o'clock, only.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO LET, FURNISHED, IN A desirable location, near depot; the house has gas, baths, furnace, &c., with a large carriage-house. Apply at No. 33 Spruce-st., New-York.

TO LET—A FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE WITH or without land; one mile from Poughkeepsie; commodious outbuildings; fine fruit; possession immediately. Inquire of CORNELIUS DUBOIS, Poughkeepsie.

FORT HAMILTON MANSION TO RENT—An elegant residence situated on the river bank at the Narrows, near steamboat landing. Photographic picture at H. & J. HOPKINS', No. 140 Reade-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, VERY QUIET FAMILY, without a piano, lower part of a cottage; fine location, gas, cold water, no bath. Rent $46 or $48; no objection to a well-governed child. Inquire at No. 67 East 29th-st., (new No. 117.)

TO LET—A SPLENDID COTTAGE, WITH GARDEN, stable, &c., furnished, at East Chester, near depot. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12, or at No. 147 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY BROWN-STONE English-basement house No. 140 East 14th-st.; all modern improvements. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

TO LET—PART OF A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, No. 278 4th-av., opposite Calvary Church; desirable for physician or dentist; conveniences for housekeeping if desired.

TO LET—AT CEDAR GROVE, STATEN ISLAND, two good-sized cottages, one furnished, the other unfurnished. Apply to WM. R. MARSH, Greenpoint Ferry.

TO LET—AT HARLEM, ON 5TH-AV. AND 132d-st., a comfortable house, with water and gas and a large garden; steamboat and cars within a few minutes' walk. For terms apply at No. 285 5th-av.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, PARTIALLY furnished, for the Summer months or for a year, at Fairfield, Conn., near the depot. For particulars, apply to JONATHAN STURGES, No. 125 Front-st.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—THREE-STORY high-stoop stone-front house; modern improvements; rent $1,000 to $1,300. Apply at 344 East 62d-st.

TO LET—THE DWELLING-HOUSE NO. 28 Bond-st.; rent $3,500. Apply to A. W. LOWERRE, No. 96 Warren-st.

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA, COLORADO, NEBRASKA, with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

MINNESOTA........WEDNESDAY, April 29
COLORADO........WEDNESDAY, May 13
NEBRASKA........WEDNESDAY, May 20
MANHATTAN........WEDNESDAY, May 27

From Pier No. 46 North River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:

ETNA (Via Halifax)........MONDAY, April 20
CITY OF LONDON........SATURDAY, April 25
CITY OF BALTIMORE........SATURDAY, May 2
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax)........MONDAY, May 4
CITY OF BOSTON........SATURDAY, May 9

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	50

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $35, payable in currency.

Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

UNITED KINGDOM, DONALDSON, SATURDAY, March 21.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, April 18.
EUROPA, CRAIG, SATURDAY, April 25.
IOWA, HEDDERWICK, SATURDAY, May 2.

From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:

Cabin to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75, according to location.

Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.

Intermediate to Glasgow or Derry, $35; Steerage, $30.

Prepaid certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT........BOCANDE........SATURDAY, April 18
VILLE DE PARIS........SURMONT........SATURDAY, May 2
PEREIRE........DUCHESNE........SATURDAY, May 16
EUROPE........LEMARIE........SATURDAY, May 30

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE,

First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.

TO PARIS, including railway tickets, furnished on board,

First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE TO THE CONTINENT.

The new iron North German Steamship SMIDT, Capt. H. RASCHEN, of 2,400 tons capacity, WILL SAIL FROM NEW-YORK ON HER FIRST RETURN TRIP TO BREMEN about May 15.

PRICES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin........$75 } Payable in
Second Cabin........35 } Gold.

An experienced surgeon on board.

For further information, freight and passage, apply to THIELE, SEILER & CO., No. 2 Hanover Buildings, Hanover-square.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

CUBA leaves........SATURDAY, April 18
RUSSIA leaves........WEDNESDAY, April 22
SCOTIA leaves........WEDNESDAY, April 29
JAVA leaves........WEDNESDAY, May 6
CHINA leaves........WEDNESDAY, May 13
AUSTRALASIAN leaves........WEDNESDAY, May 20

Chief cabin passage........$130
Second cabin passage........80

TO PARIS.

Chief cabin passage........145

Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

TRIPOLI sails........April 23
ALEPPO sails........April 30

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:

Cabin........$80 Gold.
Steerage........$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

E. CUNARD.

STEAM DIRECT TO BREMEN.

Steamship CIRCASSIAN, THOMAS J. ELLIS, commander, will leave direct for Bremen on SATURDAY, April 25, taking passengers at the following rates: First Cabin, $75; Second Cabin, $50; Steerage, $30; payable in gold.

For passage apply to LEXOW & VOIGT, Passenger Agents, No. 2 New-Chambers-st., or CHAS. BUSHOR, No. 88 West-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP PENNSYLVANIA, HALL, will leave SATURDAY, April 18, at 12 M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ. SAILING EVERY TWENTY DAYS.

The elegant, new steamship NEVADA, W. MEGILL, Commander, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on FRIDAY, April 24, at 10 A. M.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. Adams, on THURSDAY, April 23, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR MOBILE.

FERNANDINA AND FLORIDA PORTS.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch The first-class steamship FLAG, Capt. BAXTER, for Fernandina, on SATURDAY, April 25, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.

Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.

Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.

Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions to all points on line of Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

Also, through passage-tickets and bills lading issued in connection with railroads in Florida to all places in the interior, and with steamers to points on the St. John's River.

Insurance to Fernandina, 1 per cent; to points on St. John's River, 1½ per cent.

Superior passenger accommodations. Apply to I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.

Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE, Comprising the first-class steamships

GEN. GRANT........Capt. J. B. HILDRETH
CRESCENT CITY........Capt. E. W. HOLMES
SHERMAN........Capt. W. A. PENDLETON
GEN. MEADE........Capt. A. W. SAMPSON
UNITED STATES........Capt. GEO. L. NORTON

The steamship GEN. MEADE, Capt. A. W. SAMPSON, Will be dispatched on SATURDAY, April 25, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 12 North River.

Freight received at through rates for Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, Apply to the agent,

SAMUEL STEVENS, No. 40 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR LINE—EVERY SATURDAY.

The first-class steamships

MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves, SATURDAY, April 18
HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves, SATURDAY, April 25

at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE. Every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st. The favorite steamships CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, April 21. LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, April 28.

For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 383 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA, FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

FOUR TIMES A MONTH,

On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

APRIL 24—RISING STAR, Capt. COUNER, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. PARKER.

Steamer leaving May 9 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco June 3 for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY! THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, Via Panama Railroad.

NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.

THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH, or the day before when those dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.

MAY 5—Steamship ARAGO, connecting with new steamship NEBRASKA.

MAY 20—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship NEVADA.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

REDUCTION OF RATES OF FREIGHT TO CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR sailing on FRIDAY, April 24, at 12 o'clock noon.

For particulars apply at freight office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. ADAMS, via Nassau, April 23.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, April 30.
COLUMBIA, Capt. VAN SICE, May 7.

For freight or passage, apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH GEORGIA.

EMPIRE LINE.

EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 P. M.

The favorite side-wheel steamships

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, April 25.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, May 2.

Through tickets to all points in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia and Florida steamers.

For freight or passage apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

GEO. WASHINGTON, GAGER........SATURDAY, April 25
CORTES........WHITMAN, SATURDAY, May 2
GEO. CROMWELL........VAILL........SATURDAY, May 9
MARIPOSA........KEMBLE........SATURDAY, May 16

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For freight or passage apply to the agents.

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE—Cabin passage, $15. Measurement goods 15c. per foot, and lower than by any other line. The A 1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, April 18, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Bills of lading signed for all points in the interior. Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

MATANZAS will sail on the following Saturday.

FOR CHARLESTON, BEAUFORT, HILTON HEAD AND THE FLORIDA PORTS—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

MONEKA, Capt. VALPEY, SATURDAY, April 18.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, April 23.

from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, and by steamers to Florida ports.

Freight taken as low as by any other line.

WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP CO. FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT and RICHMOND.

New and elegant side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA and NIAGARA.

One of the above first-class ships will be dispatched every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, connecting with the Seaboard Inland Air-Line, Virginia and Tennessee Air-Line, South-Side and Petersburg Railroads, and Richmond and Danville and Virginia Central Railroads, taking freight and granting through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.

Bills of lading signed on the pier up to the hour of sailing. For freight or passage, having elegant stateroom accommodations, apply to

N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner Dey-st.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

FOR BOSTON VIA BRISTOL.

For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, CAPE COD and all points of railway communication East and North.

The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

Connecting with steamboat express at Bristol at 4:30 A. M., arriving at Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the Eastern and Northern morning trains from that city.

Tickets and staterooms obtained at office on the pier, (40) and Westcott's Express office, No. 1 Park-place; also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the offices of Westcott's Express Company in New-York and Brooklyn.

Freights taken at the lowest rates. Freight express train leaves Bristol at 6 A. M., arriving in Boston at 8:30 A. M.

H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

G. W. TIERS, Agent.

STONINGTON LINE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON VIA STONINGTON AND PROVIDENCE.

The new and elegant sea-going steamers

STONINGTON, Capt. WILL. M. JONES, } MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
NARRAGANSETT, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, } TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY;

leaving Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., connecting with the Stonington and Providence, and the Boston and Providence Railroads.

NO CHANGE OF CARS.

These splendid steamers are unsurpassed for safety and comfort, and passengers will be landed in Boston in ample time for all the early trains.

For passage, or for freight at the lowest rates, apply at Pier No. 33 North River.

SAMUEL DEVEAU, Agent.

D. S. BABCOCK, President, Stonington Steamboat Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

The steamers ST. JOHN and DREW leave Pier No. 41, near foot of Canal-st., North River, daily, (Sunday's excepted,) on alternate days, at 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY, FARE $1 50, and proportionate reduction to all points West and North. The steamers C. VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, (near foot Spring-st. daily, Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M. This is the cheapest and pleasantest route to the great West. Fare on Sunday evenings, $2.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE.

No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

IRVINGTON INSTITUTE,

Irvington, on the Hudson, 25 miles from New-York, a French, English and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. The course of studies embraces all the ordinary English branches and the modern languages, which are taught practically. The French is the language of the school. For circular address

A. BOURSAUD, Principal.

TO PRINCIPALS OF FEMALE COLLEGES.—A gentleman wishes to secure (for the next scholastic year) the position of Professor of Modern Languages in a prosperous female institution. The gentleman, having had many years of experience in teaching languages, is fully qualified for such a situation; he will invest $1,500, and desires an interest in such an institution; unquestionable references given and required. Address PROFESSOR, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

"OLD BERKSHIRE."—A CONGREGATIONAL clergyman in one of the most beautiful villages of Berkshire, Mass., having a select school of twelve boys from this City, will receive three more, if application is made immediately. All needful information by calling on EDWARD F. BROWN, Esq., No. 7 Nassau-st., second floor.

LITCHFIELD INSTITUTE—A BOARDING-School for Boys.—Summer Term commences April 29. Address Prof. WM. G. PECK, Columbia College, N. Y., or GEO. W. MASON, Litchfield, Conn.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.—A boarding-school for fifteen boys; location beautiful; terms moderate.

SEWARD INSTITUTE—FOR BOYS, FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.: number limited to 25, Institution endowed. Terms, $150 for twenty weeks.

T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y. A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open May 4. For circulars address the Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR A FEW YOUNG ladies, in Fishkill, N. Y. Reopens MONDAY, April 27. Terms moderate. Rev. W. PECK, Principal.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, DANBURY, Conn. F. J. JACKSON, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

AN AMERICAN LADY EXPERIENCED in teaching English, French, Latin, Italian and music, desires a reëngagement in a school or family; City or country; highest references. Address Miss Wills, Station G, N. Y.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.

Leave James-slip:

9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.

11 A. M., Syosset passenger train and all way-stations.

3 P. M. Express train for Riverhead.

4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.

5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:30 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.

Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburg, Penn."

J. B. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, also at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad leaving 32d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:25 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work or supplies to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of April 25, 1868, for the construction of stone-block pavement, as follows, viz.: In 3d-av., between 80th and 110th sts.; Lexington-av., from 57th to 68th-st.; 3d-av., from 14th to 44th-st.; 42d-st., from Madison to 5th-av.; 47th-st., from 7th to 11th-av.; 8th-st., from 1st-av. to Avenue A; 48th-st., from 2d to 3d-av.; 42d-st., from 8th to 10th-av.; 57th-st., from 1st to 2d-av.; 57th-st., from 1st-av. to East River. Also, for a "Stafford pavement" in 7th-av., from 14th to 59th sts., excepting where Belgian pavement is now laid, and also the space within rail-tracks. Also, for the laying and relaying of crosswalks in streets for which Nicholson pavements have been ordered. Also, for the construction of sewers, as follows: Specification 11—In 1st-av., from 125th-st. to and through 124th-st. to 3d-av., and in 125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; specification 12—In 10th-av., between 59th and 61st sts., with branches in 60th and 61st sts.; specification 13—In Madison-av., between 59th and 70th sts.; specification 14—In 9th-av., between 55th and 57th sts., and in 57th and 58th sts., between 9th and 11th avs.; specification 15—In 60th-st., between 7th and 74th sts.; specification 16—In 58th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway; specification 17—In Broadway, between Park-place and Warren-st. and between Worth and Leonard sts.; specification 18—In Forsyth-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.; Columbia, between Stanton and Houston sts., and Avenue B, between 6th and 7th sts.; specification 19—In 55th-st., between 1st-av. and East River; specification 20—In 68th-st., from Hudson River to 9th-av., to 65th-st., to Broadway, to 62d-st., to 8th-av., with branches in 8th, 9th and 10th avs., and in 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th sts.; specification 21—In 7th-av., between 110th and 137th sts., and also for the supply of 600 cast-iron sewer manhole frames and covers.

Plans for the above works may be seen and specifications and forms for the bids obtained, on application at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

NEW-YORK, April 13, 1868.

TO CONTRACTORS.

A little good earth and rockwork on the Lebanon Springs Railroad will be let to responsible parties if applied for within one week. The work must be commenced immediately.

Apply at the Engineer's office, New-Lebanon Springs, Columbia County, N. Y.

D. C. LINSLEY, Engineer.

NEW-LEBANON SPRINGS, April 15, 1868.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Seventy-second-street, from the Fourth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner, or owners, occupant, or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: *First*—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to JAMES H. COLEMAN, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, number 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42,) in the said City, on or before the eighteenth day of May, 1868, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days, next after the said eighteenth day of May, 1868, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days at 1 o'clock P. M. *Second*—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office of the City of New-York, there to remain until the 30th day of May, 1868. *Third*—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid, are as follows, to wit: All those pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being on Seventy-second-street, in the City of New-York, between the Fifth-avenue and the East River, and extending on either side of said Seventy-second-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and, *Fourth*—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a general term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 2d day of June, 1868, at the opening of the court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

JAMES H. COLEMAN, WILLIAM V. BRADY, JAMES E. NICHOLSON, } Commissioners.

Dated NEW-YORK, April 14, 1868.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,

Manufacturers of MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS, BILLIARD TABLE BEDS, PLUMBERS' SLABS, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and shelving of all kinds. MARBLEIZED SLABS for piers, tables, bureaus, what-nots, &c.

Wainscoting and paneling for rooms and halls. Every description of slate work made to order. The trade supplied on favorable terms.

ELEAZER JONES, Manager, Middle Granville, N. Y.

Warehouse, No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels, of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS.—A FINE SELECTION at reduced prices, at S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Call before buying elsewhere.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED FOR HOUSEKEEPING—ON moderate terms, by an American family, in some genteel and accessible part of Brooklyn, a floor of about four rooms, with conveniences. Preferred where a thorough and comprehensive instruction in French and music would be accepted in part payment of rent. Address W. H., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED BY A young man and wife in a pleasant location near the City; on water and in private family preferred. Address S. M. D., Box No. 179 *Times* Office, stating terms and full particulars.